SUMMARY *per Mail Steamship* BENARES.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7160.—VOL. XLIII. TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1861. PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th May, at Neilpo, River Murray, the wife of George Murray Perry, Esq., of a son.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Clifton Cottage, Albion-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Edmund Burton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of Mr. William Almond, by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, A.B., Mr. James Watkins, of the Bank of New South Wales, to Mary Keane, eldest daughter of the late William Wright, Esq.; and granddaughter of the late Rev. W. P. Crook.

On the 18th instant, at St. John's Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. R. L. King, M.A., Mr. John Wood, to Eliza, fifth daughter of the late Mr. John Walker, Macquarie-street, Parramatta.

On the 18th instant, at St. Paul's, Redfern, by the Rev. A. Stephen, Henry Barnard Jarvis, of Essex, England, to Mary King, second daughter of Mr. James King, of Norwood, Surry, England.

DEATHS.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, Pitt-street South, Isabella, wife of Mr. William M'Clelland, aged 40 years.

On the 21st ultimo, at Randwick, Frances, infant daughter of Mr. Edward Dawson, aged ten months.

At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Siddens, South Head, Mrs. S. D. Norris, aged forty-one, relict of the late S. D. Norris, master mariner.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship BENARES, J. W. PURCHASE, commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd MAY, 1861, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

For particulars, regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd April, 1861.

STEAM to the SOUTHERN PORTS of NEW ZEALAND.—The Inter-colonial Royal Mail Company's Steam-ship LORD WORSLEY, E. WHEELER, commander, will be despatched on the 29th May for Nelson, Wellington, Port Cooper, and Otago.

Passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Auckland, will be taken on from Nelson by the Company's inter-provincial steamer.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER DAILY. — The PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo,	Manly
10·15 and 2·15.	10·30 and 2·30.	11·30 and 4·30.

Fares, 1s. S. H. WILSON, agent.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
CLYDE RIVER, on THURSDAY, at 11 a.m.
ULLADULLA, on THURSDAY, at 11 a.m.
MERIMBULA, on MONDAY, at 9 a.m.
PORT MACQUARIE, on FRIDAY, 7th June.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m., and on SATURDAY MORNING, at the same hour.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—STEAM to and from the HUNTER during the MONTH of MAY—
FROM SYDNEY.
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
The PATERSON, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
The WILLIAMS, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 a.m.
FROM MORPETH.
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 a.m.
The PATERSON, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
The WILLIAMS, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 2 p.m.
A vessel will be despatched direct to CLARENCE TOWN, on the 22nd, at 7 a.m.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
The WILLIAMS, for CLARENCE TOWN direct, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS to
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 3.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 3.
HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN.—ILLALONG, Thursday, 30th May, 7 a.m.
BRISBANE direct.—YARRA YARRA, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 6.
MARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, Wednesday, 29th May, 10 p.m.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, Thursday, 23rd May, 6 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO
IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH, daily.
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, Tuesday, 28th May, and 11th June.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

BRISBANE STEAMERS.—The following arrangements have been made for the despatch of the Brisbane steamers:—
LEAVE SYDNEY.
YARRA YARRA, WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, 6 p.m.
TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, 25th May, 6 p.m.
YARRA YARRA, SATURDAY, 1st June, 6 p.m.
TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, 4th June, 6 p.m.
LEAVE BRISBANE.
YARRA YARRA, MONDAY, 27th May.
TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, 30th May.
YARRA YARRA, THURSDAY, 6th June.
TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, 10th June.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co., 18th May.

THE C. R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS will be despatched for the CLARENCE RIVER.—The FENELLA, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock. The GRAFTON, on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS, will be issued to cabin passengers, by the T. S. N. Co.'s steamship TASMANIA. Price, sixteen guineas.
Single passage (cabin) £10 10 0
Steerage 4 10 0
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 17, Church-hill.

STEAMSHIP TASMANIA, from HOBART TOWN.—NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—This vessel is now discharging at the Patent Slip Wharf. Consignees are therefore requested to remove their goods without delay, as the steamer will not be responsible for cargo, after being landed.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 17, Church-hill.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at Eden, Twofold Bay.)—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, Commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on SATURDAY, 25th instant, at 12 (NOON).
For freight or passage, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

FOR the MORUYA, the ABSALOM ketch, PYE, master. For freight apply on board, Blaxland's Wharf, foot of Erskine-street. Sails on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant. All freights payable in Sydney.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf. Apply on board.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The VANQUISH, loading at Grafton Wharf. T. STEWART, Agent.

THE Barque RIALTO, JOHN CURRIE, commander, for NEWCASTLE, will take a quantity of dead weight at a low rate of freight. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The favourite regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, is now fast loading, and will be despatched in a few days.
For freight, &c., apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR BRISBANE and ROCKHAMPTON.—The fast sailing schooner UNCLE TOM, LAKE, master, will meet with prompt despatch. She is now ready to receive cargo at once.
R. TOWNS and CO.
Intending shippers per Don Juan for Brisbane are requested to take notice that she proceeds to Rockhampton direct, and the Uncle Tom to Brisbane direct.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The EMILY HORT is detained at the request of shippers, and goods will now be received up till to THIS DAY, the 21st instant.
LOTZE and LARNACH.

SHIP TROPIC.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be sent in by WEDNESDAY, to the office of MITCHELL and CO. (new firm), Circular Quay.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY, on THURSDAY. Cargo for PANBULA, MERIMBULA, BEGA, and BERMAGUI, will be landed by the Ellen.
For freight or passage, apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The regular trader GIPSY is now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. HARPUR and CO., 649, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine schooner HUGH ROBERTS, COOPER, commander, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—The favourite regular trader LADY DENISON, J. M'KINLAY, commander, detained by the inclemency of the weather, will sail first fair wind.
Has room for a few tons of light freight, for which, or passage, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The regular trader JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, will have early dispatch
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to MOLISON and BLACK, or EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AHURIRI, HAWKES' BAY.—For Passengers only.—The clipper brig MONTEZUMA.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader DART, J. R. SCAPLEHORN, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd,s Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader SARAH, W. FIRTH, commander (hourly expected) having a large portion of her cargo engaged will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The Aberdeen clipper schooner TAWERA, 300 tons, is detained at the particular request of shippers; will positively clear at the Customs on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—To sail on 10th June.—The celebrated A1 clipper ship CYCLONE, JOSEPH HOSSACK, commander, will be despatched as above.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill; or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The fine A1 13 years' ship JOHN BANKS, 800 tons register, A. WALSH, Commander, has still several cabins in the saloon disengaged; offers unusual advantages to intending passengers, who are requested to inspect her accommodation without delay.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The passenger ship NILE, belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, A1 13 years, will have quick despatch.
Apply to Captain VARLY, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.—For LONDON, to follow the Liberator, the celebrated clipper ship CAIRNGORM, R. S. CAIRNCROSS, Commander, will be laid on the berth immediately on her arrival, which may be shortly expected. This fine ship accomplished her last homeward passage in seventy-two days, being one of the fastest ever made from this port. She has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will receive the greatest dispatch.
Apply to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' (of Blackwall Yard, London) LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To sail on the 25th MAY, the celebrated A1 clipper ship SUFFOLK, 1100 tons, MARTIN, commander, has very superior accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
RATES.
First cabin, as per agreement.
Second ditto, £35 to £40, including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £23 5s.
Steerage (open berths), £19 5s.
Including passage to Melbourne.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

REDUCED FARES TO LONDON.—
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Third cabin, from £14
Second cabin, from 24
Saloon, from 40
And according to special arrangement.
For LONDON DIRECT, to sail with the strictest punctuality, on THURSDAY, May 30th, the KOH-I-NOOR, built expressly for passengers, 1400 tons, A 1 at Lloyds, British built, THOMAS GUTHERIE, commander.
This well-known and favourite passenger clipper offers superior advantages to any other ship on the berth at unusually low rates; and intending passengers are particularly requested to inspect the really first-rate accommodation of the vessel. The dietary scales have been framed on the most liberal principle, rivalling the best London ships.
For plans of cabin, dietary scales, and full particulars, apply to J. SOLOMON and CO., 34, Collins-street, Melbourne; or to S. DE BEER, ship broker, 1, Queen-street, Melbourne.

FREIGHT for JAVA.—The undersigned are open to charter Vessels for the conveyance of Coal to Java. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

THE BRIGANTINE WILLIAM.—For private SALE.—Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., have received instructions from Mr. H. Tozer, to sell his well-known brigantine the WILLIAM. The capabilities of this smart vessel are well known—strength of build and good sea-going qualities making her a general favourite. She is fitted up regardless of expense, having a separate ladies' cabin of four berths, and a gentleman's cabin of six, and, in every other respect is found under the directions of the surveyor of the Insurance Company. Mr. Tozer has hitherto run her principally for his own freights.
The manifests of the cargoes of the WILLIAM, during the present year, shewing what business she is really doing, may be seen, and further particulars obtained on application to W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney.

DUGUID'S WHARF, MILLER'S POINT.—BERTHS for Vessels, with every convenience for loading and discharging; also, excellent storage for every description of goods. Terms, moderate.

G. R. LAURANCE, Ship, Commission, and Custom-house, Land, Insurance, and General Agent, Wyndham-street, three doors from Queen-street, Auckland.
(COPY.)
From a schoolfellow.
Auckland, N.Z., July 9th, 1860.
My Dear Laurance,—Had I been aware on my arrival at this port that you were here, and a custom-house agent, &c., nothing would have given me more pleasure than placing the ship in your hands. However, if I again visit Auckland, I trust I will be enabled to do so.
Wishing, &c., I am, dear Laurance,
Yours right truly,
WILLIAM HARMER BOND,
Master ship Nugget.

THE COMMITTEE appointed at the public meeting held last evening, invite the friends of Mr. HENRY PARKES to ASSEMBLE on the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, for the purpose of bidding FAREWELL to that gentleman, on the occasion of his departure for England, at half-past two o'clock, THIS DAY, Tuesday.

A MEETING of CREDITORS in the Estate of E. M. SAYERS will be held at the office, 324, George-street, at half-past 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at which meeting the attendance of creditors is requested. ROBERT COOK, a trustee in the above-named estate. Sydney, 18th May.

A SPECIAL General MEETING of Members of the UNION CLUB will be held on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. By order of the committee, M. D. WOODHOUSE, secretary.

COURT OF PETTY SESSION FOR BALMAIN.—An adjourned MEETING of the inhabitants of this municipality, will be held at the School-room of the Church of England, Adolphus-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock.
G. R. ELLIOTT, chairman.
May 20.

SYDNEY CO-OPERATIVE BAKING COMPANY.—The company being now in full operation, families residing within three miles of the Post Office will be supplied daily with bread of first-rate quality, by applying to the manager, No. 54, Goulburn-street. Customers not regularly called on, please to report to the board of directors by letter. G. B. FRANKS, manager.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANDREW CASEY, mason, late of Grosvenor Cottages, Pimlico, London, is earnestly requested to write to his MOTHER; or any information respecting him will be thankfully received, at 787, George-street South, near the Railway Bridge, Sydney.

BLACKBURN.—Mr. THOMAS BLACKBURN, formerly of Liverpool, afterwards of Major's Creek, near Braidwood, New South Wales, and more recently of the Ovens diggings, Victoria, is earnestly requested (if living) to write to his friends in England. If dead, information concerning him, addressed to Mr. G. STREET, Colonial Newspaper Offices, 30, Cornhill, London, or to the publisher of this journal, will be thankfully received.

ELWOOD.—The Nephews of WILLIAM ELWOOD are anxious to hear from him. Letters have been sent to England, but have miscarried. William Elwood left England twenty-five years ago. Address to Captain R. ELWOOD, 4, Newnham-street, Tenterground, Whitechapel, London.

JAMES FOSTER.—If this should meet the eye of JAMES FOSTER, formerly of Loughborough, Leicestershire, who left France in 1848 for these colonies, he is earnestly requested to communicate with his father, JOHN FOSTER, of South-street, Loughborough, or if person can give any information respecting him or his family, it will be most thankfully received.

HAMMOND.—If this should meet the eye of Mr. ANDREW HAMMOND, Bridgetown, Donegal, Ireland, who left home in 1851,—last heard of (one year after) in Pittsburgh, Pa.,—he will hear of a friend by addressing Mr. TEAS, A. M'Arthur and Co.

MARTIN MALONAY, native county Clare, Ireland. If this should meet your eye, your daughter, MARGARET has arrived from America. You will hear from her by addressing Odd Fellows' Hotel, Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne.

PEREGRINE BARNWELL is most earnestly and affectionately entreated to write to his family, who will furnish means for his return to England. He will also hear of something to his advantage. Anyone who can give information whether he is alive or dead, or where he can now be found, will confer an inestimable kindness by writing to Rev. J. BARNWELL, Holford Rectory, Bridgewater, England.

THOMAS BRIDGE.—Should this meet the eye of the above, he is earnestly requested to communicate immediately with his brother RALPH, who has news of importance from home—father and mother being dead. Was last heard of at Sandy Creek, Yackandandah, Ovens diggings; or any person knowing his whereabouts will confer a favour by forwarding his address to RALPH E. S. BRIDGE, Hurdle Range, Berrima, New South Wales.

MR. AREMBERG BLENNERHASSET.—I have a letter of importance for you from home. F. B. MILLER, Royal Mint, Sydney.

WESLEY SNARE, late of Brandon, Suffolk, will hear from RICHARD SNARE. Address Post Office, Melbourne.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, RANDWICK and COOGEE.—The "Corner Stone" of the New Church of St. Jude, will (D.V.) be laid, at three o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, at which time a collection will be made for the purpose of completing the improvements in the Burial Ground.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH, PADDINGTON.—Subscribers to the above are hereby informed that, in accordance with the provisions of the Act to Regulate the Temporal Affairs of Churches and Chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland, in New South Wales, their choice of SITTINGS may be taken on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 21st and 22nd days of May, between the hours of 1 and 6 p.m.
By order of the trustees,
May 18. R. WESTAWAY.

LECTURE in ST. SILAS', Waterloo Estate. The First of a series of Three Lectures, will be delivered in the temporary Church, on FRIDAY EVENING next, May 24th (Queen's Birthday), by Mr. JOHN VAUGHAN. Subject: "The Drunkard's Home" What it was, and what it became. Illustrated by the phantasmagoria, with new oxycalcium light. Rev. A. H. STEPHEN will take the chair. Lecture to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets, one shilling each, may be obtained of Thomas Hayes, Esq., Waterloo Mills; Mr. Kittson, Botany Road; Mr. Snell, George-street, Waterloo, or Mr. Bray, Parramatta-street. The proceeds of the lecture to be devoted towards the late alterations in the Church.

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE.—The Public are invited to attend the Annual MEETING of the above Society, which will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 23rd instant, at 7 o'clock. His Excellency the Governor Sir John Young has kindly consented to take the chair; and the meeting will be addressed by several clergymen and gentlemen.

CHURCH of ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—The usual MEETING will take place in the Church Society's House, Phillip-street, THIS EVENING, 21st instant, at half-past 7.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, will read a paper "On the Natural History of the Bible."
A. H. STEPHEN, } Hon.
G. H. MORETON, } secretaries.

PENRITH SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Court House, Penrith, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of appointing the officers of the Institution. All are invited to attend.
WILLIAM H. MAGUIRE, } Joint Hon. Secs.
THOMAS CHARLES HAYLOCK, } pro tem.

MARKET GARDENERS.—A MEETING of Market Gardeners will be held at Mr. W. Beattie's, Gardeners' Arms Inn, York-street, THIS DAY, May 21st, at 3 o'clock p.m., to take into consideration the late decision of the Bench of Magistrates in the case of Mortimer v. Charles Napier and others. All parties interested are particularly requested to attend.

BAZAAR. BAZAAR.—A Grand BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of St. Barnabas Church, Parramatta-street, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 27th of May, and following days. Those friends who have promised contributions or work will kindly forward the same at once to any of the ladies holding stalls.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Farewell performance of SIR WILLIAM and LADY DON.
The production of "Colleen Bawn" last night created a great sensation, and, from its effects and interest, kept the audience at times spell-bound. It will be repeated.
THIS EVENING, Tuesday, 21st May,
COLLEEN BAWN.
To conclude with
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
In rehearsal—"The Beggar's Opera" and "Little Jack Horner."

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. FITZGERALD'S Benefit, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, is POSTPONED until THURSDAY next, 23rd instant.

PEOPLE'S VOCAL MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—The SIXTH and last Subscription CONCERT of the Season, will be held in the School of Arts, on MONDAY EVENING, 27th May, when "Haydn's Oratorio the CREATION, will be performed in its entirety."

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—MANLY BEACH. Manly Beach.—Commodious and first-class Steamers will ply throughout the day from Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo to Manly Beach, returning at regular intervals up to 6 p.m.

MANLY BEACH.—A splendid BREECH LOADING RIFLE, with all the apparatus, will be SHOT for on SATURDAY NEXT, between twenty members, at 10s. 6d. each. Rifle to be seen at TAYLOR'S Rifle Saloon, Pitt-street.

MAY BALL.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to announce that his first ball in his new academy (Riley-street, South Head Road) takes place on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant. Tickets to be had of Mr. W. CLARK.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that he continues to give Private Lessons to Ladies and Gentlemen in all the Fashionable Dances. Class days as usual, and schools attended. Elizabeth-street North.

W. KING'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 24th May.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street. Mr. F. H. NEEDS' Soiree Dansante on FRIDAY next.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF CHARLES GARDNER, Windsor. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to pay the same to Mr. R. WILSON, at the Hawkesbury Store, without delay.
JOHN DAWSON, } Trustees.
FREDERICK PARSONS, }

THE UNDERSIGNED, being about to proceed to Europe, requests that any CLAIMS against him may be sent forthwith to his address, 24, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 20th May. J. WESTBROOK.

RICHMOND COTTAGE, Edgecliffe Road.—This healthy, convenient, and beautifully-situated Cottage RESIDENCE, now in complete order and repair, for SALE, on the most easy terms, almost amounting to a rental, or, if not sold in the course of a few days, to be LET to a good tenant. F. GARLAND MYLREA, Exchange.

LONDON.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the Sydney Morning Herald and Sydney Mail.
Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.
Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

THE SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT AND MERCANTILE CIRCULAR for THIS MAIL, ready for delivery THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at the offices of F. GARLAND MYLREA, Exchange. Postage payable on above printed prices current. The new rates and mode of putting up to save postage for the different parts of the world will be explained to subscribers on delivery of their copies at the Exchange. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

MERCANTILE JOURNAL.—Mail Edition, THIS DAY, 9 a.m. W. H. BUZACOTT, 205, George-st.

THE QUEENSLAND GUARDIAN, published at Brisbane, is the most widely circulated newspaper in Queensland, and acknowledged the best Advertising Medium. Subscription (post free to any of the Australian colonies), only 7s. 6d. per quarter. E. GREVILLE, agent, Sydney.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTORAL LIST, 1861-62.—On SALE, at the Government Printing Office, Phillip-street, and S. Goold's, corner of Pitt and King streets. Price, 2s. 2d.

AT a MEETING of Non-commissioned Officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalion of the New South Wales Volunteer Rifles, held at the Brigade Office, on the 20th instant, it was resolved that it is desirable that the Non-commissionted Officers should dine together on the Queen's Birthday.
A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and it is particularly requested that all Non-commissioned Officers intending to be present will forthwith send their names to the undersigned, at the Brigade Office, Hyde Park.
W. F. SLOMAN, Secretary to the Committee.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEERS.—The OFFICERS of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Rifles are requested to MEET at the Volunteer Office, Hyde Park, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at half-past 4 o'clock, to make arrangements for dining together on the 24th instant. W. CATHCART STILL.

NO. 6 CENTRAL COMPANY N. S. W. V. R.—The members of the above Company are requested to ASSEMBLE THIS EVENING at the Volunteer Office, at 7 p.m., for drill, and practising the *feu-de-joie* by motions. W. HARBOTTLE, Captain commanding.

NEWTOWN COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The drill for the week ending 25th May will be as follows:—Every morning, at half-past 6 a.m., at Mr. Phillips' paddock; Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at the Oddfellows' Hall, at 8 p.m.; and on Wednesday, at Railway Station, at 8 p.m. On Saturday afternoon there will be no parade. C. W. EASTWOOD, Captain.

ST. LEONARD'S VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members are particularly requested to meet for special drill THIS (Tuesday), WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS at half-past 7 o'clock, opposite the residence of Sergeant GUISE. Uniforms will be distributed after drill on Wednesday evening. By order.
H. BOND GARRETT, Hon. Sec.

SOUTH SYDNEY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members are particularly requested to attend DRILL in Cleveland Paddock, every evening at half-past 7 o'clock, prior to the Queen's Birthday.
JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

THE PARRAMATTA VOLUNTEER BALL, in aid of the Funds of the Band, will take place at the Lower Barracks, on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th instant. Dancing to commence at half-past 8 p.m. Tickets, 15s.—which will admit a Lady and Gentleman—to be had at Mr. Williams' Family Hotel; Mr. Mason, printer, George-street; and Mr. Macpherson, storekeeper, Church-street.
J. M. GOULD, Sergeant, Hon. Sec.

MASONIC.—Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358.—An Emergency MEETING of M. M's will be held on WEDNESDAY, 22nd instant, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. By order of the R.W.M. THOS. HOBBS, secretary.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—TO CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received until WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., for the KERBING and GUTTERING of the North side of the Old South Head Road, from the junction of the Glenmore Road up to Ormonde Hall.
Specification to be seen on application to the Secretary, at the Council Chambers daily, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Kerb and Gutter."
By order of the Council,
M. E. MEYERS, secretary.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—TO CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received until WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., for the BALLASTING and BLINDING of M'Lean and Cameron streets, Rushcutter's Bay.
Specification to be seen on application to the Secretary, at the Council Chambers daily, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
N.B.—Tenders to be addressed "Tender for Ballasting and Blinding."
By order of the Council,
M. E. MEYERS, secretary.

TENDERS are required for laying Foundation and building in Snail's Bay, Balmain; all the materials found. For particulars apply, THIS DAY, on the ground, between 10 and 12 o'clock a.m., or at Wilson Cottage, near the Dry Dock, at 6 p.m.

TO COOPERS.—TENDERS Wanted for two hundred KEGS—two, four, and six gallons. CLARKE and CO., ale and porter merchants, 85, Lower George-street.

LOST, in William-street, a plated SOCKET to gig lamp. Finder will be rewarded by bringing it to Mr. MADER, 269, George-street.

LOST, between King and Kent streets, a gold TOOTH-PICK. The finder will be rewarded by bringing the same to 115, Kent-street North, near the Dumbarton Castle.

LOST, on Sunday last, between the Congregational Church and 219, Pitt-street, a LETTER, from Tanna, addressed to Mr. A. Foss, Sydney; whoever will return the same to FOSS, SON, and CO., will be rewarded.

LOST, a Dark Red TERRIER DOG, answers to the name of "Brandy;" brass collar, with Brandy and S. T. Weir engraven on it. Whoever will bring it to Northumberland House, Jamison-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, on Saturday, the 18th instant, between Market-street and King-street, in Pitt-street, a black LEATHER BAG, containing a portemonnaie, eleven sovereigns, and some silver; also, a letter, with the owner's name thereon. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning the same to G. K. JAMES, Esq., corner of King and Macquarie streets.

LOST, on Monday night, between Liverpool-street and South Head Road, in Riley-street, a silver patent lever WATCH, of the following description:—Bull's-eye glass, attached to a piece of black tape, with two old plated seals and key, one oval seal with bird having a sprig in bill, also, a silver threehalfpenny-bit. The finder, by bringing it to Mr. MOORE'S, grocer, Riley-street, will be rewarded.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED from Petersham, one black MARE, and one chesnut HORSE. The above reward will be paid to any person bringing the same to JAMES WELSH.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on the 18th instant, a White and Liver coloured Spaniel DOG, with collar. All persons detaining the said dog will be prosecuted. 233, Castlereagh-street.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on Sunday last, a Red and White Poley COW. The above reward will be paid on delivery of her, to Mr. SKINNER, "The Willows," Darling Point.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED, from Darling Point, a Bay PONY, about 14 hands high, branded MH conjoined near shoulder. Apply at the Royal Mint, Macquarie-street; or at the Toll Bar, Rushcutter Bay. ROBERT HUNT.

£2 REWARD.—STRAYED, from Burwood, two HORSES; one a light Grey Gelding, long tail, branded JJ under saddle near side; the other a Dun coloured Pony, unbranded. £1 will be paid for each, on delivery at Mr. NEICH'S, Bath Arms, Burwood.

£5 REWARD, if Stolen; £1 if Strayed.—Bay MARE, brands, near side, under saddle, W. L. R. D.; near shoulder, W. L.; off shoulder, ∞ B. J2T. Apply to Mr. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

£5 REWARD — MISSING DEED. — LOST, a DEED of CONVEYANCE, from John Ryan Brenan, Esq., in favour of John Browne, of Two Allotments of Land at the Town of Prospect, Smithfield. Supposed to have been left in an attorney's office. Apply to Mr. HAYWARD, solicitor, 30, Bridge-street.

STRAYED into my yard, a Black MARE, with white star on the forehead, a brand on the near shoulder not legible. The owner can have it by paying expenses, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Liverpool Road.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man wants a SITUATION in an office or store; writes a fair hand. Highest references. Address T. J. D., 126, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

COAL.—WANTED, a cargo of Coal. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

DRESSMAKING.—APPRENTICES Wanted. Apply Miss EVANS, 365, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

EDITOR and REPORTER.—WANTED, for a country newspaper, an Editor and Reporters. Applicants will please address Box 183, General Post Office, stating terms, without which none will be noticed.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. Apply to Mrs. VAUGHAN, 116, Palmer-st., near William-st.

GLOBES.—Wanted to purchase a Pair of Globes, of a moderate size and modern. Address, with price, GLOBE, HERALD Office.

JOINER WANTED, to make Shop Front, Shutters, and Glass Case. Apply at 111, Prince-street.

LIGHTER or BALLAST BOAT.—Wanted, second-hand, sound, in good condition; to sail well. Send measurement and price to LANGFORD, boatbuilder, Clyde-street.

TO ARCHITECTS.—An experienced Draftsman and Assistant wishes Engagement. T. R., HERALD Office.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, and OTHERS.—WANTED, two large BULLOCK DRAYS, with broad wheels, bows, yokes, and chains complete, for two teams of ten in each team. Apply RUSSELL'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO FENCERS.—WANTED, a MAN, to erect a Fence. Particulars may be obtained by applying to Mr. MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, between ten and eleven o'clock, this morning.

TO WELL-SINKERS—BALMAIN.—Wanted a competent MAN to undertake the Sinking of a WELL, on the Birchgrove. Apply Mr. S. C. BREES, 95, Elizabeth-street.

TO BAKERS.—A young Man newly arrived from Scotland, having fifteen years' experience in the trade, wishes for an engagement. No objection to keep books, if required. Country preferred. Address, D. A., Smith and Wells, 88, Hunter-street.

TO HORSE DEALERS, and OTHERS.—WANTED, to purchase four heavy staunch DRAUGHT MARES, aged from four to six years; must be really good. Also, a handsome bay PONY MARE, broken to saddle and harness. Apply at RUSSELL'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

TEAMS WANTED FOR
Bathurst, Wellington
Orange, Carcoar
Lambing Flat
Yass, Goulburn
Fish River
Mudgee
Tambaroora
Cooma, Queanbeyan.
G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

WANTED, TEAMS to load for BATHURST. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

WANTED, WEAVERS. Apply at Regentville Factory, Penrith. JOHN FRENCH and SONS.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, with a good character, for Balmain. 98, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply Gas Hotel, Kent-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to make herself useful. Mrs. DAWSON, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a BODYMAKER. HAROLDS, coachmaker, Pitt-street.

WANTED, DWELLING-HOUSE of 5 rooms, in North Sydney. Address Box 250 Post Office.

WANTED, a THEATRICAL AGENT, to proceed to Hobart Town. Address, L. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PAINTER, one that can letter. Apply to MITCHELL and CO. (new firm), Circular Quay.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL about 15, at 145, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active YOUTH for a boot and shoe shop. Apply to S. CALLAGHAN, 511, George-st.

WANTED, a GIRL to wash and clean, that has lived in service. 125, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Must be a good laundress. Apply 70, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a stout active LAD. 18, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a SODA-WATER MACHINE. WILLIAM LONG, spirit stores, 420, George-st.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON, to do Dressmaking by the day. Apply 103, Elizabeth-st. North.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, 426, George-st.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, good character indispensable. Apply to T. O'NIEL, Haymarket.

WANTED, a PAN-MAN. Apply to T. O'NEILL, confectioner, opposite the Haymarket.

WANTED, a young GIRL as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at No. 38, King-street West.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply next to Warwick Tavern, Riley and Campbell streets.

WANTED, an active GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 272, corner of Liverpool and Forbes streets.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 233, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 77, South Head Road.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL to mind a child and make herself useful. Apply 72, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT in a small family. Campbell-street, next Warwick Tavern.

WANTED, a good General FEMALE SERVANT. Mrs. BROWN, 89, Victoria-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a MAN who understands boiling-down. P. M'CARROLL, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, General HOUSE SERVANT. Apply No. 5, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mr. HARLAND, 75, South Head Road.

WANTED, an active GIRL, to make herself generally useful. 2, Papeeti-terrace, Forbes-street.

WANTED, an English Team Driver, Married Couple for a dairy, Carpenters. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Laundress; also, a Needlewoman and Lady's-maid, English or Scotch. Mrs. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Ten good QUARRYMEN—the highest wages given. Apply to P. KELLY, Rose and Crown, Argyle-street.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Laundresses, Housemaids, General Servants for engagement. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, King-street.

WANTED, a Woman, as COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, a GENERAL SERVANT, corner Wynyard-square and Margaret-street.

WANTED, a BABY to WET-NURSE. Address Mrs. WAGG, Blue's Point, North Shore. Good references.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, to Lease or Purchase; neighbourhood of Darlinghurst preferred. COTTAGE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, Two Furnished APARTMENTS with use of kitchen, rent moderate. Apply T. W., Post Office.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply No. 1, New Pitt-street, opposite Commissariat Stores.

WANTED, a MASTER for a Coasting Vessel. Apply, early, BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

WANTED, in or near Sydney, a HOUSE, rent about £50 a-year. F. C., at R. J. Want's, Esq., 142, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a WOMAN, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply on board the schooner ELLEN, Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, by a Lady, a SITUATION, as Governess in a Catholic family. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an intelligent YOUTH with a knowledge of business—grocery preferred. G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT. Apply Mrs. MORRIS, Parramatta-street, next to Mr May's.

WANTED, an experienced PARLOUR-MAID; also, a Cook and Laundress, "Servants' Home," 103, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, two Females—one as LAUNDRESS, the other as NEEDLEWOMAN and Young Lady's Maid. English or Scotch preferred. Apply to Mr. MALONY, grocer, William-street.

YARD DOG.—Wanted to purchase a young large-sized Dog, for the above purpose. Apply Oak Cottage, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, Female General House SERVANTS. Good wages. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off Wearing Apparel, old furniture, and lumber. S. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION, either as STOREKEEPER, BOOKKEEPER, or STOCKMAN, has had experience in all. Address W. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for a family residing in Balmain, a GENERAL SERVANT as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply this day, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, to Mrs. D. JONES, College-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, to be known to the public that they can obtain FRUIT TREES, two and three years old, in great variety, on reasonable terms. Mrs. ANNE JOHNSON, Glebe Point.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN to accompany a lady on a voyage; must be a thorough laundress and needlewoman. References required. Apply, from 10 to 12, at 201, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a single young MAN as Draper, for a country store; must be a good hand. Apply with references, between 10 and 12 this day, to W. DRYNAN and CO., 143, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, to accompany a lady on a voyage; must be a thorough laundress and needlewoman. References required. Apply, from 10 to 12, at 201, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED.—Hotels only.—A Young Man wants a SITUATION as RUNNER. New York and Melbourne experience. Address HARRY FORRISTER, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman a situation as HOUSEMAID, or GENERAL SERVANT, in a small family a little out of town. Address HERALD Office.

WANTED, One Hundred MEN, to proceed to NEW ZEALAND, to work on the railway—wages 10s. per day for eight hours' work. Apply to THOMAS CUNINGHAM, Currency Lass, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

A BEDROOM or two, with sitting room (board optional, at 102, Elizabeth-street North.

A VACANCY for BOARD and RESIDENCE—a front room; terms moderate. 4, Bligh-street.

A VACANCY for One or Two Gentlemen; superior Apartments. 4, Premier-terrace, William-street.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED, Glebe-road. Cards of address of Mrs. EVELEIGH, confectioner, George-street.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HOTEL, York-street. TO LET, for a term of three or five years. The very central position of these premises, long known as the most comfortable family hotel in the city, have for the past six years commanded a first-class business, which will be very much extended by its connection with the new hall, with which it holds direct communication by the entrance from York-street. Application for particulars and all information to be made to the undersigned, who will receive tenders for the same until the 1st June next. By order of the directors, JOHN A. MATHEWS, secretary, 55, New Pitt-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 25s. per week, Surry House, 16, Jamison-street. Apartments for families.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. SIMPSON'S, Corner Wynyard-square and Margaret-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE—Families and Gentlemen. Mrs. SIMPSON'S, corner Wynyard-square and Margaret-street.

BALMAIN.—Two of Mr. Blake's VILLAS to be LET or SOLD—Eyreville and Moorfield.

GENTEEL LODGINGS, Board optional, terms low for Two Friends, or Married Couple, 437, Castlereagh-street South.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, a four-roomed stone COTTAGE and KITCHEN. Apply JOHN CARR.

ONE or Two Offices to LET, on the ground floor, at 91, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, STORES in Wynyard-lane. Rent £40 per annum. E. J. SCRIVENER, 321, George-street.

TO LET, the PREMISES, No. 273, Pitt-street, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Little, draper, &c. Apply to FARMER and PAINTER, 269, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE of 4 rooms, yard, &c. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, George-street, large STORES, Stabling, &c., 30s. weekly. W. REDMAN, solicitor, King-street, Sydney.

TO LET or SELL, thirty-five ACRES, near Burwood, suitable for a vineyard. W. REDMAN, King and Castlereagh streets.

TO LET, at low rent, a HOUSE, in Parramatta-street, with double shop front, at present established in the glass and earthenware trade. Apply at No. 4, Dixon-street.

TO LET, at a very moderate rent, a large HOUSE, with double shop front, plate glass, in the most business part of George-street. Apply HOWELL, draper, 684, George-street.

TO LET, in the best part of William-street, with a fine view of the harbour, APARTMENTS, Furnished or Unfurnished. For cards of address apply to Mr. COLE, ironmonger, 98, William-street.

TO BE LET, No. 320, George-street, the extensive PREMISES, well known as the EMPIRE Office, between King and Hunter streets. Apply on the premises, to O'BRIEN and COMPANY.

TO CARMEN and Others.—To LET, a HOUSE with coach-house and stabling and plenty of good water. Apply to Mr. MARTIN, Madeira Inn, Strawberry Hills, Sydney.

TO LET, the SHOP and PREMISES, No. 103, York-street, next to the Hope Tavern, in thorough repair; rent, £2 5s per week. Apply to F. J. THOMAS, 109, Goulburn-street East.

TO LET, CAMPERDOWN GROVE and GROUNDS, opposite the residence of Felix Wilson, Esq., Newtown; immediate possession. Apply on the Premises, or to F. J. THOMAS, 109, Goulburn-street East.

TO LET, those extensive STORES, in Margaret-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Watkins. These two stores can be let together or separately. For terms apply to E. MOSES, Bridge-street.

TO LET, on the Parramatta Road, one mile beyond Homebush gate, a new six-roomed Verandah COTTAGE, together with 50 Acres of LAND, securely fenced in. Apply to BEAUMONT and CHAPMAN, 470, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, with immediate possession, Two First-class SHOPS, being Nos. 340 and 342, George-street, near the Bank Auction Rooms. Apply to Mr. CURTISS, paperhanger, two doors south of the premises; or to HENRY ROBERTSON, 16, Fort-street.

TO LET, the PREMISES lately occupied as the Turkish Bath, in Spring-street, containing ten rooms, suitable for a public house or private boarding establishment. Apply to LENNON and CAPE, Terry's-buildings, 136, Pitt-street, North.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street, near Market-street, a large HOUSE, nine rooms, kitchen, and offices, &c. in Phillip-street, a COTTAGE, four rooms and kitchen, &c. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—To LET, at Randwick, six ACRES of GROUND, well suited for a market garden. It is already trenched, and under cultivation. To an industrious man the rent will be nominal. Apply to Mr. M. GUILFOYLE, Double Bay.

TO LET, a HOUSE, suitable for a Public-house, situate on the South Head Road, opposite Palmer-street, known as "The Case is Altered." Also, a HOUSE, containing four rooms and shop, situate in Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills; rent low. Apply to Mr. J. R. TREEVE, 309, George-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. Moses, in Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street. The house contains eleven rooms, is in thorough repair, commands a magnificent view of the harbour, and is in every respect well adapted for any respectable family. For particulars apply to Mrs. MYLES, next door but one.

TO AUCTIONEERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, and others requiring roomy and secure Premises, in a first-rate situation in the city.—To LET, those superior BUSINESS PREMISES, at the corner of York and Barrack streets, near the Savings' Bank, containing, viz.:—On the ground floor, a capacious warehouse or shop, with two large sitting rooms; on the upper story, an extensive show-room, three lofty bedrooms, and servants' apartments, cellarage and kitchen, comprising—four well flagged dry stores, opening into an enclosed and secure yard to Barrack-street; a large shed, either for stores or stabling, water and necessary offices. A private entrance to the whole premises from York-street, making it one of the most compact properties in town. A respectable and permanent tenant will find the terms moderate, on applying to Mr. PLOMER, 418, Castlereagh-street.

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Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 17th May, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Construction of a Punt for the Macquarie River, at Wellington GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD, 2nd District. Morrice's Flat Cross Roads Extension Midway Rivulet	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 21st May
Erection of Additions to Lock-up, Singleton. Repairs to Dam at Parramatta Erection of Mounted Patrol Barracks, Goulburn Erection of Watchhouse, Nimitybelle GREAT NORTHERN ROAD. Goonoo Goonoo to Moonbi Village Moonbi Village to Kentucky Kentucky to Armidale	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 28th May.
GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD. Extension near Bark Huts, between Cairn's Hill and Blade's Hill Oxley's Lane to Cowpasture Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 4th June.
MUDGEE ROAD. Cherry Tree Hill GREAT WESTERN ROAD. 1st District. West of Mill's Inn Near Fullagar's house Lawson's Hill, towards Penrith South Creek Bridge, towards Penrith Extension of Contract 4, towards Penrith	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 11th June.

N.B.—No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 20th May, 1861.

TO CARCASE BUTCHERS, AND OTHERS.— At noon, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, will be sold by public auction, by Mr. Andrew Allan, at the Abattoirs, Glebe Island, the Leases of the undermentioned Slaughterhouses, viz.—

Beef slaughterhouse No. 4
Mutton slaughterhouses Nos. 18, 19, 20, and 21
The pig slaughterhouse.

The said leases will commence on the 1st day of June, and terminate on the 31st December.

The upset price for the beef slaughterhouse will be at the rate of £150 per annum; for each mutton slaughterhouse at the rate of £100 per annum; and for the pig slaughterhouse at the rate of £100 per annum.

At the option of the lessee the rent for the whole period may be paid in advance, or otherwise a bond, in double the amount of rent, will be required for the due fulfilment of each lessee's engagement, together with two responsible sureties. A warrant of attorney will also be required.

Further information may be obtained upon application to Mr. OATLEY, the inspector, Glebe Island Abattoirs.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch, Sydney, 14th May, 1861.

IRONBARK BILLET WOOD.—1000 tons at Redfern Railway Station. TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, from persons willing to purchase Ironbark Billet Wood, in quantities from 50 up to 1000 tons, by measurement, at the rate of fifty cubic feet to a ton.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Billet Wood."

Conditions and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Office of the Commissioner for Railways, on application to the chief clerk.

Tenders must state the exact quantity proposed to be purchased, and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, agreeing to pay on demand the amount tendered by him in the event of the tender being accepted.

JOHN RAE.

The Treasury, Sydney, 18th May.

CLOTHING, IRONMONGERY, CHAIRS, &c.— Attention is invited to the notice from this department, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 17th instant, calling for Tenders for the above.

SINGLE FEMALES, per NILE.—The UNMARRIED FEMALES by the above vessel, about SEVENTY in number, can be hired on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p.m., at Hyde Park Barracks. They consist of Farm and General House Servants, Housemaids, Nursemaids, &c.

In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual orders of admission into the hiring room must be procured during office hours, at or before 12 o'clock on the day of hiring.

Persons not known at the Immigration Office applying for female servants will be required to produce letters of introduction from a clergyman or a magistrate.

WILLIAM R. LOGAN, Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 20th May.

LIFE INSURANCE.— ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London.
Established by Act of Imperial Parliament in 1821.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Agent in Sydney,
GEORGE WERE, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the will of ANNE ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, formerly of St. Aubin's, in the Island of Jersey, late of Raymond Terrace, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to this honorable Court after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, that Probate of the will of the said deceased may be granted to WILLIAM BRIGGS, of Maitland, gentleman, the sole executor therein named. Dated this 20th day of May, 1861.

ROBBERDS and BENBOW, 114, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, proctors for the said executor.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the goods of THOMAS TYE, late of the Glebe, brick merchant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to this honorable Court, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, that letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and effects of the above named deceased be granted to ALFRED TYE, his eldest son. Dated this 20th day of May, 1861.

ROBBERDS and BENBOW, 114, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, proctors for the said Alfred Tye.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—Messrs. ESKELL and CO., Surgeon Dentists, 9, Hunter-street, having received from the firm in England a new patent and improved method of fixing artificial teeth to the gums on movable bases, without extracting any stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following low charges:—

A single tooth from	£0	10	0
A complete set	10	0	0
Filling with white cement	0	5	0
Extracting	0	2	6

May be consulted at No. 9, Hunter-street.

JOHN BAPTIST has much pleasure in announcing that the large collection of CAMELLIAS for which his garden has been so long celebrated is now coming finely into bloom, and will improve daily and continue in perfection for months. Open to visitors every day except Sundays. Strong well-rooted plants of the following varieties, in pots, for SALE:—

Alba Plena	Waratah
Incarnata	Imbricata Alba
Rubra Plena	Myrtifolia
Variegata	Variabilis
Wellbanki	Pressii
Coccinea	Atrorubens
Rosa Mundi	Spectabilis
Loweii	Splendens
Roseum	Punctata
Valteveredo	Speciosa
Targeonii	Insignis
Blanda	Cleopatra
Euterpe	Donkelaarii
Imogen	Dido
Iris	Ianthe
Isabel	La Constitucion
Miranda	Grand Napoleon
Lady Cooper	Great Western
Miss Denison	Modesta
Alba Baptistii	Pæony Flora Alba
Emma	" " Pallida
Corallina	

And many others, too numerous for insertion.
Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

GINGER WINE (direct importation), from the celebrated Scotch house of A. Currie and Son, Kirkcaldy; also, pure Highland Malt Whisky, in octaves and quarters. SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 52, New Pitt-st.

MARZETTI'S ALE and PORTER (very superior). SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 52, New Pitt-st. North.

LION TOBACCO, just received, per Beaver, from New York, and for SALE by the undersigned.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

MILLWRIGHTS ENGINEERS, QUARTZ MINERS, &c.—One 14-horse power beam engine, with Cornish boiler
One 8-horse ditto ditto, with or without mill machinery
One 10-horse horizontal engine
Four 12-horse portable engines
Two 2-horse upright ditto
Two donkey engines, all of the best description.
Quartz miners furnished with all castings requisite of the best materials, second to none in the colony.
RICHARD DAWSON.

LEATHER, of best quality, manufactured by T. W. EADY, Wollongong leather store, 62, York-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals—
Finest Highland malt whisky, in 1 dozen cases
(Arrol's) pale india ale, bottled
Hardware, assorted cases
Mirrors
German toys in small assorted cases
Quicksilver, in bottles, 75 lbs
Ling fish, in puncheons, 7 cwt.
Fancy and ornamental goods
Glass, china, and earthenware, in every variety.
MASON, BROTHERS, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

BEEBY and Dunstan's Adelaide fine FLOUR, for SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.—JAMES and FREDERICK HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, England, have received from the Royal Agricultural Society of England more first prizes for ploughs, harrows, and horse rakes, than any other maker. Their champion ploughs are now made almost entirely of wrought iron. In this, as well as other respects, they are therefore thoroughly adapted for colonial purposes, and are constructed so as to require but little space in packing. Many thousands of their implements are exported every year to all parts of the world; the requirements of the different colonies are consequently well understood. JAMES and FREDERICK HOWARD are not only the largest manufacturers in the world of ploughs, but also of iron harrows, horse rakes, and steam ploughs, or cultivators. Illustrated catalogues of the above, and further information, can be obtained on application to
BEILBY and SCOTT,
New Pitt-street, opposite Oriental Bank.

TO WOOLGROWERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and OTHERS.—The undersigned, agents in Sydney for the sale of Jacques' pure extract of Tobacco, begs to solicit a trial of this new preparation of Sheep Wash, in hope that the commendation bestowed upon it in the accompanying circular from the manufacturers, will be fully realised. BEILBY and SCOTT, New Pitt-street.

TO WOOLGROWERS.—This new and valuable preparation of sheepwash is highly recommended for its utility and economy; one pound of which is equal to ten pounds of tobacco. The only labour required is to mix one ounce of this wash with one gallon of water, when it is ready for use. The proprietors of this discovery are confident that, by proper application, it will entirely remove foot-rot, scab, and other skin diseases from sheep, purifying the skin and increasing the quality of the wool; it will also destroy ticks in sheep, vermin on cattle, or insects on vegetation.

ENGLISH SEEDS.—PETER LAWSON and SON, Edinburgh, and 27, Great George-street, London, S.W., the Queen's seedsman, send out cases of agricultural, vegetable and flower SEEDS, to all parts of the world, packed carefully, so that no damage can happen, and of a purity that may be relied on.

P. L. and S. also export all sorts of farm seeds, clovers, lucerne, sainfoin, rye grasses, with tree and shrub seeds, of the laburnum sweet-briar, gorse-broom, and the like. Boxes of horticultural implements of various sizes and prices.

Colonial lists may be had on application to their agents, Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT, New Pitt-street, opposite Oriental Bank.

THE STEPHENSON METAL TUBE AND COPPER ROLLER COMPANY (limited), Liverpool-street, Birmingham, manufacturers of solid and bronzed copper and brass tubing, for
Marine and locomotive boilers
Superheating steam
Pump cylinders
Distilling
Condensing
Paper manufacturing
Gas
Hydraulic purposes, &c., &c.
The undersigned have received, by the present mail, the appointment, as sole agents for the above company, and will be happy to give every information to parties likely to require their manufactures, or to take orders for importation.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Brandy, in wood and bottle
Geneva
British gin
Whisky
Sherry
Claret
Marzetti's champagne cyder
Morice Cox and Co.'s bottled ale and porter
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Burton ale, in wood and bottle
Kent hops, 1859
Tea
Coffee
Macaroni and vermicelli
Bencraft's Victorian oatmeal
Danish oats
Split peas
Barry's mustard
Bran bags
Woolpacks, 50s, 7½s
Boots and shoes
Toys
Chairs
Drugs
Arsenic
Pipes
Tobacco
Ginger beer bottles
Ridge capping
Foster's spades
Grocers' weights and scales
Fireworks.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyds' Chambers, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on SALE—
Brandy, in casks and cases, pale and dark; Hennessy's and Clouzeau's Vinegrower's, Champagne Vineyard, Vieux cognac
Geneva—JDKZ and key brand, red and green cases
W. I. rum, 30 and 10 o.p.
Scotch whisky, in case and casks
Old tom—Bishop's and British wines
Sherry—medium and superior qualities, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves, Burdon's and other brands
Port—Offley's; regular shipments received
Champagne, claret, sparkling hock and moselle, seltzer water
Stout—Guinness's, Taylor's, Dunbar's, and Holt's ale and porter, in quarts and pints
Biscuits (Huntley and Palmer's), corn, flour, oatmeal
Wotherspoon's confectionery, jujubes, jams, bottled fruits
Salad oil, mustard in tins and bottles, Japan soy
Sago, pearl barley, split peas, salt, vinegar
Copeland's jams, tart fruits, pickles, &c.
Salmon in tins, herrings, potted meat, and bloaters
Coleman's mustard and blue, paste blacking, black lead
Tea, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate
Nutmegs, cloves, curry powder, mace
Hams, cheese, bacon, Cork butter
Almonds, macaroni, vermicelli, tapioca
Invoices of boots and shoes, saddlery, drapery, perfumery, brushware
Toilet soap, bathstones, writing ink
Corks, matches, plaster of Paris, soda crystals
Canvas, tarpaulins, woolpacks, sacks and gunny bags
Rattans, Bengal lines, Japan brooms
Blasting and sporting powder, anti-friction grease
Norfolk Island dripstones
American clocks, shovels, spades.
WOLFEN, BROTHERS, 21, Macquarie-place.
(Late Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.)

COFFEE, Plantation, Manila, in bond, and duty paid. G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

TEAS, in chests, halves, and boxes, congou, twankay, best brands. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

SUGARS.—Cossipore, Mauritius, white China, Java loaf, and Company's. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

SAGO.—Flour, Sago, Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

NUTS, Walnuts, Barcelona, Brazil, soft shell almonds. G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

FLOUR.—Chilian, Adelaide, and colonial. G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

BOTTLED Fruits, Jams in tins, Cape and muscatel raisins, dried apples, Normandy pippins. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

KENT HOPS, 50 pockets, superior sample. G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

RICE.—Patna, Carolina, and Java. G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

CANDLES.—Belmont sperms, Nevas, moulds, in 1lb. packets, superior. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

SOAP.—15 tons No. 1, colonial, 10 tons No. 2; Score's washing crystals, casks, washing soda. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

TOBACCO, Barrett's, lion, raven, anchor, heather belle; snuff, in 1lb. and 2lb. tins. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

ROSIN, bright amber, 60 casks, in good condition. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

SALT.—Liverpool salt, coarse and fine; rock salt. G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

NUTMEGS, caraway seeds, allspice, cloves, ginger, and cayenne peper. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

OILS, raw and boiled, in 5 gallon drums. Chinese Oil, superior samples, in tins. Colza Oil, in 5 and 10 gallon drums. Turps. G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

MACARONI, vermicelli, tin arrowroot, sago, and sago flour. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, in cases and quarter-casks. G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-st.

BRANDY, Martell's, Hennessy's, Vine Growers, in cases, hogsheads, and quarter-casks. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

WINES, port, sherry; claret, champagne, sparkling hock, all best brands. G. S. LEATHES and CO.

ALE, porter, old tom, geneva, champagne cider. G. S. LEATHES and CO., 69, Market-street.

FOR SALE, a CORN CRACKER, by steam or hand power. D. NASH, at W. Williams', foot Market-st.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise, and a special jury of twelve.

RUFFY AND ANOTHER v. PEARCE.

The trial of this case again lasted the whole day without being concluded.

BANCO COURT.

Before the Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

POSEY v. MACKENZIE AND ANOTHER.

This was an action by the indorsee of a bill for £900 against the indorser. Defence, no consideration.

Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Norton for the defendants.

The defendants had been the agent for the plaintiff in the sale of some cattle to one Cummings, and had received 2½ per cent. commission. They demanded another 2½ for guarantee of payment, but according to plaintiff's own admission the latter had refused to pay the guarantee commission, preferring to rely upon the sufficiency of the purchaser. Plaintiff's case was that there had been a voluntary guarantee, but his Honor ruled that, as respected the plaintiff, this would not be binding, although it would be different had the bill been passed to a third party.

The jury, therefore, found a verdict for the defendant.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

MACARTHUR AND ANOTHER v. TERBUTT.

This was an action of ejectment, to recover possession of a property at Mudgee, mortgaged by defendant to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Sheppard for the defendant.

The mortgage was the usual conveyance in fee to the mortgagees, but contained a covenant that mortgagor should remain in possession until the time for repayment in October, 1862, provided that the money advanced was repaid at that date, or at any earlier period at which a written demand for repayment should be made by the mortgagees.

The case was not concluded when the court rose.

FINES.

Fines of £10 each were imposed upon the following jurors for non-attendance, viz.:—Messrs. J. Shoobert, Archibald Stewart, James Templeton, Archibald Thompson, Charles Sandon, Henry Gilbert Smith, George Thomas Sawkins, Paul Talbot, William Sharpe, John Tait, Thomas Stephenson Rountree, William Scales, Myer Solomon, George Edward Smith, Charles Teakle, Charles Simmons, John Rowe, John Scales, William Speer, Alexander Stewart, John Sands, and Lewis Samuel.

Fines of £3 each were imposed, for a similar cause, upon John Taylor, George Wilkie, Robert Tooth, George Thornton, and Henry Tidswell.

SUPREME COURT.—MELBOURNE.

(From the Argus, May 16th.)

MAY v. GREEN.

MR. BUNNY for Green, the present respondent and the plaintiff below; Mr. J. W. Stephen for Hay, the present appellant and the defendant below.

Counsel referred to the issues of fact, which the Court had directed to be tried by a jury; and to the result of the trial, in a verdict for Mr. Hay of £6300, as compensation to him for Mr. Green's non-delivery of Bucket Island, with the Beremeghad station. They stated that since this verdict the parties had come to an agreement as to the terms of the decree, and that the only question now for argument was that of costs.

The agreement made between Mr. Hay and Messrs. Nicholson and Sutherland, holding the power of attorney of Mr. Green, was, that if the official arrangements of the Sydney Government would permit of an immediate transfer of the pastoral licence, possession of the station, without Bucket Island, should immediately be given, on payment of the balance of the purchase money now due, after deducting the deposit originally paid, and the amount of the verdict for compensation given by the jury for the loss of Bucket Island, thus:—

Original purchase money	£24,780	0	0
Less deposit	6,052	8	6
	£18,727	11	6
Less amount awarded by jury for loss of Bucket Island	6,300	0	0
Balance of purchase money	£12,427	11	6

This sum would have been payable by three bills for £4142 10s. 6d. each, bearing interest, and secured by mortgage. The amount of these bills, with interest up to the 15th of May, would, after proper deduction of discounts, be £14,714 5s. 9d. Mr. Hay, having yesterday received from Sydney a telegraphic message, stating that the official routine there would permit of the immediate transfer of possession by the agents of the owner here, he intimated his readiness to pay the sum of £14,714 5s. 9d., and receive possession at once. So a decree on this basis was now consented to by counsel.

Mr. Bunny and Mr. Stephen were heard by the Court on the question of costs. As it was deemed that the case was now before the Court "on further directions and cost," Mr. Bunny for the plaintiff below, claimed to begin. Mr. Stephen left his point entirely in the hands of the Court, and Mr. Bunny was heard first.

The Court was entirely in favour of the appellant on the question of costs.

Decree for the appellant on terms agreed, as above stated; and also with all costs of suit, of the issues, and of the appeal.

The Court adjourned *sine die.*

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Henry B. Wilson, a second meeting. Insolvent attended, but neither creditor nor assignee.

In the estate of John Kearey, a special meeting. Six debts were proved.

In the estate of John Nobbs, a second meeting. Insolvent was unable, by reason of indisposition, to be present. Some debts were proved, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of John Musgrave, a first meeting. Insolvent attended, but no creditors; nor was the assignee present to afford any information that might be required.

In the estate of Thomas Byrne, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Richard Dransfield, a second meeting. Two debts were proved, and insolvent filed his schedule.

In the estate of Perceval S. F. Stephen, a postponed third meeting. One debt was proved. The creditors directed the assignee to take steps to set aside a bill of sale by insolvent to a Mr. Forsythe, which, in the opinion of counsel, is invalid for having been given for an antecedent debt, and because insolvent was in insolvent circumstances when the bill of sale was given by him.

In the estate of Archibald Lamont, a second meeting. No one attended.

In the estate of Henry C. Beverly, an adjourned second meeting. Five debts were proved, and insolvent was examined by two creditors in reference to a bill of sale, and as to a sum of money expected by him as the heir-at-law of his brother.

In the estate of Robert Jones, an adjourned examination. Insolvent not being present, his Honor, on the application of a creditor, postponed the meeting until the 5th proximo.

In the estate of Julius Unger, an adjourned single meeting. Two debts were proved, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow for the creditors' directions in reference to the allowance of the furniture.

In the estate of Philip Pinnock, a first meeting. No person attended.

In the estate of Augustus Dreutler, a special meeting. Six debts were proved.

In the estate of Alexander Macdonald, a special meeting. Two debts were proved.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, 21.—Henry W. Johnson, adjourned examination, half-past 10. Anthony Vider, adjourned second, 11. Henry Markham, adjourned single, 11. Julius Unger, adjourned single, for directions, 12. William Walsh, special, for proof of debts, 3.

Wednesday, 22.—Daniel O'Reilly, third, half-past 10. John Witts, third, 11. William Lakeman, third, half-past 11. James L. Cole, third, 12. Johnston and Waters, third, half-past 12. J. W. Hunter, third, 2. Edward Myers, special for examination, 2. Cowan and Israel, first, half-past 2.—*At Maitland:* Thomas Plunkett, single, 11.

Thursday, 23.—George Margesson, third, half-past 10. Joseph Heal, third, 11. Samuel W. Cutler, third, half-past 11. Michael M'Cormack, for examination, 12. Kirchner and Co., adjourned special, 2. John Musgrave, second, half-past 2. James Butcher, first, 3. Randolph Nott, first, half-past 3. At *Maitland:* John Graham, special, 11.

Friday, 24, and Saturday 25, are holidays.

Monday, 27.—Henry Jeffreys, special for proof of debts, half-past 10. Kirchner and Co., special, for proof of debts, quarter before 11. William Bland, third, 11. Peter Winter, single, 12. James Butcher, second, half-past 12. Cowan and Israel, second, 2. Adam Howitt, adjourned second, 2. James Cole, adjourned single, 2. William C. Ashton, adjourned examination, 3.

Tuesday, 28.—Thomas M. K. M'Leod, adjourned second, for examination, half-past 10. William Kirchner, adjourned special, for proof of debts, 11. At *Bathurst:* William Walsh, special, 11.

Wednesday, 29.—Patrick M'Mahon, third, half-past 10. Randolph Nott, second, half-past 11. Thomas Griffiths, special, for proof of debts, 12. Betteridge and Haydon, special for proof of debts, quarter-past 12. Charles A. Goodchap, single, half-past 12. John Murphy, single, 2. James Foley, single, half-past 2. James Houston, single, 3.

Thursday, 30.—Henry Smith, third, half-past 10. George J. Crouch, third, 11. Alexander Brand, third, half-past 11. Edward Augustus, third, 12. Cornelius Riordan, adjourned second, 12. John T. Hotten, third, half-past 12. Michael M'Mahon, third, 2. Michael M'Mahon, adjourned examination, quarter-past 2. Edwin W. Hollingworth, first, 3.

Friday, 31.—Inquiries into assignee's charges in the estate of Andrews, 11.

Monday, June 3.—Rodgers and Stewart, third, half-past 10. Edwin W. Hollingworth, second, half-past 11. Patrick Tevlin, first, 12. William R. Trees, first, 2. George Mortimer, first, half-past 2. Isaac Aland, single, 3. Arthur H. Macarthur, first, half-past 3.

Wednesday, 5.—William F. Plant, junior, third, half-past 10. Sarah Waddell, third, 11. Patrick Tevlin, second, half-past 11. Robert Jones, adjourned examination, 12. William M'Alhalton, single, half-past 12. John A. Templer, first, 2. Robert Gray, first, half-past 2. John Hogan, first, 3. *At Maitland:* Michael M'Cue, single, 11.

Thursday, 6.—George Mortimer, second, half-past 10. Stephen Richardson, adjourned second, 11. Arthur H. Macarthur, second, half-past 11. Eaton and George, first, half-past 12. John M. Wright, first, 2. Henry Hyndes, first, half-past 2. William Martin, single, 3.—*At Maitland:* Joseph Tenton, second, 11.—*At Bathurst:* William R. Trees, second, 11.

Monday, 10.—Philip Pinnock, second, half-past 10. Morris and Moon, special for proof of debts, 11. William G. Anderson, first, 2. *At Bathurst:* John A. Templer, second, 11; Robert Gray, second, half-past 12. *At Maitland:* Robert S. Arnott, single, 11.

Tuesday, 11.—William Carter, adjourned examination, 11. *At Bathurst:* James Thompson, single, 11.

Wednesday, 12.—James A. Portus, third, half-past 10. Ebenezer Lovejoy, third, half-past 11. Eaton and George, second, 12. George F. Pickering, first, 2. John M. Wright, second, half-past 2. Henry Hyndes, second, 3.

Thursday, 13.—John Hogan, second, half-past 2.

Monday, 17.—Mitchell and Co., adjourned examination, 11.

Wednesday, 19.—William G. Anderson, second, half-past 10. George F. Pickering, second, half-past 11.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, 21.—John Ryan, Joseph Knight Smith, David Webster Beard, George Mitchell, Henry William Johnson, 12.

Thursday, 23.—Charles Flood, 12.

Tuesday, 28.—James Carey, John Richmond Stevenson, John Henry Marsden, Benjamin Rhodes, 12.

Wednesday, 29.—John Richardson, Hugh Maxwell, 2.

Friday, 31.—Thomas Edward Waring, half-past 2.

Tuesday, June 4.—William Walker, 11; William Clay Rush, William Merritt, Benjamin Fawcett, Robert Wallace, Julius Hogarth, Conrad Erichsen, 12; Charles Taylor, 2.

Friday, 7.—John Beatson, 11.

Tuesday, 11.—John Turner, Michael M'Dermott, Robert Fowler, William Simmons, 12.

Tuesday, 18.—William Henry Mackay, John Sheldrick, William Wyatt, Joseph Bing, 12.

Tuesday, 25.—Robert Foster, Francis Burke, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate and Mr. Murphy.

Five drunkards were fined 10s. each; and one, who aggravated his offence by assaulting the apprehending constable, was fined 20s. Ann Campbell, found guilty of having in a public place made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days. Ann Wilson, an idle and disorderly person, found wandering in the streets at a late hour, having neither a fixed home nor a lawful occupation, was sent to Darlinghurst for seven days; and William Tanner, an old vagrant, was once more sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Six other prisoners, charged with sundry kinds of disorderly conduct, were discharged for want of prosecution. The Court adjourned at a quarter-past ten o'clock.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. J. Williams.

Thomas Byrnes, labourer, George-street, was fined 20s., for fighting in George-street.

Four persons, found drunk in the streets, were fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Elizabeth Richards was fined 5s. with costs, for using insulting language towards Jane Cave.

John Maloney and Elizabeth Gorman, for allowing their cows to stray in Kent-street, were fined 10s. each with costs, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

APRIL, 1861.

THE number of deaths registered during the month of April was 119, viz.:—58 males and 61 females.

The infantine mortality, as compared with the total deaths in this and the corresponding month of previous years, is shewn below. It is satisfactory to notice a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. in the deaths under 5 years upon the mean of the years 1856 to 1860.

The infantine mortality in the corresponding month of previous years, was as follows:—

	Under 5 years.	Total Deaths.	Per centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths
1856	57	129	44·19
1857	38	94	40·42
1858	49	115	42·60
1859	51	103	49·51
1860	72	157	45·85
1861	47	119	39·49

The number of births registered during the month of April was 210, viz.:—100 males, and 110 females, being 91 in excess of deaths.

Table showing the Deaths of Males and Females Registered in each Ward, from 1st to 30th April, 1861, distinguishing those under 5 years of age.

Ward.	Under 5 years. Males.	Under 5 years. Females.	Above 5 years. Males.	Above 5 years. Females.	Unspecified. Males.	Unspecified. Females.	Grand Total.
Gipps	2	5	1	3			11
Bourke (the Infirmary is situate in this ward)		2	11	9			22
Brisbane	5	4	5	3			17
Macquarie	3	1	2	3			9
Cook	1	2	1	2			6
Fitzroy	4	4	5	9			22
Phillip (the Benevolent Asylum is situate in this ward)	6	2	6	6			20
Denison	3	3	3	3			12
Total	24	23	34	38			119

Summary of Deaths of both sexes Registered in Sydney, from 1st to 30th April, 1861.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	Total under five years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and upwards.		Total of all ages.
ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Endemic, epidemic, and contagious	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPORADIC DISEASES. Of Uncertain Seat: Dropsy and other diseases of variable seat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Nervous System: Diseases of the brain, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Respiratory System: Diseases of the lungs, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Circulatory System: Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Digestive Organs: Diseases of the stomach, liver, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Urinary Organs: Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Generative Organs: Childbirth, diseases of the Uterus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Locomotive Organs: Rheumatism, diseases of the bones, joints, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Integumentary System: Diseases of the skin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Age	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
External Causes: Violence, privation, and intemperance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unspecified	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total from all causes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	119

CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.
General Registry Office, Elizabeth-street,
Sydney, 7th May, 1861.

HUNTER RIVER VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

(From the Maitland Ensign.)

A MEETING of the above Association took place at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on Wednesday, having been adjourned from last week, in consequence of the flooded state of the country. From the same cause there were but few samples of wine sent, the state of the roads having rendered it necessary for many of the members in attendance to make a detour of several miles in coming into Maitland. In absence of the secretary the duties of that functionary devolved upon Mr. R. W. Goodall. The President, Dr. Park, being also absent, Mr. John Wyndham was voted into the chair.

It was proposed by Dr. Lindemann, seconded by Mr. M'Dougall, and carried, "That the following gentlemen be appointed the standing committee for the ensuing year, viz.:—Messrs. John Wyndham, John Wyndeyer, and Dr. Ross."

It was then proposed by Mr. John Glennie, seconded by Dr. Lindemann, and carried, "That Mr. John Wyndham become President for the ensuing year."

Mr. Wyndham, in returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, said he would have nothing lukewarm, but would use his utmost endeavours to infuse new life into the society.

The President, in the course of a few remarks, said he had lately introduced a new system of training vines, recommended, some time back, by Mr. Kean; and that was by training on wattle poles, which he found cost £10 or £12 per acre, and lasted for four years. The result was that some of his young vines produced between 400 and 500 gallons per acre, and instead of his being sick of wine growing, as he was told he would be, he would grow more. Some time back, he had visited the Camden vineyard; there the vines were trained on galvanized iron wire; and he was informed that that system was becoming very common in France, and the Continent generally.

A letter was read from Mr. J. E. Blake, stating that Dr. Kelly, of Trinity, Morphett Vale, South Australia, wished for the rules to be sent as a guide in the formation of a similar society in South Australia. The rules had been sent by the Secretary. Also, one from Mr. John Glennie, stating that he had filled up the form sent, and had forwarded a case of eight bottles of red wine for the dinner, from the black hermitage grape, which would, no doubt, have a raw taste, having been only once racked, and placed in a bad cask. He had no white wine at present fit to send, but expected to have some superior to the red, with age. A letter was also read from Mr. A. Windeyer, stating that he was detained in Sydney by the bad weather. Also, one from Mr. J. W. M'Donald, of New Freugh.

The original prospectus and progress reports of the "Tabilk Vineyard Proprietary," were laid upon the table, showing, "that the prospects of the undertaking were most encouraging."

A form, filled up by Mr. John Glennie, was also put on the table.

The following papers were then read:—

REPORT OF THE BUKKULLA, OR KARAULA VINEYARD.

The Karaula Vineyard, which I may mention is now thirteen acres in extent, and 300 miles from Maitland, is planted chiefly with Reisling, Verdeilho, and Shiraz, for white, and Malber, Hermitage, and Black Cluster, for red wine.

The whole of these, up to last year, bore satisfactorily, but this year they all, with the exception of the Shiraz, failed more or less, in consequence of rain during flowering.

The season otherwise was a fine one, and the wine made was rich, and promises to be of a superior description; and the prospects are sufficiently encouraging to induce us to keep on increasing.

The Shiraz, and Lambrusquat, or black Spanish, varieties, are deemed the best to plant, being large bearers and apparently well suited to the climate.

The wine made there hitherto has not been made according to the most approved method, from the absence of proper appliances; neither has sufficient care been bestowed upon it after making, to ensure the production of so good a wine as may ultimately be expected.

ALEXANDER WYNDHAM.

ON THE MATURITY OF WINES.

A recent number of the *Annales de l'Agriculture* mentions a new system of bringing wines and brandies to maturity, by which the long delay considered as necessary to the ripening of wine under the present system is avoided—these products being matured by the new method within the year in which they are made. The inventor, a wine-grower in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, living on the top of a hill, having remarked in common with other wine-growers that wines and brandies, especially those in wood, mature more rapidly in proportion as the cellars they occupy are raised to a greater height above the level of the sea, has been endeavouring to ascertain the cause of this fact, with a view to rendering it practically useful in the treatments of these products.

Referring the fact in question, and the sweating of the barrels which takes place when these are kept in a place in which the pressure of the atmosphere can be diminished at pleasure, to the action of the law which causes cold water to pass into a state of ebullition in a vacuum, he has come to the conclusion that, if a liquid be brought nearer to its boiling point, not by raising its temperature, but by placing it in the necessary atmospheric conditions through the withdrawal of a certain portion of the atmosphere from the chamber in which it is contained, the phenomena of fermentation and the elimination of insoluble substances will take place with far greater energy and rapidity than under ordinary circumstances. In order to hasten the maturity of wines and brandies, in accordance with this theory, the liquids must be placed in vessels whose substance is slightly porous: these vessels, being closed, must next be placed in a chamber hermetically closed, from which the air can be withdrawn at will by an air-pump, and their contents will be found to have matured with a rapidity exactly proportioned to the diminution of the atmospheric pressure effected in the chamber. To this end cellars must be constructed so that their walls may be able to sustain the substraction of at least one-half of their atmospheric contents.

It was then proposed by Mr. John Wyndham, and seconded by Dr. Lindemann, that Mr. Richard Bligh, of Riverstone, Clarence River, be elected a member of the association, which was carried *nem. dis.*

The meeting then proceeded to judge the wines forwarded for examination. There were but four samples, and the following was the result.

No. 1. A red wine (Lambrusquat) of the vintage of 1858 was tried, and pronounced "dirty," "sour," "a good wine spoilt." This was exhibited by Mr. John Wyndham, who stated that it was not in good condition, owing to its recent arrival from Sydney.

No. 2. A red wine, from the Hermitage and Damascus grape, of the vintage of 1858, was pronounced to be "a nice wine, but still fermenting, and out of condition," "would improve with age." This was sent by Mr. John M'Dougall.

No. 3. A red wine, from the Hermitage and black cluster grape, with Madeira and Verdeilho afterwards added, of the vintage of 1860. This was considered the best wine exhibited, being pronounced "fine," "capital," "strong," "bright," "excellent," and was sent by Mr. A. Wyndham.

No. 4. A white wine, from Verdeilho and Reisling grape, of the vintage of 1858. This was deemed good but "sick," and was exhibited by Dr. Lindemann.

This closed the business of the meeting, after which the company sat down to an excellent dinner, the merits of which were cheerfully discussed.

DISTILLATION CONSIDERED AS IT DEVELOPES AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Perceiving that a measure is at present under consideration of the Legislature of Victoria, to legalise distillation in that colony, I think the time has arrived when our Government should adopt a similar course for ourselves, with a view to distillation from grain only. If there is good in the suggestion, as I doubt not there may be, it cannot be wrong to submit the enquiry to the test of public opinion, as I now do, through the medium of your valuable journal. If I thought that colonial distillation could in any way increase the sin of intemperance, already too prevalent amongst us, I would not be a party to ask any Government to sanction, or initiate such a measure; but as it can have no such tendency, nor increase the drinking of spirits to a higher degree than what at present exists, I trust that what I am about to write may not be found unacceptable to the public generally. If a Legislature had no higher object in view in establishing distillation from grain, as a branch of industry, than merely to encourage the distiller to invest his capital in extensive and costly buildings, it would not be justified in changing the present order of affairs, for a purpose resulting in so little good to the general community, and in hazarding so large a revenue, as that which is derived from the importation of spirits. But the mother country affords us a sufficient illustration of the fact, that to encourage the legalised trade in spirits is the easiest plan to suppress smuggling, and secure a revenue which would otherwise be lost.

It was not until early in the present century that distillation in the United Kingdom was legalised, and a check given to the illicit manufacture of spirits, which, up to this time, had existed without control, and which evil had long been felt, as seriously detrimental to the revenue. Nor was it easily suppressed. For the people who had been long accustomed to the exercise of the trade with but very little interruption, considered it just as legitimate in their eyes as the growing of corn, or any other innocent occupation, and looked upon the officers of the Government sent to seize their persons and their property as little better than robbers. It was about this time that the Government finding it difficult and expensive to deal with a people, so unacquainted with treasury regulations or control of any kind, were induced to farm the revenue to the landed proprietors in the more distant districts; and by this wise and merciful policy, secured a certain amount, payable at stated intervals, and prevented direct collision with the people, and the bloodshed that must inevitably have been the consequence. But not until licensed distillation had been established for some time, under the surveillance of proper officers of excise, and the smuggler had been taught, that he was not only defrauding the revenue, but injuring the fair trader by underselling him in the market; it was not, until public opinion supported the legal authority, that fiscal regulations fully secured the revenue. This end attained, so very desirable in a financial point of view, was indirectly brought about by the establishment of licensed distillation. Nor was this the only advantage gained by the country. In addition, there was the civilisation consequent upon the due observance of law and authority; there was the social improvement in the manners and habits of the people, now no longer disturbed in their peaceful and lawful employments. A demand for grain was created, which occasioned increased cultivation, and the farmer had a new market opened to him, more enlarged, and daily extending its limits. Waste lands were drained and cultivated, and every skill which science could bring to bear in aid of the farmer was brought to his assistance. This improvement was perhaps more perceptible in Scotland and Ireland than in the more favoured lands of England; but in all, it was distillation that was pre-eminently successful in extending the agriculture of the United Kingdom. This may be inferred from the very large number of acres growing barley for the purpose of the brewer and distiller. According to M'Culloch in his recent edition, there are 2,270,000 acres producing 9,295,000 quarters of barley, or about one sixth of the whole cereal crops of the country.

In a fiscal point of view England could not have collected the very large revenue which she derives from spirits, unless she had protected her home manufacture of that article by imposing a heavy duty upon foreign spirits imported. Consequently we find a tax of 9s. 4d. per gallon upon rum, and 22s. 10d., upon brandy and geneva, entered for home consumption; while her own manufacture of British spirits pays only 7s. 10d. in England, 3s. 8d. in Scotland, and 3s. 8d. and 2s. 8d. in Ireland, in 1843. In the same year she imported 3,201,015 gallons of foreign spirits, yielding a revenue of £2,238,262, while the total consumption of British spirits amounted to 18,859,739 gallons, producing a nett revenue of £4,901,257, making a grand total of all spirits consumed amounting to 22,050,754 gallons, producing a nett total revenue of £7,139,519. From these figures we cannot doubt the policy that compels her to maintain her own agricultural interests, and enables her to extend such liberal support to her own manufactures, in the shape of differential duty. Nor have we any reason to believe that the revenue has suffered loss; but on the contrary, I am of opinion that it has greatly increased, originally from the circumstance of establishing home distillation. Which by degrees gave birth to a permanent source of revenue, trained and educated her excise force, and was greatly instrumental in suppressing illicit distillation, and the smuggling of foreign spirits through the country. Thus securing, by vigilance, that every gallon of spirits consumed should first be brought to the charge. England made sure of her revenue, and extended her agricultural interests in a wonderful degree. The offal from breweries and distilleries feed annually 204,285 head of milch cows and fat stock furnishing another source of profit, and provides the population of her towns with milk and fresh beef; comforts with which they otherwise could not be supplied.

In my next I will endeavour to show how far such a measure might be made of use to this colony.

I am, &c.,

COLONIST.

MR. DALGLEISH, M.L.A., AND MRS. CHISHOLM.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the pages of your esteemed journal, I observe the report of a debate on Emigration Agents and Lectureships, and I further observe, that during that debate one Mr. Dalgleish asserted that Mrs. Chisholm had been "unable to obtain in London large audiences."

But I respectfully submit, that the following extracts from a file of old newspaper scraps, now many years in my possession, will sufficiently prove that Mr. Dalgleish is not at all informed on the subject of Mrs. Chisholm's career in England.

"The Mayor of Southampton and 5000 spectators accompanied her to the Pier, to say farewell to one of her ships."

The *Illustrated London News* writes, "our portrait of Mrs. Chisholm, represents her in the act of reading one of the 240 letters which, on an average, are addressed to her daily."

The *Brighton Herald* writes: "But the happiness or misery of millions will depend upon how this emigration is carried out, and we have seen nothing like the plans which Mrs. Chisholm, almost unaided, established."

Mr. Foster, late Colonial Secretary of Victoria, writes as follows to the *Argus*, "It is astonishing with what confidence she has inspired all classes of the community."

The London *Times* writes "While Mrs. Chisholm is inundated with applications from persons willing, eventually, to pay the whole passage-money, the Emigration Commissioners find a difficulty in getting emigrants whose expenses must be defrayed by the colony." The *Times* continues—"That confidence the public have unhesitatingly bestowed on a lady who, without official connection of any kind has succeeded in inventing and carrying out a new system of self-supporting emigration, which seems likely to be a formidable rival to that of the Government though backed by the land-fund of all the Australian colonies."

Newspapers, patronised by the working classes, devoted entire numbers, week after week, month after month, to tales, letters, sketches, &c., in support of her society.

Take an extract from the *Mercantile Gazette*, or rather the *Railway and Commercial Gazette*: "One individual—and that a lady (we allude to Mrs. Chisholm)—has effected more, practically, than all who have held the reins of government in Downing-street."

The London *Athenæum* writes:—"Advancing step by step from the assistance furnished to a company of poor Highland emigrants to the foundation of a Female Emigrants' Home in the corner of a neglected barrack, tenanted only by rats; thence to the fluctuating responsibility of providing employment for those thus secured from temptation, the deeds of this good woman make up a self-consistent story of service after service done to woman."

From the *Times*, which daily encouraged her efforts, I quote a few sentences contained in the last parting tribute which it paid to her on the eve of her return to that Australian land in whose services she had spent so many years of her life:—"The benefits she has conferred on England and Australia are too real—too recent, and too notorious to require detailed exposition here." She has conducted herself whole armies into the solitudes of that new continent. In England she has been the means of teaching the working-classes the secret of their own strength." "It was Mrs. Chisholm who broke down the demoralising and disgusting system hitherto pursued."

But I must conclude, and if it should meet with your approval, I am prepared to contribute to your journal a more coherent and extensive sketch of Mrs. Chisholm as she stands connected with Australian emigration.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

R. K.

Geelong, 15th May.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—"A Volunteer Soldier," in this morning's *Herald*, seems to think that those who object to the regulation prohibiting Volunteers, not being commissioned officers, from attending the levee in uniform, claim as a right that ALL Volunteers should be presented to her Majesty, through her representative. This is a mistake. What we ask is, that those who deem it their duty to their Sovereign and themselves to attend the levee, and whose position entitles them to do so, shall not be declared to have lost their position as gentlemen by accepting the uniform of the New South Wales Volunteers.

For myself, I shall, I doubt not, attend both parade and levee, notwithstanding the regulation; but the majority of the non-commissioned officers and privates who have been in the habit of attending the levees on her Majesty's birthday, will be obliged to forego doing so on Friday next, or to absent themselves from parade on that day.

A VOLUNTEER, WHO HOPES TO BECOME A SOLDIER.

FRIDAY'S REVIEW.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The parading ground in the Outer Domain was in a most deplorable condition on Saturday, owing to its lying so hollow, and receiving the drainage from the carriage road surrounding it. A portion of it is thus converted into a complete swamp. If the Review is to be held there on Friday, surely something could be done to it in the meantime, either by mowing off the coarse long grass, and throwing some tan or gravel over it. Likewise the trees planted there lately, and fenced round, are much in the way of military evolutions. This must have been a great oversight on the part of the management of the Domain, this always being considered the parading ground on all great occasions, and certainly as clear and open a space as possible should be kept.

A VOLUNTEER.

TO THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Per favour of the Herald.)

GENTLEMEN,—The letter of "A Volunteer Soldier," published in to-day's *Herald*, explanatory of the reason why a distinction has been made in the arrangements for the levee, between the Volunteer *private* and the commissioned *officer*, is so clear and satisfactory that I should think little reason for dissatisfaction can remain in the minds of my brother Volunteers; but that all possible cause for umbrage may be removed, I would submit to the *commissioned* officers of the Volunteer forces that *they* also appear at the levee in the dress of *private citizens*. This will possibly convince the complainants that what they so much desire can be freely surrendered by us, rather than that any distinction which is painful to them, or possibly injurious to the cause we have espoused, should remain. For myself, and I believe for all others of the commissioned officers, I may say—

"It is the *cause*—it is the *cause*, my soul!"

And not the dress and not the distinction; and that that cause may be fully appreciated by all, they have only, I think, to peruse, and it will be with beating hearts, the eloquent and noble address of the lady presenting the colours to the Sydney Volunteer Rifles on Saturday last.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A COMMISSIONED OFFICER, V. M. R.
Sydney, Monday, 20th May.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL LIBRARY.—Owing to the inclement state of the weather last evening, the meeting called for the purpose of advocating the claims of the Free Library and Reading-room of this institution, was postponed to a future evening.

REDFERN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the above council, held at three o'clock on Friday, the 17th instant, the following business was transacted. Present, the chairman and full council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Councillor Renwick presented a petition from residents of Pitt-street, praying that the council will cause a portion of that street to be kerbed and guttered. Petition received and referred to the improvement committee. A letter read from Mr. Foy, of Botany-street, requesting permission to lay down a stoneware pipe drain to take off the water from his cellar. The council clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Foy that the council will allow him to lay the said drain across the road to the outlet of the culvert, under the direction of the municipal surveyor. Tenders for the office of municipal treasurer were then opened and read, and the council proceeded to elect that officer by ballot from the two lowest tenders, which were at £50 per annum each. The votes being equal, the chairman gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. James Chambers, and declared him duly elected. The council having met for the special purpose of electing a treasurer, the remainder of the business was postponed until next meeting of council. The council then adjourned until three o'clock on Friday, the 24th instant.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1485112

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

The amount of Customs' duties paid to-day was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	191	0	0
Gin	103	17	7
Whisky	12	1	6
Rum	256	4	0
Wine	91	2	8
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	52	1	8
Tobacco and snuff	461	10	0
Cigars	156	15	0
Tea	103	12	9
Coffee and chicory	9	6	8
Sugar, unrefined	328	12	8
Opium	23	12	6
Pilotage	3	9	4
Total	£1793	6	4

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold by auction to-day, land in Buckingham-street, Cleveland Estate, £5 18s. 6d. per foot, and an half-acre allotment in the town of Parramatta, for £60. They also sold by private contract, 600 acres, known as Newick, near the town of Berrima, on the Southern Road, for £1000, and a one-seventh share in five houses, Fort-street, subject to a life interest, for £500.

Business during the month has been pretty active, and the demand for goods of which stocks are low has caused an improvement in prices. The news by the English mail of a decrease in shipments to the colonies has also tended to strengthen prices, and importers are now realising a fair profit on those articles which for so long a period have been very dull of sale. This remark refers particularly to all kinds of drapery, which are now commanding 10 to 25 per cent. advance. There is, however, not much desire on the part of buyers and trade to speculate, and the business that has been done is, therefore, of a sounder character, and generally confined to executing orders or to meet present requirements. There has been some inquiry for most descriptions of goods for Queensland and New Zealand, and this has relieved our markets considerably of the heavy stocks which were formerly in the hands of importers. The following is the latest report of the state of our markets :—

Flour.—The market is hardly so firm as it was last month, and prices have rather a downward tendency. Some large quantities have lately come to hand from the neighbouring colonies, and this has caused prices to be a little easier. Adelaide flour is quoted at from £18 to £19 per ton. Chili and California, £17 17s. 10d. per ton. The millers' quotations remain at £19 for fine flour, and £17 for seconds. Wheat is also a shade lower—Colonial, 7s.; Adelaide, 8s. to 8s. 6d.

Liquids.—Ale in bulk is rather dull of sale. First brands of the new brew are quoted at from £8 to £8 5s. per hogshead; second brands, £6 15s. to £7 10s. Porter in bulk is a little firmer, but is still difficult of sale. Taylor's stout is quoted at from £5 15s. to £6 10s. per hogshead; second brands, £5 to £6. Bottled Ale and Porter.—The latter is in great request, and has advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen. First brands are worth 11s. to 11s. 6d. per dozen. Bottled ale is a little firmer, and commands from 9s. to 9s. 6d.; half ale and half porter, 10s. to 10s. 6d. Brandy is dull of sale, and Martell's cannot be quoted higher than 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d., and sales have been made at those rates. Hennessy's, 11s. to 11s. 3d.; other brands, 8s. to 10s. 6d. Rum is a little firmer, and the market has been cleared of low rum, at 3s. 3d.; 10 o.p. is now quoted at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., and sales have taken place at 3s. 4d.; 30 o.p. is worth from 4s. to 4s. 1d. Geneva is firm, and first brands of low strengths and small quantities command from 14s. to 15s. 6d. Whisky is a shade lower and demand limited; Irish, 5s. to 5s. 3d.; Scotch, 4s. to 4s. 6d. In wines there have been some transactions, and prices generally rule higher. Ports are quoted at from 9s. 6d. to 16s., duty paid; sherries, 8s. to 15s.; low ports and sherries have been most in request, and have changed hands at an advance of 1s. on last month's rates.

Teas.—The market is very dull, and in consequence of several large cargoes which have lately arrived having been offered at auction the prices of congous have given way 10s. to 20s. per chest. The quantity, however, sold lately has been small, as holders are not prepared to submit to this reduction, and buyers are very cautious in their operations. Congous are quoted at from £6 5s. to £7 per chest; boxes, 21s. to 23s. 6d.; hysonskins are scarce, and sales have been made at 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb.; boxes, 22s. 6d. to 25s.

Sugars are very firm. Mauritius sugars are scarce, and have advanced £2 to £4 per ton. Pampanga has also been in request at an advance of 40s. to 50s. per ton. The following are the latest quotations :—Loaf, £56 per ton; Cossipore, £52; Mauritius crystals, £46 to £50; yellow, £45 to £47 10s.; grey, £42 to £45; brown, £33 to £40; Manila, refined, M.O., has been sold to arrive at £43, and is now worth £45; Pampanga, £37 10s. to £38.

Coffee is not so firm, and, owing to late arrivals, has declined about ½d. per lb. Manila is worth 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb. in bond; plantation, 11d. per lb. in bond.

Candles have been in request, and have advanced ¼d. per lb. Stocks are small, and belmonts and nevas are worth 16¾d. to 17d per lb.

Colonial Produce.—The news by the English mail of a fall in price at the London wool sales has caused a decline here of fully 1d. per lb. The quantity now arriving is, however, very small; the season being over the market cannot therefore be fairly tested. The present quotations are—Superior clips, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; fair to good, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; low to middling, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; locks, pieces, &c, 8d. to 1s. 2d.; handwashed, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; scoured, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; grease, 11d. to 1s. 1d.

Sheepskins are not so firm, and have participated in the decline that has taken place in wool. The prices obtained lately have ranged from 5d. to 8d. per lb.

Tallow.—The quantity to hand has been equal to our wants, and as there has been some demand for shipment, prices rule about 20s. to 40s. per ton higher than last month. Beef is quoted at £38 to £40 10s. per ton; station, £36 to £41; mutton, £42 to £47.

Hides.—Heavy hides are not so much in request, and prices have given way about 1s. each. The rates obtained at auction for heavy hides have ranged from 10s. to 16s. 6d. each; light and inferior hides, 5s. to 10s. each.

Rice is a little firmer, but is still dull of sale. Patna is quoted £18 to £18 10s. per ton, and at these rates sales have been made.

Salt.—Stocks very small. Liverpool has been sold at an advance of £3 per ton on last month's prices, and is now quoted at £11 to £12 per ton. Fine salt is also firmer, and has improved 20s. to 30s. per ton. The present quotation is £7 to £7 10s. per ton. Rock salt £12 to £14 per ton.

Oilmen's Stores.—Almost every article under this heading has been in some request, at improved rates. Pickles, oils, and mustards are, however, most sought after.

Drapery is very firm, and seasonable goods are worth from 10 to 30 per cent. advance.

Boots and Shoes.—American, English light ladies' and children's boots and shoes are in fair demand, at from 5 to 20 per cent. advance. English heavy and watertights are dull of sale at from 20 to 15 per cent. discount.

Metals.—The market generally has an improved appearance, and most articles are recovering from the low rates at which they have been for so long a time. Pig iron is quoted at £4 15s. to £5 per ton; hoop, £13 to £14; sheet, £12 to £15s.; sheet lead is inquired for, and is worth £27 10s. to £29 10s.; muntz yellow metal, 12½d. to 13d.; galvanized sheet iron, Morewood's, £39 to £42 10s.; ironmongery is firmer, and is quoted at an advance of 10 to 20 per cent.

Tobacco.—Large additions to our stocks of negrohead have been the means of reducing the quotation of last month, and notwithstanding the prestige o many old brands, the difference in price and quality is reduced to a shade. In cavendish good samples are scarce. Negrohead may be bought at from 1s. 7d to 1s. 9d. in parcels, contingent upon the caprice o the buyer more than the quality of the article. In cigars there is but an ordinary supply, 45s. to 50s. being the average figure.

Our dates from Tasmania are to the 17th instant. The *Mercury* gives the following report of the Hobart Town Markets :—

Several sales of wheat were made to-day at prices ranging from 6s to 6s 6d per bushel, the latter being the highest figure for best samples.

Very few oats are coming in, and quotations remain unchanged. English barley is steady at 7s 3d to 7s 9d per bushel, and continues scarce.

Two or three lots of Cape Barley sold at 5s to 5s 6d.

Hay has only a limited demand at recent prices.

There is still a good enquiry for potatoes, which sell readily at £4 to £4 5s per ton.

Onions are very dull of sale at £4 10s to £5.

Steady local demand for flour at £16 to £17 per ton according to quality for first qualities.

Bran is 1s 2d to 1s 3d per bushel.

The *Launceston Examiner* of the 16th May says :—

Since the late arrivals of breadstuffs in Sydney, and in consequence of advices of other vessels likely to arrive soon, the grain market is not quite so brisk. Flour sells at £16 to £17 for quantity. Wheat 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d., but not so much doing, the millers only buying what is actually required at once. There is a fair demand for oats—feed are readily bought at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 5d., and seed oats 3s. 9d. to 4s. There is no barley in the market. Hay remains at £4, and potatoes £3 10s., bags in. Rye grass seed, 9s., and tares 9s. per bushel.

There have been no imports or exports of grain and flour at Hobart Town during the week ended 11th May, 1861.

The value of the imports at Hobart Town, during the month of April, amounts to £56,322; and of the exports to £15,440. The value of the imports at Launceston is £20,626, and of the exports, £41,529.

The customs' duties collected at Hobart Town amount to £5590 2s. 5d., and at Launceston £5310 8s. 7d.

STOCK AND SHARE LISTS.

[BARTON AND SON.]

There was some inactivity in the market for our securities during the past two or three weeks from the departure of the last mail for London, raising, probably, from advice of the depreciation of Australian stocks, the increase in the rate of interest, and gloomy forebodings as to the value of our staple commodity at the then approaching wool sales.

The arrival of the present mail, two days before the contract time, with advices, presents to us a more cheering aspect. Australian securities were upon the advance, the rate of interest had fallen, and the actual depreciation in the value of wool was not so great as was anticipated. True, the Bank of Australasia had declared the dividend at the rate of 10 instead of 12½ per cent. per annum; and the price of the shares had consequently declined, but this stock being transferable from the colonies to London, where money is less valuable, very few shares are held here.

During the last week a large business has been done at full prices, and we have no reason to anticipate a decline, especially as the banks have at length come to an agreement to lower the rate of interest on time deposits one per cent.

Reports of meetings of proprietors of the following Companies, which have taken place within the month, are inserted in this paper, and an epitome of the results in our circular, which may be obtained at our office. The New South Wales Bank, the New South Wales Assurance, and the Sydney Insurance Companies on the 24th April, and the Illawarra Steam Company on the 7th May.

The following is the course of sales during the month :—

New South Wales Bank shares, £35 cum div., £34, £35, £34 10 ex div.

Commercial Stock ditto ditto, £45 10.

Joint Stock ditto ditto, £11 2 6.

Union ditto ditto, £40 ex div.

Australasian Steam ditto, £22 10, £22, £23.

Hunter River ditto ditto, £14 10 to £15.

Illawarra ditto ditto, £4 15 to £4 10 6 cum div., £4 15 ex div.

New South Wales Marine Insurance ditto 55 cum div., 58 to 60 ex div.

Sydney (Fire) Insurance ditto, 50 cum div.

Gas Light ditto, £12 10.

Coal and Copper ditto, £18.

Wallsend Coal ditto, £10 paid, £12 10, £6 paid, £7 10.

Debentures.—New South Wales Government interminables, 98¼ per cent., and the interest accrued from last payment.

City of Sydney (6 per cent.) 98½ per cent., and the interest accrued from last payment.

Sugar Refining Company (8 per cent.) 103½ per cent. and the interest accrued from last payment.

Loans upon the security of shares and of real estate are negotiated at from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum.

May 20th.

[LENNON AND CAPE.]

We report an improving feeling in our share market. There is a greater disposition shown to invest in the shares of our different Banking Companies, and the favourable reports exhibited to the proprietors at the half-yearly meetings which have been held during this month, has imparted more confidence to holders of stock in our dividend paying companies.

Banks.—Since our last summary the Bank of New South Wales has held their half-yearly meeting, and a very satisfactory report was submitted to the shareholders, declaring a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, adding £7127 to the reserve fund, now amounting to £212,500, and leaving £4568 at credit of profit and loss account. The statement of accounts exhibited an improvement of upwards of £1500 on the net profits of the present half-year as compared with corresponding half of previous year. The shares are enquired for, but holders look for an advance on last quotations. Commercial Bank are very firm with an upward tendency. We have sold a good amount of stock at full rates. Australian Joint Stock Bank are firm at £11 2s. 6d., at which rate we have sold several large parcels of shares. Union Bank are not sought after. We note a sale of a parcel at a decline of £1 per share on last months' quotation.

Steam.—The demand for this description of investment continues, and the shares of the Australasian Steam and the Hunter River New Steam Companies are readily bought up when offered in the market. Clarence and Richmond River we have no sales to report. The non arrival of the steamers Urara, and Grafton, belonging to this company has not yet had any effect on the value of the stock, there being little doubt that they are detained by the heavy fresh in the river. Illawarra.—We report several large sales of this stock. At the half-yearly meeting, on the 7th instant, the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, £1549 6s. 9d. was added to the reserve fund, and £609 11s. 6d. of undivided profits carried forward to the present half-year. Insurance.—Sydney Fire Insurance: Very little of this stock is offering in the market, excepting at an advance on last quotations. At the half-yearly meeting, on the 24th ultimo, the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared. The losses by fire during the past half-year had been very heavy. The premiums received, however, exhibited an improvement of nearly £1000 as compared with last half-year. Australian General Assurance we have no sales to report. New South Wales Marine: The favourable report exhibited at the half-yearly meeting, on the 24th ultimo, has caused some inquiry for this stock, and our sales shew an improvement of from 5s. to 10s. per share on last quotations. The dividend was increased from 12½ to 20 per cent. £1000 was added to the reserve fund, now amounting to £9000, and £670 16s. 3d. balance of undivided profits carried forward to present half-year.

Miscellaneous.—Australian Gas Company shares continue in demand at full rates. Newcastle Coal and Copper Co's. continue firm at quotations, at which price they are readily bought up when offered; we notice that this company have issued debentures for the probable cost of the new line of rail to their new coal seam at Red Head,—as yet we have no sales to report. Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company—We note several sales of this stock at full rates, and very little of the stock is offering in the market.

Debentures.—Government debentures have not been offering in the market; we notice, however, that our Government have at last decided upon issuing some of their debentures in this market, and there is little doubt they will be readily absorbed by investors. The debentures issued by the Newcastle Coal and Copper Co., bearing six per cent interest, redeemable in five years, have not yet been dealt in. The debentures of our other local companies are all held for permanent investment.

The following are the order of sales, and prices obtained since last mail report :—

Bank New South Wales, £35 10 cum. div., £35 and £34 ex div.

Commercial Bank, £45 10.

Australian Joint Stock Bank, £11 2/6.

Union Bank of Australia, £40 ex div.

Australian Gas Light Company, £12 10.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company, £22 10 and £23.

Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, £14 10 and £15.

Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, £4 15 and £4 17 6 cum. div.

Sydney Fire Insurance Company, £2 8 ex div.

New South Wales Marine Assurance, £2 15 cum. div., £2 18 and £3 ex div.

Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, £18.

Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company, £6 paid, £7 10.

Ditto ditto ditto, £10 paid, £12 10.

Sydney, 20th May.

[J. MULLENS.]

The share market has been brisk since my last monthly report, and some fluctuations in price have occurred, as noticed below.

Banks.—The Bank of New South Wales held their half-yearly meeting on 24th April, when a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum was declared, and the reserve fund increased by £1000. Notwithstanding the very favourable accounts presented, this stock has been dull in the market; a few sales have been made at £35 ex. div., but my last were at £34; at this price there are buyers. Australian Joint Stock Bank shares have been dealt in freely during the month at £11 2 6, and have now an upward tendency, sellers asking £11 5. Commercial Bank shares have been steady at £45 10; Union Bank shares have been sold at £40 ex div.

Steam Companies.—Australasian Steam shares have been much sought, and prices have ranged from £22 to £23; there are none now in the market under the latter figure. New Hunter River shares have risen from £14 10 to £15. There have been no sales of Clarence River shares during the month, owing to the absence of news from the river, and the supposed detention of the boats by floods. Illawarra shares have been freely dealt in, at prices ranging from £4 10/6 to £4 17/6 cum. div. At the half-yearly meeting the dividend declared was at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.; the reserve was increased to £5000 and £600 was carried over to the profit and loss account of the current half year.

Insurance Companies.—The New South Wales Marine Assurance Company exhibited a very favourable statement at their half-yearly meeting in April. An extra dividend of 20 per cent. per annum was declared, £1000 added to the reserve, and £170 of undivided profit carried forward. There was a sale of these shares prior to the meeting at £2 15 cum div., but they have since been sold at £2 18 and £3 ex. div. The Sydney Insurance Company's report, presented at the meeting held about the same time, showed a surplus of £6250, after declaration of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and payment of losses to the extent of £10,000 during the half-year. I have sold some good parcels of these at £2 10 cum div., and £2 8 ex. div.

Miscellaneous Companies.—I note a sale of Gas shares at £12 10s. There is a large demand for this stock; but this is the only parcel that has been in the market for some months. Coal and Copper Company shares have changed hands at £18. This company is issuing a small amount of debentures at £6 per cent. per annum. There is now an active demand for Wallsend Coal shares at full rates.

Debentures.—New South Wales Government interminables have been sold at 98¼ and the £10 Debentures at 95. City of Sydney debentures have been placed by me at 98½ in some quantity. I note sale of Colonial Sugar Company debentures payable 1866, at 103½. These debentures bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent.

Shares.—The course of sales for the month has been :—

Australian Joint Stock Bank shares, £11 2/6.

New Hunter River ditto, £14 10, £15.

Illawarra Steam ditto, £4 10 6, £4 15, £4 17 6, cum. div.

Commercial Bank, £45 10.

Bank of New South Wales, £35 10, cum. div.; £35 to £34 ex. div.

Union Bank, £40, ex div.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company, £22, £22 10, £23.

New South Wales Marine, £2 15, cum. div.; £2 18 and £3, ex. div.

Gas Light Company, £12 10.

Newcastle Coal and Copper ditto, £18.

Newcastle Wallsend Coal ditto, £10 paid up, at £12 10; £6 paid up, £7.

Debentures.

New South Wales Government interminables, at 98¼, with interest.

Ditto ditto ditto of £10 each, at 95, ditto.

City of Sydney, 6 per cent. payable, 1862 at 98½ ditto.

Colonial Sugar Company, 8 per cent., payable 1866, at 103½ ditto.

133, Pitt-street, 20th May, 1861.

STOCK AND STATION CIRCULARS.

[MR. BREWSTER.]

Stations.—There have been very few properties of importance offered for sale during the past month, and transactions have consequently been limited; at present, however, there is a steady demand, and really good properties, sheep stations in particular, are much enquired for; few holders, however, are disposed to sell at this advanced period of the year, on account of the approaching lambing and shearing.

Store Cattle.—During the past month there has been no improvement in the demand for this description of stock, and the few sales effected have been confined to the demands for Queensland. Of this class my sales have consisted of three thousand head mixed cattle (3000), from the herds of the Messrs. Doyle, of the Barwin, for delivery at Rockhampton, at thirty-seven and sixpence (37/6), prices remain nominal.

Store Sheep.—Breeding ewes have been in considerable demand, and more enquiries have been made for wethers; the demand may be quoted in excess of the supply. I have effected sales during the month at the following rates :—Maiden ewes, thirteen and fourteen shillings (13/) and (14/); full-mouthed ewes, ten shillings (10/); wethers (Queensland), eleven shillings and sixpence (11/6).

Fat Cattle.—The market for fat stock has been very much depressed of late, and at present shows but slight signs of reaction.

Squatters' Exchange, George-street, May 20th.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

[DURHAM AND IRWIN.]

Wool.—The unfavourable state of the English wool market has had the effect of checking operations in colonial sales, unless at a considerable reduction on the prices lately obtained; but as the season is done, prices can only be quoted nominal. A few odd lots of greasy and mixed wools were catalogued and sold as follows :—Grease, N, 1 bale at 10d; mixed, N, 1 bale at 10½d; mixed, NS, 1 bale at 8d; fleece, N, 1 bale at 16d; mixed, CI, 1 pocket, at 6½d; mixed, PN, 6 ditto, at 10d; 2 ditto, at 8½d per lb.

Sheepskins are lower in consequence of the decline in wool. Those offered this day were generally of an inferior description, and found purchasers at the following rates :—TH, conjoined, 6 bundles, at 6¼d; E, 2 ditto, at 7d; N, 1 lot, at 6d per lb.

Tallow.—Market is not so firm, and buyers for export will not operate unless at a reduction on the prices of last week. 71 casks were catalogued for this day, all of which (with the exception of a few casks of mutton) were sold at market value, viz. :—WES, 1 cask (station) at 33/6; CI, 2 casks (ditto), at 36/6; IN, 14 casks (beef), at 39/6; IN, 26 casks (ditto), at 39/9; E, 5 casks (station), at 31/9; TH conjoined, 5 casks (beef), at 36/; EHR, 2 casks (station), at 37/; M&W, 2 casks (ditto), at 35/9; N, 1 package, at 32/9 per cwt. Lard, 1 keg at /4½ per lb.

Hides have receded in value, and it will be seen by the account sales to hand by the Jeddo, that the late high prices given are not justified by the returns which, in most instances, have not covered the prime cost. A decline may, therefore, be quoted at from 1/6 to 2/ per hide. Over 1300 were offered at auction this day, which, with the exception of two lots were sold. One very superior lot of heavy bullocks, of guaranteed weight, fell to the hammer at the extreme price of 22/ each. This, however, must not be taken as a criterion of the market. The lots sold this day realised the following prices, viz., 21 at 3 6, 92 at 13/, 36 at 13/, 52 at 22/, 175 at 16 6, 199 at 16 3, 6 at 1/, 172 at 8 6, 28 at 13/, 100 at 16 4, 26 at 3/, 172 at 16/, 18 at 5/, 6 at 5/. Calfskins: 10 at 1/3, at 1/10 each. Horns: 1 lot at 17/ per 100. Shankbones: 1 lot at £4 10, 1 lot at £4 5 per ton. Hair: 1 bag at /4¼ per lb.

Circular Quay, 17th May.

REAL PROPERTY CIRCULAR.

[MORT AND CO.]

Real Property.—Without being able to report any advance in value, there are evidences of an increased desire to invest in real property. As regards first-class city freeholds there have been really none offering. These are constantly inquired for, and would command ready sale at current market rates, but holders of such prefer keeping them, as even at present rentals they must be ranked amongst our best investments. Second-class city or small suburban properties are not so saleable, but for good family residences in desirable localities we have several purchasers. Unimproved building lands are difficult of sale, but good farms are more sought after than they have been for some time past, and should money become easier, of which there is an indication, we feel sure that freehold properties will re-assume their proper position as favourite investments.

Pastoral Properties.—Within the last few weeks there has been good demand for pastoral properties, but as prices have not yet gone up to holders' expectations, very few first-class stations are in the market. For really good sheep properties there is much enquiry, especially for stations in the colony of Queensland.

Store Sheep and Cattle.—For the former there is fair demand, at for two to three years old wethers, 10/ to 11/6, and for good breeding ewes 10 to 13/. For store cattle the demand is very limited, and prices merely nominal.

Our sales during the month have been as follows :—

Landed Properties.—Six-room house and shop, Jamison-street; eight-room cottage, Victoria-street; Fairfax's steam saw mills; Elliott's coal and wood wharf; four-room cottage, Lane Cove Road; Riviere House, and five acres land, Paddington; small five-room cottage, Glebe Road; allotment, Dickson-street; allotments, Bishopthorpe Estate; five-room house, North Shore; the Tomago Colliery, near Newcastle; a 1-6th undivided share Cundle Estate; allotment, Verner-street, Goulburn.

Pastoral Properties.—Cashmere runs, in the Eraranoa district, Queensland, with 1000 cattle, at £3400, stores, &c., at a valuation. Beebo, on the borders of Queensland and New South Wales, with 7400 sheep, at 17/10 per head, stores, horses, &c. at a valuation. Tooma and Meragle, in the Murrumbidgee district, with 3500 cattle, at £4 7 6 per head, horses, stores, &c., at a valuation. Bringhbenbrong, in the Murrumbidgee district, with 3400 cattle, at £3 5 per head, horses, stores, &c., at a valuation. Wyaga, in Queensland, with 20,000 sheep, at 15 per head, horses, stores, &c., at a valuation. Tingi Tingi, in Queensland, with 46,000 sheep, at 17 6 per head, a small herd of cattle, stores, horses, &c., at a valuation.

[RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.]

It is with pleasure we report an increased demand for good investments in real property, more especially for first-class city freeholds, for which full and even firmer rates may be obtained. This may be attributed in a measure to the material reduction by the banks of the high rate of interest allowed on deposits, also to the few eligible properties offered at market rates.

Unimproved lands in the city and suburbs are unsaleable, especially small subdivisions of the latter formerly made in an extravagant market.

Improved suburban properties in favourite situations readily meet with buyers. Good country lands, especially if improved, are also in request.

Among our sales during the month may be reported the premises now occupied as the Governesses and Servants' Home, in Elizabeth-street North, £2000; the Terminus Hotel, Botany-street, £800; land, Cleveland Estate, £5 18/6 per foot; small house in Cleveland-street, £240; allotments, Shepherd's Nursery, £3 9 to £11 15 per foot; two seventh-shares in 5 houses, Fort-street, subject to a life interest, £500; Upton House and grounds, St. Leonard's, North Shore, £2100; 2 shops and dwelling-houses, St. Leonard's, North Shore, £750; "Billy Blue's Inn," £725; and Chuter House, in the same village, £1055; also 30 building allotments, on the Chuter Estate, from 10 to 21/ per foot; Fairlight Estate, Nepean River, Mulgoa, £3500; 16 small cottages, Chippendale, in the estate of the late Mr. Samuel Power, £1610; 600 acres, known as Newick, near Berrima, £1000; land at Petersham, 22/ to 23/ per foot; land, Ashfield Park Estate, £30 per acre; small cottage and land, Waverley, £150; cottage and leasehold allotment, Bishopthorpe, £150; allotment of land, town of Parramatta, £60; 2 cottages, Francis-street, Newtown, £180; land, Botany, £10 per acre.

Pitt-street, 20th May.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Volunteer Sham Fight.—On Thursday afternoon last, some interest was excited by the partially-known announcement that a sham fight was to take place in the Park. Many wended their way to the quiet and yet green slopes of the Park, which, notwithstanding the approach of winter, has lost none of its beautiful appearance save in the yellow tinge of its oak trees. The corps mustered at half-past three; and after going through the usual parade movements, which were very well executed, and marching in echelon, forming company square and resisting cavalry, and file firing, the more novel portion of the day's evolutions commenced. Twenty rounds of blank cartridge were issued to each man, and No. 2 division, under Lieutenant Stewart, accompanied by Drill-Sergeant Cherry, was ordered to take up position at the further end of the park, towards the Macquarie-street entrance, and endeavour to take the town by forming an advance guard. No. 1 company, under Captain Brown, and directed by Sergeant Gibson, being secreted along the margin of the river in extended order, a party being also placed in ambush near the avenue of oaks at the entrance, out-flanked No. 2, and caused them to throw back their right, the firing being kept up steadily. No. 2 company was eventually compelled to retire towards Government House, No. 1 pursuing, until a threat of cavalry caused square to be formed. Division re-extended and pursued No. 2, which in turn was threatened with cavalry and formed square. No. 1 company then endeavoured to gain the left flank of No. 2, which, wheeling to the left, poured in a steady fire, and caused it to retire, when the word was given for re-call. The style in which all the movements were executed elicited the approbation of Sergeant Gibson, by whom the plan of attack and defence was arranged, and to whom I am indebted for the particulars. To the uninitiated spectators the scene was a very interesting one, and a general wish was expressed that before long the Parramatta company may have the pleasure of entertaining the Penrith brethren in arms, and of engaging with them in mimic warfare.

The Volunteer Ball Committee met on Thursday evening, and changed the evening for the ball from the 24th to Monday the 27th instant. It was also arranged that Corporal Menser should act as master of ceremonies.

St. Andrew's Scots' Church.—The vacant charge is not yet filled, and the pulpit is being supplied by the various ministers of the church in Sydney. Yesterday divine service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton. The discourses were especially directed to the refutation of the principles laid down by the Oxford and Cambridge essayists.

Commercial Bank.—There appears to be a determination on the part of the business portion of the community to support this establishment, recently opened in the town, and I can see no reason why it should not prove a paying concern.

Pigeon Match.—A Pigeon match came off the day, in the Domain, got up for the amusement of our sporting members of our community, by the landlord of the Australian Arms Hotel, Mr. R. L. Dunn. The weather was very unfavourable for such sport, which no doubt prevented many from attending. There must, however, have been not less than a hundred persons on the ground. The shooting of Messrs. Moon, Lucas, and Best, was very superior. The following is the result of the two contested matches :—1st Match: sweepstakes 10s., five birds, 25 yards rise. Mr. Moon, 1 0 0 0 1, 2 birds; Mr. Goodin, 1 0 1 1 1, 4 birds; Mr. Trick, 1 1 0 1 1, 3 birds; Mr. Burgin, 0 0 0; Mr. Best, 1 1 1 1 1, 5 birds; Mr. Lucas, 1 1 0 1, 3 birds; Mr. Tunks, 1 1 1 1 0, 4 birds; won by Mr. Best. 2nd Match: sweepstakes 10s., 5 birds, 25 yards rise. Mr. Moon, 1 1 0 1 1, 4 birds; Mr. Trick, 1 0 1 1 0, 3 birds; Mr. Best, 1 1 0 0 0, 2 birds; Mr. Burgin, 1 0 0 0, 1 bird; Mr. Granger, 0 1 0 0 1, 2 birds; Mr. Tunks, 1 1 0 0 0, 2 birds; Mr. Lucas, 0 1 1 1 1, 4 birds. There being a tie, Messrs. Moon and Lucas shot for three birds, and each succeeded in bringing down the full number. The stakes were then divided. The wet weather, and the birds not being inclined to rise, caused the day's sport to be brought to a close.

MORPETH.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

May 18th.—Maitland and Morpeth Railway Company.—A meeting of the provisional committee of this company was held last evening at the offices of Mr. W. H. Mullen, West Maitland; Mr. B. Lee, junior, the chairman, presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, Mr. A. B. Portus reported as the result of the interview of a deputation with a meeting of the proprietors of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, that the necessary explanations having been given, the latter had expressed a strong interest in this undertaking, and as they had no legal powers to take shares in it as a company, stated their intention to promote the allocation of unappropriated shares amongst their proprietary; for which purpose prospectuses and forms of application had been sent to them. A letter was read from Mr. Henry Parkes, in reference to the opposition given to the Company's bill in the recent session of Parliament by a few members of the Legislative Assembly, against, as the letter stated, a majority of nearly four to one in the House, which opposition Mr. Parkes termed "unaccountable and unprecedented," and continued that, in order to prevent an irritating obstruction to the public business at that late period of the session, "I propose to discharge the bill from the paper, and to leave it over until next session, when there will be sufficient time to combat any amount of such opposition, however irrational and unjust." The chairman mentioned that he had already written a letter of thanks to Mr. Parkes acknowledging the energetic and valuable services rendered by him to the company, in promoting the bill, and in submitting their case to Parliament, which the meeting unanimously confirmed; and, it was further resolved that a vote of thanks to Mr. Parkes be inserted in the minutes. A letter was read from Mr. Thomas Iceton, the Sydney professional agent of the bill, recommending that in the interval, until the next session of Parliament, "the company be got fully forward, a deed of settlement executed, and a deposit of one pound per share be paid up. The deed may be got ready at once, and at very little expense; as all the provisions of it are contained in the bill, which provisions can be then omitted from the bill to be submitted next session." After some discussion on the subject of Mr. Iceton's letter, during which it was elicited as the opinion of the committee, that the separate preparation of the deed of settlement would condense the bill itself into a few clauses, and put it into a more convenient form for passing through Parliament next session,—it was agreed that instructions be given for the immediate preparation of the deed. On the subject the first call of £1 per share, it was arranged that it should be brought before the next meeting, with the view to making the call, and that several intending shareholders, who had expressed an intention of sending in applications, should be requested to do so in the interim. The secretary stated that he had had an interview in Sydney, with Mr. William Keene, inspector of coal-fields, and had applied to that gentleman officially, requesting him to supply a report on the cannel, and other coals at Black Creek, and in the neighbourhood of the Great Northern Line, beyond West Maitland, which report might be expected in a few days. A letter was read from Mr. A. J. Whalley, C.E., suggesting the preparation of an engineering report on the intended line, and that the working survey, estimates, and specifications be commenced, which would save a considerable time, by enabling the committee to begin the work when their powers had been obtained. It was, in consequence, agreed to request Mr. Whalley to furnish the report referred to, and that instructions should be given to proceed with the working plans when the call had been made. Captain Close, Mr. James Taylor, Mr. C. E. Jaques, Mr. D. Sim, and Mr. J. Whytlaw were requested to form a deputation to a meeting of the proprietors of the New Hunter River Steam Navigation Company to request their aid in the construction of the line. As to the preliminary notices required to be given of the company's intention to apply to Parliament in the next session for an enabling Act, it was agreed that, as it was not yet known when Parliament would meet, the chairman and Captain Close be authorised to give instructions on the subject when the point had been ascertained.

TAMWORTH.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

May 15th.—If the state of our highways be any criterion of the progress of this township, then Tamworth must be in a progressive state. Since proclaimed a township we have had no innovation on the several bogholes interspersed through the main street. Sojourners frequently asked how our progressive community could exist, surrounded by so many water-holes; yet the community have survived and their paces have been mended. Such was the condition of the main street at one period, that our local journal paragraphed the *glaring* fact—"that a confectioner on the by-way, having some regard for the lives of his townsmen, had thrown, by means of a suspension lamp, additional light on one of the water-holes," which, I presume, reflected on his establishment.

Mr. Collett's ideas, on his late visit, have been energetically and ably carried out by Mr. Quodling, the superintendent on this road. The main street is now being formed, and the greater portion metalled. The footpaths, I understand, are to undergo the same process, whilst the drainage (the most important) is attended to.

"It is never too late to mend,"—the mending of our highways was not alone a necessity, but an absolute requirement. The bridge is completed, and appears an ornamental and solid structure. The new Court-house is in progress, but where is the gaol? Though justice is brought to our doors, it is a manifest injustice to parties confined in our paltry lock-up, whether guilty or not, to suffer such ignominious treatment. I have known instances of parties awaiting trial in this lock-up for four and six months, cooped up and unworthy of a felon's den, yet many of these parties were acquitted. It is to be hoped our representative will move in this matter. Mr. Dick could not have pleased all his constituency; he should become a mere delegate had he attempted the task, but the majority of the electors have confidence in him as a legislator, believing that he has faithfully adhered to those cardinal points, the Land Bill, Synod Bill, and Elective Upper House Bill, on which he sought their suffrages; and that no act of his in the Assembly has yet given umbrage to his former supporters.

I believe our representative is a supporter of State-aid. I wonder did he ever inquire how the "aid" is carried out in the metropolis (Tamworth) of the district he represents? It may be well to inform him that a community exists here who have by extraordinary exertions raised a church, not a shilling subscribed by the State; the cost of building amounted to £600. It is completed about two years. We present the anomaly of a church and community without a pastor. The writer remembers instances in the old country of a pastor and church but no congregation. I presume it must be all right in this new country (the antipodes), where matters are generally reversed.

We are visited at intervals of three, four, and sometimes six months. We cannot blame the rev. gentleman who casually deigns to honour us with a visit, for his mission is so extensive, it would be hard to name his resting-place; but we blame the *system*. We deem the appropriation of the public money towards State-aid is grossly violated, so far as this town and district is concerned. We trust when the matter comes before the Assembly Mr. Dick will vote for its abolition, or else vote for such aid as will be properly administered.

Those of literary tastes were truly entertained at a lecture given at the Mechanics' Institute, on the 7th instant, by our townsman, Dr. Scott, Subject—"Self-made Men." His illustrations of such men were pointed and effective, and his quotations in prose and verse were happily introduced.

TASMANIA.

We have papers from Hobart Town to the 17th instant, and from Launceston to the 16th.

By proclamation, in a *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 9th instant, the Tasmanian House of Assembly has been dissolved. This step was decided upon at a Cabinet council held at Launceston on the previous day, and the proclamation signed by his Excellency Sir H. E. F. Young. The *Launceston Examiner* states that "any other course would have subjected the Ministry to suspicion respecting personal objects. To have got the estimates passed, and tided over another year, would not have been just to the country. There are several important, nay, vital questions awaiting solution, and they could not be entertained, far less settled, at the fag end of a Parliament so near its legal demise by effluxion of time."

The papers are filled with electioneering addresses. Already there are twenty-nine candidates in the field, eight of whom have not before had seats in Parliament.

Mr. John Davies, proprietor of the *H. T. Mercury*, was liberated from prison on the 9th instant. The £100 fine was subscribed by his friends, "all political subscribers being refused." Mr. Davies is a candidate for the representation of Hobart Town.

The *Mercury* appears to be of opinion that the most embarrassing of all the questions upon which candidates will be required to explain their views to the constituencies at the forthcoming elections will be that of State-aid to religion. We believe, it adds, that no thoughtful man can entertain any expectation but that voluntaryism will at no very distant date constitute in this colony, as in the others, the prevailing mode of church sustentation. We shall be very happy to see that day come if it bring with it an adequate liberality on the part of the people. The friends of voluntaryism in religion have every reason to congratulate themselves on the strides made by their principle, even under circumstances apparently so little favourable to its recognition as those existing in a country overshadowed by one of the most venerable ecclesiastical establishments in the world, and one at the same time so accommodated to the popular spirit of the age. If we mark the progress of events in the neighbouring colonies we can only come to the same conclusion. In South Australia the voluntary system has prevailed from the birth of the colony and we are bound to say that the experience of it in that province is not such as need make its advocates blush for it. In Melbourne and Sydney the popular voice is decidedly adverse to the State-aid principle, and a bill for its suppression has passed the lower Houses by large majorities, although in each case thrown out elsewhere. In the young colony of Queensland, with a vast territory destined for many years to come to be the home of a very sparse population, the voluntary system has been courageously embraced with all the responsibilities it entails. Thus we see around us on every hand the signs of progress towards the ultimate release of the State from the duty of providing, or assisting to provide, for the support of the institutions of religious worship.

The *Launceston Examiner* of the 11th states that a bullock, which was imported from Port Phillip, died on Wednesday, in a paddock in King's Meadows, adjoining the Hobart Town Road. When opened after death it is said that the stench was horrible, arising from the diseased state of the animal. Is this an instance of pleuro-pneumonia?

A contract has been entered into by Government, with Messrs. Seabrook and Son, to erect the museum buildings in Hobart Town, for the sum of £3772.

The arrival, at Launceston, of H. M. S. Prince Arthur is thus noticed by the *Examiner* of the 11th :—Considerable excitement was prevalent in town on Thursday, by an announcement at the Telegraph Office that a large steamer, ship-rigged, was approaching Tamar Heads. Next came the intelligence that the pilot, Mr. Stewart, had been taken on board the steamer, which had passed through the Heads with the English ensign flying—but that no report had been sent ashore. At last, late in the afternoon, a telegram arrived stating that the vessel was H. M. S. Prince Arthur, from Bombay to Auckland, New Zealand, with troops, and that she was anchored in the Quarantine Ground, having put in for provisions and water. It is expected that the Prince will be ready for sea again in about a week.

On the evening of the 15th, a ball was given to his Excellency the Governor in the Cornwall Assembly Rooms, Launceston. The *Examiner* says it was a brilliant affair; upwards of 200 of the beauty and fashion of the north were present, including several officers of the 57th Regiment, officers of H. M. S. Prince Arthur, Captain Home and officers of Artillery, Captain M'Arthur and officers of Rifles, and Mounted Rifles.

The *H. T. Mercury* states that the first case under the Matrimonial Causes Act came before the court on the 14th. Charles Edmunds, of Hobart Town, painter, was petitioner; Mary Edmunds, his wife, respondent; and Thomas O'Fay co-respondent. Petitioner prayed the court for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery. The case was still pending.

The Hobart Town Chamber of Commerce recommends that the following tares be allowed on the undermentioned sugars sold in Hobart Town, viz. :—Mauritius or Bourbon sugars, 6lb. per bag; Java or Manila sugar, 2lb. per bag.

The *Launceston Examiner* announces the sudden death, from inflammation of the chest, of Dr. Ward, of Cullenswood. He had visited Launceston during the sitting of the Supreme Court, having been summoned as a witness in the case of Haley, the Fingal murderer. Whilst staying at the Launceston Hotel, he was seized with the illness which terminated his earthly career in a few hours.

MAURITIUS.

By way of Tasmania we have news to the 2nd of April from Port Louis.

The *Commercial Gazette* of that date, in discussing a project to restore the Governor's salary, reduced in 1849 to £6000 per annum, to its original amount of £7000, makes the following comparative statement of the financial condition of the colony in that year and in 1861 :—"When this colony was reduced to a very low ebb in 1849 owing to misgovernment and misfortune, the Committee of Colonists finding the most complete indifference on the part of the local Government for its unfortunate position, undertook to examine into the finances with a view to bring about a reduction in expenditure. One of the first reductions proposed was that of the salary of the Governor of the colony. They said it was 'altogether inconsistent with the resources of the island to continue to pay as a salary to the Governor £7000 per annum.' This representation was made in 1849. In the previous year (1848) the revenue was £209,000, and the expenditure £298,000. The total value of the exported production of the colony was only £700,000. The committee of colonists were right in insisting on a general reduction from the Governor downwards when the colony was in this position, and when it was doubtful whether it would ever be able to rise from its prostrate condition. The Government consented to reduce the salary of the Governor to £6000 a year; the late Sir George Anderson, Sir J. M. Higginson, and plain Mr. Stevenson have all been reduced to that sum. The colony is now in a very different condition, thanks to our present Governor and his predecessors. Our expenditure is upwards of £500,000, our revenue £50,000 beyond that, and our exported production is little short of £3,000,000 in value. The expense of living has also largely increased. Without speaking of liberality, is it just on our parts to remain silent after the essential services rendered by Mr. Stevenson to the colony? Ought we not rather to give full expression to our wishes? At a time when the whole of the departments are being reorganized and placed on a better footing it is for the public to claim for the present Governor a salary equal to that paid to others who had not the tithe of his talent and merit."

Cholera at Port Louis.—The Hydaree, of fatal memory, anchored at Flat Island, on the 26th ultimo, with the cholera on board. The steam tug Victoria left this day to bring away the prisoners there, and as soon as the island is free the immigrants will be landed. Dr. Jaques is already there ready to receive them, and the station is well provided with every accommodation and comfort.

Capture of a Slaver.—The *Gazette* of the 26th ultimo says :—H.M.S. Sidon, Captain R. B. Crawford, anchored in our harbour on Saturday night, with 260 Africans on board, taken from a dhow captured off the north of Madagascar on the 20th February. The Sidon touched at Johanna on the 4th March, and has had scarcely any sickness on board. Some of the Africans were in so weak a state when taken on board that they could scarcely stand, but only five deaths have occurred. As there is no sickness on board, the Africans have been landed at the Immigration Depot this day. There are 130 men, 61 women, 57 boys, 12 girls—260.

Dr. Livingstone's Expedition.—The same journal states that H.M.S. Sidon left the Cape of Good Hope in charge of the Pioneer, a small paddle steamer destined for the Zambisi and the expedition in that locality under Dr. Livingstone, and intended for the exploration and civilisation of Central Africa, with several gentlemen connected with the Oxford and Cambridge Mission. The Sidon arrived with the Pioneer off the Kongoni mouth of the Zambisi, all well, on the 30th of January, where she was joined by H.M.S. Lyra, bringing also for the Zambisi expedition Bishop Mackenzie. The Pioneer proceeded some little way up the Zambisi, but it is reported she is not an efficient vessel, drawing too much water (only four feet) for the exploration of the river water absurdly termed the Great Zambesi, which should more properly come under the head of streams passing through the delta emanating from the well known River Quillimane. Be this as it may, the Portuguese, who are doubtless occupied in carrying on the slave trade in the position alluded to, threw some impediments in the way of Livingstone's laudable pursuits, and assumed their ill directed territorial rights by constructing a custom house and barracks, expressing the intention of levying dues upon the goods and chattels of the Pioneer. It may also be remarked that the anchorage off the Zambisi is most unsafe, fully seven miles off the land or rather mud banks, and quite in the open sea, rolling and tumbling the ship which ventures to approach these lagoons nearly gunwale under, little encouraging to the enterprise of British merchants, with the threatened exactions of a Portuguese custom-house. However this may be, the worthy doctor and his enterprising associates made a rapid retreat from the Great Zambisi on the morning of the 12th February, leaving in the Pioneer the same evening for the River Rocooma, somewhere on the East African shores in about 10·30 S. latitude, as the next best chance of gaining Central Africa, at the same time that Bishop Mackenzie went on to the Rocooma in H.M.S. Lyra. On the 28th ultimo she fell in with the wreck of Manuella (Enchantress), lately condemned by this port as prize to H.M.S. Brisk and consequently purchased into the Government service as tender to H.M.S. Forte. The Enchantress whilst pursuing her way to Johanna struck upon a dangerous coral reef to the westward of Mayotta on the morning of the 20th February; the crew escaping in their boats, were received by H.M S. Lyra all safe at the town of Mayotta, where they had experienced the utmost attention from the French authorities. The Sidon succeeded in obtaining a quantity of coals and stores from the Enchantress with great risk and damage to the boats, being glad to get clear of this dangerous reef with the loss of an anchor. So much for this brief but unfortunate cruise of the Enchantress, which does not embrace all the disasters of Mozambique cruising, for upon reaching Johanna, we are informed that H.M.S. Wasp had been wrecked to the north of Ibo, about the last week in January, the crew having arrived in safety at Zanzibar. This does not seem to be a very flourishing aspect of affairs, as refers either to her Majesty's ships or the so much discussed Zambisi expedition.

CALLING A SPADE A SPADE.

(From the Melbourne Punch.)

The members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales have fallen into such an objectionable habit of calling things and persons by their right names, that we shall not feel surprised if the whole tone and temper of the debates in that branch of the Legislature underwent a radical change. The insincere and conventional "honorable gentleman," or "honorable member" will most likely be dropped, and senatorial discussions will probably take the following form :—

Mr. A. observed with reference to what had fallen from the hoary old humbug over the way that he was entirely mistaken. He (Mr. A.) had never supported the proposition for a repeal of the import duty on asses.

Mr. B.: Not in Parliament, perhaps, but if the pig-headed old pump would only call to his recollection the time when, as a humble costermonger, he retailed turnips and onions ——

Mr. C. appealed to the venerable bloke in the chair whether that superannuated sweep, the member for Budgerygar, was in order, in alluding to turnips and onions.

The Speaker said that according to the recently adopted rules of the House, every member was perfectly in order in saying anything he chose.

Mr. B. thanked the worthy buffer for his ruling, and proceeded to say that the pig-headed old pump, when he used to drive a moke in the streets of Sydney, was very anxious to enhance its value, by preventing the importation of other donkies.

Mr. A: That's a sanguinary whopper.

Mr. B: You're another.

Mr. D. was of opinion that the disputants were a couple of cantankerous crocodiles, and ought to fight it out in the Domain.

Mr. E. moved an adjournment of the House for that purpose. He preferred pugilism to palaver; he did; and didn't care a sanguinary rap for the whole sanguinary boiling of them. (Hear, hear, from several coves on the back benches.)

Mr. A had no objection to any course that might be proposed. He could give the dirty ruffian opposite a sanguinary pounding, with one hand tied behind him.

Mr. B: Walker.

At this stage of the proceedings, and just as the motion for an adjournment was about to be put, the House was counted, and the members proceeded forthwith to the Domain. We have despatched our sporting reporter to the scene of the fight.

Naval Shipbuilding.—A return has been issued showing the sums expended during the financial year of 1859-60, on building, repairing, and converting the vessels of her Majesty's navy. Ships and vessels building cost £1,018,061, £745,343 being spent on materials, and £272,718 on workmanship; ships commenced as sailing ships, and converted to screw while building, £193,727; ships launched as sailing ships, and subsequently converted to screws, £322,074; fitting out, and refitting for, and also repairs and maintenance of steamships and vessels in commission, £819,976; fitting, refitting, repairs, and maintenance of ships and vessels in the steam ordinary, £362,256; repairing, fitting, and refitting for, and maintaining sailing ships and vessels in commission, £39,194; repairing and maintaining sailing ships in ordinary £14,294 (this sum, however, is the amount of credit for stores, &c., returned); fitting and maintaining hulks, £5560; maintenance of all yard craft, boats, &c., £21,611. To this account must be added the incidental expenses, such as moorings, cables, buoys, transporting, and docking ships, repairs to cranes, carts, capstans, &c., &c., £343,136; the amount paid by bill at the Admiralty for vessels building by contract, £286,752; the amount paid in the same way for machinery for steam-vessels, £762,590; the value of stores sent from the home yards to foreign stations or depots, £55,773; and the amount and purchase of stores, at home and abroad, by captains, consuls, and storekeepers, £52,735. The grand total of all these sums is £4,271,151.

Humility and Pride.—In civilised society human beings confer and receive commendation, honour, and distinction, as a reward for the practice of virtue and the performance of actions which are beneficial to mankind; but the inclination for applause varies exceedingly in different persons. Some men anxiously court attention; they almost live for the purpose of being seen and admired; others retire from the public walks of life, and perform their duty for the purpose of satisfying their own consciences and pleasing the Deity. Those who expect too much regard from their fellow creatures are proud; those who are most forward to exhibit and speak of their own good qualities, for the purpose of gratifying themselves, are vain and conceited; those who act well, and shun rather than seek the high opinion of mankind, are humble.—*Treatise on Happiness.*

Feats of the Reindeer.—At the palace of Drotningholm, in Sweden, there is a portrait of a reindeer, which is represented, on an occasion of emergency, to have drawn an officer with important despatches the incredible distance of 800 English miles in forty-eight hours. The event is stated to have happened in 1699; and, tradition adds that the deer dropped down lifeless on its arrival. M. Pictel, a French astronomer, made some experiments in the year 1769, in order to ascertain the speed of the reindeer when exerted to the full, for a short distance. Of three deer yoked to light sledges, the first performed three thousand and eighty-nine feet eight inches in two minutes, that is, at the rate of nearly nineteen miles an hour; the second did the same distance in three minutes, and the third in three minutes twenty-six seconds.—*Cassell's Popular Natural History.*

The King and the Seidlitz Powders.—On the first consignment of Seidlitz powders in the capital of Delhi the monarch became deeply interested in the accounts of the refreshing box. A box was brought to the king in full court, and the interpreter explained to his majesty how it should be used. Into a goblet he put the twelve blue papers, and having added water the king drank it off. This was the alkali, and the royal countenance expressed no signs of satisfaction. It was then explained that in the combination of the two powders lay the luxury, and the twelve white powders were quickly dissolved, and as eagerly swallowed by his majesty, with a shriek that will be remembered while Delhi is numbered among the kingdoms. The monarch rose, staggered, exploded, and in his full agonies, screamed, "Hold me down!" then rushing from the throne, fell prostrate on the floor. There he lay during the long-continued effervescence of the compound spirting like ten thousand pennyworths of imperial pop, and believing himself in the agonies of death—a melancholy and humiliating proof that kings are mortal.—*American Paper.*

A Sharp Shaver.—Joseph the Second of Austria was fond of travelling *incognito*. One day he reached a little inn on his route before his retinue came up. Entering a retiring room, he began shaving himself. The inquisitorial landlord was anxious to know what post his guest held about the person of the emperor. "I shave him sometimes," said Joseph.

An Honest Tailor.—There may be seen at the present time, in Alfreton, a placard from a tailor, who, in calling the attention of the public to the fact that he intends commencing a clothes club, assures all who may favour him by becoming members, of having "good charges and a very moderate article."—*American Paper.*

Forgiveness.—The brave only knows how to forgive; it is the most refined and generous pitch of virtue human nature can arrive at. Cowards have done good and kind actions—cowards have even fought, nay, conquered; but a coward never forgave; it is not in his nature; the power of doing it flows only from a strength and greatness of soul conscious of its own force and security, and above all the little temptations of resenting every fruitless attempt to interrupt its happiness.

A Secret.—A secret is like silence—you cannot talk about it and keep it. "My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, "why did you betray the secret I told you?" "Is it betraying you call it? Sure when I found I wasn't able to keep it myself, didn't I do well to tell it to somebody that could?"

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 20.

Tasmania (s.), 400 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 17th instant, and Twofold Bay 19th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas, Mr. G. Hutton, and 6 in the steerage. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

Ellen, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Twofold Bay 18th instant. Captain, agent.

Gipsy, schooner, 45 tons, Captain Shepherd, from Twofold Bay 18th instant. Captain, agent.

Nora Creina (s.), 180 tons, Captain Kert, from Wollongong the 20th instant. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 360 tons, Captain Bell, from Moreton Bay 16th instant. Passengers—Miss Moore, Mr. Moore, Messrs. P. D. Mansfield, D. Seligman, Hepburn, Caldwell, W. J. M'Dougall, Cumming, T. Cumming, and 17 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Grafton (s.), 200 tons, Captain Creer, from Grafton 7th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Steeding, Messrs. Davis, Chauval, Ross, Potts, Elliott, and 7 in the steerage. G. and R. R. Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—May 20.

Native Lass, for Geelong; Bartholomew Gosnold, on a whaling voyage; Mountain Maid, for Port Cooper; Bonnie Doon, for South Seas; Cyclone, Mary and Rose, and Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—May 20.

Mountain Maid, brig, 193 tons, Captain Watts, for Port Cooper.

Bonnie Doon, barque, 216 tons, Captain King, for South Seas. Passengers—6 natives South Sea Islands.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 20.

Ann, from Shoalhaven, with 13 tons potatoes, 80 bushels maize, 29 bags wheat, 6 coops poultry; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 150 bales hay, 80 bales straw, 110 bags grain, 7 hogsheads wine, 6 coops poultry, 150 sheep, 12 bags oysters, 2 boxes fish.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 20.

Industry, and Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury; Liberty, and Little Pet, for Newcastle; Orient, for Moruya; John Mitchell, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—May 20.

Tasmania (s.), from Hobart Town: 49 packages blue, Wolfen, Brothers; 44 bags onions, 5 packages fruit, M'Kellaher; 15 packages, fruit, Cook; 45 packages fruit, 28 bags onions, Griffiths; 880 bags potatoes, 170,000 shingles, 20,000 battens, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 25 packages fruit, 13 bags onions, Uphill; 5 bags onions, Baptist; 105 packages fruit, 41 bags carrots, W. Downer; 40 sacks barley, Ferris; 44 bags onions, J. M'Kinnay; 79 bags onions, Hardy; 33 bags onions, Robertson; 37 cases fruit, 6 bags onions, Smart; 71 packages fruit, 194 bags potatoes, 77 bags onions, Order.

Yarra Yarra (s.), from Moreton Bay: 40 half-bales wool, 4 bales sheepskins, 3 casks tallow, Tidswell and Co.; 67 bales wool, 23 hides, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 30 bales wool, 1 bale sheepskins, Towns and Co.; 2 casks tallow, 6 bundles skins, 7 hides, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 4 bales wool, 6 bales skins, 6 casks tallow, 8 cases 1 truss 154 hides, R. and F. Tooth; and a quantity of fruit.

EXPORTS.—May 20.

Mountain Maid, for Port Cooper: 125 packages tea, 80 kegs nails, 71 tons coal, 4 casks tar, 40 boxes soap, 9 packages, J. J. Peacock; 50 cases geneva, M. Bayley; 10 cases iron, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Bonnie Doon, for South Seas: 1 box tobacco, 2 packages coffee, 5 packages sugar, 7 packages tea, 2 casks molasses, Towns and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Rockhampton.—By the Emily Hort, this day, at noon.

For Eden and Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 2.30 p.m.

For Launceston.—By the Lady Denison, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.

For Brisbane and Rockhampton.—By the Uncle Tom, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the Tawera, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BENARES.

General Post Office, May 8th, 1861.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer BENARES, will be made up at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m. for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom will not be received after 4 p.m 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m. 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwised marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters posted in the iron letter receivers, must be so posted before 7 a.m., 22nd instant.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, May 20: Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne.

The Gipsy brings up 50 tons potatoes, 20 hides, 10 bundles skins, 80 bushels wheat.

The cargo of the Ellen consists of 11,500 treenails and sundries.

The Tasmania (s.) has completed an excellent voyage to Hobart Town and back, having been only seventy hours on the downward trip, and sixty-nine hours on the return passage. She left Hobart Town on the 17th at 1 p.m., and Twofold Bay at 3 p.m. on the 17th. Captain Clinch reports having passed the Cantero, from Mauritius, in the river. Strong southerly winds have been experienced by the Tasmania.

The only passengers booked at the P. and O. Company's Office, up to last night, per Benares are—For Marseilles, Mr. Lance; for Calcutta, Dr. Peets; for Melbourne, Lieutenant Rees and servant.

A telegram was received by the Port-master from Newcastle yesterday, stating that thirty sail of vessels left at daylight with a N.W. wind; that the sea was breaking across the entrance, which would prevent any vessels entering.

The Nora Creina (s.) left Sydney for Shoalhaven on Sunday morning last, put into Botany at noon same day, and left again at 9 p.m. She arrived off Kiama at 7·30 a.m., and found a signal flying to stand off; finding the sea and weather too heavy to proceed to the southward, she put back to Wollongong, and was detained outside three hours, waiting for an opportunity to run in, which was, after some difficulty, accomplished. She lay there with six hawsers out, two of which were carried away, and she left again for Sydney at 2 p.m. yesterday. Passed the Mimosa (s.) off Bulli, and the Kiama off Port Hacking. The Nora Creina bring up 60 kegs butter, 30 bags bran, 40 bags corn, and 1 calf.

The Yarra Yarra left Cape Moreton on Thursday, at 8 a.m., and put into Newcastle on Sunday, at 10 a.m., short of coal; left Newcastle on Monday, at noon, and arrived at Sydney Heads at 9·30 p.m. Experienced strong gales of south and S.W. winds, with heavy rain, accompanied by a heavy S.S.E. sea. The brig Bessie was towed over the bar on Wednesday, 15th, and the brig Phillis was at the bar, bound to Adelaide, via Newcastle. Passed the Samson (s.) in the river, and the Telegraph (s.) on Thursday, at 10 a.m., fifteen miles south of Cape Moreton. Passed the Waratah (s.) on Friday, at 2 p.m., twelve miles south of South Solitary.

In the list of passengers by the Wonga Wonga, the names of Mr. John Hay, M.L.A., Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. J. Fleming were omitted; and the name of the Rev. J. B. M'Cure, Baptist minister, Mrs. M'Cure and family, erroneously appeared as Rev. Mr. M'Car.

The Grafton (s.) arrived last night at 11 o'clock, bringing the welcome intelligence of the safety of the Urara and Fenella. The Grafton arrived off the Clarence on the 1st instant, and crossed the bar the next day, and found the Urara (s.) anchored inside. Being unable to get out, the Grafton proceeded up to the township, and left again for the Heads on the 7th, where she remained until the 17th. The Fenella (s.) arrived off the bar on the 12th, and although a heavy sea was running, Captain Creer manned a boat and proceeded across to her, and she was brought in quite safe. The Fenella, after discharging at Grafton, left on the 14th, and, finally, all three vessels crossed the Bar on the 17th. On the 18th, it blew a heavy south-west gale, and the Fenella bore up when off Port Macquarie. The Urara and Grafton keeping in their course, arrived in Port Stephens on the 19th; the former steamer at 10 a.m., and the Grafton at 2 p.m. The Grafton left again at 7 a.m. on the 20th, leaving the Urara at anchor. The New Moon (s.) was in Port Stephens, and tried unsuccessfully to get out. The schooners Mechanic, Rebecca, Grafton, Margaret and Elizabeth, and Freak, were lying in Port Stephens, the Mechanic, and Rebecca, having been compelled to put in for shelter with loss of sails. Captain Creer states that the weather has been very violent ever since he left Sydney, with a fearful high sea.

The Grafton (s.) brings up 1061 bags maize, 16 bales wool, 4 casks tallow, 124 boxes soap, 30 hides, 1 bundle skins, 3 cases eggs, 2 coops poultry, 1 horse, and sundries. The Urara has about 1800 bags of maize on board.

Wreck of the Cutter Trial.—This vessel left Sydney on the morning of the 18th instant, bound for Newcastle, but finding it unsafe to take the port, Captain Zealand ran for Port Stephens, when, in rounding the South Head about 8 a.m., a heavy squall struck her, and blew the sails away. Finding the cutter drifting for the North Head, he let go both anchors, his best chain parted, and the second anchor was coming home, when she was tailing into the breakers. The crew had only time to launch the boat and get clear of the vessel, when a heavy sea broke on board and carried the mast over the side, and the cutter shortly after drove on the rocks. After pulling for five hours in the heavy sea, the crew fortunately got on board the Rebecca, with the loss of everything they had, no time being allowed to save a single article. Captain Zealand and his crew arrived by the Grafton (s.) last night.

The barque Omagh, on the 13th of March, in latitude 18 degrees south, and longitude 93 east, encountered a hurricane, during which all her canvas was blown away, the foresail, mizen, and staysails being blown out of the gaskets. The bowsprit and three topmasts were carried away.—*Argus*, May 11.

Export of Coal by the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle, for the week ending 17th May:—

Sydney	362 Tons
Melbourne	1885
New Zealand	250
Steamers	59
Total	2556 tons.

Export of Coal by the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, at Newcastle, for the week ending 17th May:—

Sydney	1504 Tons
Steamers	275
Total	1779 tons.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

WINDS AND WEATHER.

May 20,—9 a.m.—Albury, calm, foggy.
Gundagai, S.W., cloudy.
Kiandra, S.W., cloudy and foggy.
Goulburn, S.W., raining lightly.
Yass, W., very light, like rain.
Bathurst, S.S.W., cloudy.
Newcastle, N.W., fresh, fine, and clear.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial,	communication	perfect
Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

The Jane.—The passage of the barque Jane, from Port Adelaide to Port Louis and back, has occupied three months, inclusive of detention at Mauritius in discharging her cargo of horses and filling up with sugar. During the outward trip she encountered some severe weather; but on her arrival the horses were in good condition, though, from the report of Captain Le Bas, the prices realised were not very satisfactory to the traders who sold them. After completing her lading of sugar, the Jane left Port Louis on the 19th March, and, from the captain's journal, it appears that he encountered a hurricane on the 30th April, when in latitude 41 degrees 40 minutes, longitude 102 degrees 30 minutes, and, from the entry, it appears to have been one of unusual violence, as throughout a period of eight hours it blew with inconceivable fury, attended by a wild agitated sea, which rose in monstrous heaps without running in any direction. Sufficient indications of the approaching gale, however, had been given by the fall of the aneroid and barometer; and, from the captain's knowledge and experience of the motion of storms, he concluded the vortex was to the southward of his position, consequently the vessel's head was laid to the northward, and in a few hours the weather moderated very considerably, though not before a mainsail was blown from the yard into ribbons. It is rather remarkable that the Telegraph and India should have encountered a similar hurricane, which, from the position of the vessels and the date, appears to have been identical with the terrific storm described by Captain Le Bas.—*South Australian Register*, May 10.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 19.—Fleda, barque, 301 tons, Saunders, from Melbourne.
May 19.—Evangeline, American barque, Gregory, from Sydney.
May 19.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

May 20.—Fayaway, brig, Walker, for Melbourne, with 237 tons coal.
May 20.—Bella Vista, barque, Groves, for Melbourne, with 220 tons coal.
May 20.—Gazelle, brig, Baker, for Melbourne, with 250 tons coal.

MORETON BAY.

ARRIVALS.

May 9.—Roderick Dhu, from Sydney.
May 11.—Clarence (s.), from the Northern ports.

DEPARTURES.

May 8.—Duke of Wellington, Clulow, for Sydney. Cargo: 32,000 feet lumber.
May 13.—Alliance, for Rockhampton.
May 14.—Clarence (s.), for the Northern ports.

Extracts from the *Queensland Guardian*, of May the 11th and 15th:—

Captain Cooney, of the Premier steamer, has demanded an investigation into the cause of that vessel being stranded near Moreton Island. The cause of the inquiry being that of charge of neglect had been preferred against the captain. This steamer is lying, with water inside up to her gunwale, at Towns' Wharf, having been towed up by the Breadalbane. Her hull was four feet in the sand at Moreton Island, and was got off by Muir and Co., after six days' exertions. It is presumed that she will be fit for work again after a good overhaul.

The Jenny Lind was lying at Gladstone, and was to sail for Sydney on Thursday last.

The Buonaparte, from Sydney to Port Denison, had not arrived.

The Jeanie Dove, Ben Bolt, and Santa Barbara, had arrived at Port Denison, all well.

The Micronesia is now lying above the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's wharf, on her beam ends, full of water, after having been on the Upper Flats for about three weeks.

The brig Phillis has cleared out at the Customs with timber, for Sydney; she will sail on Thursday.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.

May 12.—Juno, from Mauritius. Cargo: 3708 bags sugar, 240 bags walnuts, 119 boxes figs, 61 bales tobacco, 80 casks molasses, 13 hides.
May 14.—Tasmania (s.), from Sydney; Hargraves, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

May 16.—Juno, for Sydney.

LOW HEAD.

ARRIVAL.

May 14.—Jane Lockart, from Newcastle.

The Juno, Captain Thornton, from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, molasses, and tobacco, was signalled on Saturday and dropped anchor in the Cove yesterday evening. The Juno left Mauritius on the 5th April last; made the Mewstone on the 8th instant, since when she has been detained off the Heads by calms and light north and N.N.E. airs. Captain Thornton reports having seen five whaling barques cruising off the S.W. Cape, but too far off for him to communicate with any of them. The Juno also reports that a second hurricane had visited the Mauritius on the 2nd of March of fearful force, and before he left news had reached of the total wreck of H.M. frigate Wasp on the coast of Madagascar, also the loss of two other ships of war, names unknown, together with a large slaver, which had been captured by one of these ships, and which they had in charge at the time. He also reports the loss of the Barrenmore from Akayab, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of rice, which vessel foundered at sea during the hurricane of the 2nd March, off the island of Bourbon; the third officer and seven of the crew were brought on to the Mauritius in a French ship, which vessel brought also the captain and crew of a brig belonging to Dundee, which had founded at her anchors at the same place during the hurricane; this vessel was laden with guano from the Chinchas, and bound for Mauritius. One large ship, name unknown, which slipped her anchors at the Bell Buoy at the same time as the Juno in the hurricane of the 12th February, had not returned to port when the Juno left on the 5th April, and she is supposed to have foundered. The Alliance, from the Chincha Islands, with guano, arrived at the Mauritius on the 24th February, with decks swept, stanchions gone, hatches stove in, cargo damaged, and about 40 tons thrown overboard, having been on her beam ends. Captain Thornton reports that the Cantero sailed from Mauritius for Hobart Town on the 3rd April two days before the Juno.—*Hobart Town Mercury*, May 13th.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Mary Nicholson, from Sydney.
March 27.—Mary Harrison, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.

April 5.—Cantero, for Hobart Town.

By *Le Cerneen*, *Journal de l'Isle Maurice*, we learn that her Majesty's steam corvette Sidon, Captain Crawford, which left Johanna the 4th March, arrived at Port Louis on the morning of the 25th. The steamer had on board 260 African slaves, taken in the open sea out of an Arab vessel. The Sidon also brings the news of the shipwreck of two other of her Majesty's steamers, the Wasp and the Enchantress, the latter being no other than the ancient slave ship Manuela or Sunny South, a slaver taken some time since with 1000 slaves on board, and the vessel being of exquisite model and build she was converted into a steamer for her Majesty's service, and no doubt many of our readers will remember an engraving and description of the formidable Manuela in the *Illustrated London News*. The two vessels were lost on a reef not marked in the charts, a short distance from Mozambique. The crews of both vessels were happily saved.

The English ship Robert Small going from Singapore to Liverpool, found herself on Saturday, the 23rd March in sight of Mauritius, but having totally lost her rudder and part of her masts she was unable to touch at Port Louis. A party was despatched from the vessel for assistance, and Captain Wales, Director of the Port, and party, immediately took the Lord Somerset steamer, and fortunately encountered the vessel, and the next day brought her up to the Black River, where she was temporarily anchored prior to the steamer towing her up after having renewed her supply of coals.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—May 20.

	£		£
Ale, 50 hogsheads	300	Ironmongery, 1 case	15
Axes, 45 boxes	200	Jams, 5 cases	10
Blue, 49 cases	80	Lampware, 7 casks	100
Boots, 174 cases	1835	Medicine, 2 cases	20
Brandy, 10 hogsheads 320 cases	535	Nails, 20 kegs	35
		Opium, 1 case	200
Battens, 11,477	19	Oatmeal, 122 packages	230
Books, 8 cases	255	Oil, 100 drums 74 cases	410
Bags, 108 bales	1080	Onions, 5 tons	40
Coffee, 310 packages	800	Plate, 1 case	35
Cottons, 3 bales	20	Palings, 14,000	100
Cigars, 1 case	10	Potatoes, 62 tons	380
Cutlery, 2 cases	60	Plants, 1 case	5
Candles, 165 cases	225	Raisins, 99 boxes	100
Cheese, 36 packages	250	Sugar, 66 tons	1000
Drapery, 44 cases	1732	Saddlery, 4 cases	150
Effects, 1 case	10	Stationery, 5 cases	100
Fruit, 322 packages	220	Shingles, 40,000	120
Government clothing, 742 packages	10,000	Seeds, 1 case	20
		Tea, 14 packages	64
Hats, 2 cases	100	Turps, 80 drums	100
Haberdashery, 1 case	360	Tobacco, 24 packages	395
Hay, 4 tons	40	Wine, 6 hogsheads 10 quarter-casks 3 cases	210
Iron, 109 tons	1290		

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
May 20.	8·30 a.m.	S.W.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and rain.

Meteorological Observations taken at 8·30 a.m. May 19th and 20th.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Sunday.										
Albury	29·142	52·			66·	41·	...		...	2·
Goulburn	27·678	52·0	48·0	45·0	59·2	31·0	...	W.	1·	1·
Bathurst	27·736	56·	49·	...	...	30·	...	S.	1·	..
Monday.										
Albury	29·100	40·		...	65·	33·	...			8
Goulburn	27·060	53·0	47·0	45·6	67·0	40·0	...	S.W.	1·	10
Bathurst	27·662	54·	48·	...	...	33·	...	S.S.W.	1·	6·

Weather.—May 19th, Albury, fine; Goulburn, fine; Bathurst, fine. May 20th, Albury, foggy; Goulburn, raining lightly; Bathurst, cloudy.

Botanic Gardens.—The band of the XIIth Regiment will perform the following selection of music, at three o'clock precisely, weather permitting. Programme:—Overture, "Cenerentola," Rossini; Cavitina, "Sonnambula," Bellini; Waltz, "Satanella," Laurent; Selection, "La Favorita," Donizetti; Quadrille, "Campbells are Coming," Laurent; Galop, "De en Flosen," Kuhnen; God save the Queen. Mr. G. D. Callen, conductor.

Mr. Parkes.—It will be seen from our report of the meeting of Mr. Parkes' friends yesterday afternoon, that, instead of presenting him with an address on his departure, it is intended to allow time for obtaining numerous signatures, and to forward the address to him by the next mail, so as to reach him almost immediately on his landing in England. Mr. Parkes will leave this afternoon at three o'clock, by the Wonga Wonga, for Melbourne; and it is expected that a large number of his friends will accompany him to the wharf, to bid him good-bye, and to wish him success in a mission which, if successful, will be of great advantage to this colony.

Consular Dinner.—A farewell dinner was given at Poehlmann's Café, on Saturday evening, by about a dozen members of the Consular corps, to Martial Cloquet, Esq., Consul-General for Belgium, who is about to proceed to Europe. The room was tastefully decorated with the various national flags. The dinner itself was admirably got up, and passed off well. The chair was filled by R. J. Merrill, Esq., Consul for the United States, and the vice-chair by A. S. Webster, Esq., Vice-Consul for the Hawaiian Islands.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. May		Sun. Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After
21	Tuesday	6 59	5 1	4 40	5 7

Moon.—Full, 24th instant, 4h. 11m. p.m.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1861.

We do not flatter ourselves that a large proportion of our English readers continue to take any interest in colonial politics. Our last exploit, however, has somewhat the merit of novelty. Lord Brougham describes the horror with which he and his colleagues contemplated the creation of peers to carry the Reform Bill in the face of impending revolution. He has repeatedly referred to this fact as the most critical in the modern history of British institutions, and as fraught with warning to future times. It teaches the House of Lords not to push resistance to the utmost possibility, and it shows the importance of Ministers so governing their party in its earlier movement, that it may not demand, as a proof of fidelity, a degradation of the greatest constitution in the world.

Our English readers are perhaps aware that in this country we have a Second Chamber constituted by the Crown. The first members appointed were nominated for five years. This period has just expired. The second Council to be hereafter named will be appointed for life. The Constitution, however, permits the Governor to add to the members without any limit. This power was given to prevent that dead-lock which might arise should the Upper House resolutely and permanently set itself against the determinations of the people. It was, however, a power reserved. To suppose that it was always to be called into exercise at the mere caprice or spite of the Minister was to render the Upper House no longer a deliberative body, and to take from it whatever weight or dignity may pertain to the royal appointment. It was supposed, of course, that the persons chosen for the Upper House would be in some way or other distinguished—that their station in society—that their education—that their property and their public services—that the influence which they possessed over sections of colonists—one or all, would give them a peculiar weight and command a hearing from the people.

The author of the Constitution—Mr. Wentworth—has stated that the House as originally nominated did not reflect these conditions. Unquestionably, particular names may be selected from the original list that were liable to objection; but we imagine that the complaint was founded upon deviations from a theory which never was entirely practicable. The Ministry appointed the Upper House, and that Ministry, elected by the people, were compelled in some measure to defer to the popular sentiment. Additions have been frequently made since the House was originally formed, and these chiefly by the Liberal Ministry—so-called.

It will be scarcely disputed that these nominations have been inferior in all the conditions to which we have referred, to the original appointments, and that this inferiority has lately increased.

The termination of the first nominee House was fixed by law for the 13th of this month. Three days before, namely, the last day of public business, a rumour prevailed in the city that it was intended to put a great affront and insult upon the Upper House before its dissolution. It was well known that the very forms of the House would enable its members to defend the attempt to carry an obnoxious measure. It could be met by an instant adjournment—it could be overcome by those motions for delay which the forms of the Legislature interpose—it could be prevented by the existing members withdrawing from the House, and thus deprive it of a quorum. It could be equally frustrated by an act of the President—refusing to be the instrument of this coercion. It is not to be supposed that these probabilities escaped the notice of the Ministers, but they were determined to degrade where they could not coerce. Their emissaries were scattered through the city to gather up any names that could be found to form the file to be marched in at the last moment. It is invidious, and indeed unnecessary, to examine who these gentlemen were who consented to take a share in the demonstration. Some of them are solicitors of no great practice. A few are retired tradesmen. One was actually in treaty for an office which, two days after, he received at a salary of £1000 per annum.

The idea under which some gentlemen consented to act was doubtless a mistaken one. They fancied their appointment would be permanent. There was no time for inquiry. Those who were a little better instructed, of course, calculated that, having demolished their predecessors, they would have a prior claim to their seats. Such has been the course of responsible government: destroy a public officer, and take his place!

It was, however, understood by some that their function was only for a day—that they were to vote at one sitting and then retire into the obscurity from whence they were withdrawn. Most of them had never appeared before the public. Not more than three or four had ever been elected as representatives. We cannot recognise their names in connection with any political movement, and in some instances with any benevolent institutions. We will not say that twenty-one men might have been taken from the corner of a street with equal success, but certainly any third-rate club would have furnished a superior collection, considered as a political body. The avowed object of their appointment was that they should eschew the exercise of their understanding—that they should accept the measures of the Government precisely as they were presented, and by an overpowering vote, and in a single sitting, complete the circle of radical legislation, so far as measures could be prepared for them.

The effect of the movement has doubtless been to put dishonour upon the prerogative which constituted the Upper House, whether as a conservative institution, or as a body of public men. It has rendered worthless this distinction as an object of ambition. It has even stamped it with the impress of dishonour. This violence is an intimation of the position held by all who may hereafter be appointed. When their deliberations have been most careful, and their concessions the most extensive, consistent with public duty, they will be liable at any moment to see introduced to the Council twenty-one new members—that being the number prescribed by the bill as the minimum of the whole Council, and which has, by a perverse imitation, been taken by the Ministers as the standard of swamping—a proportion which would be somewhat like the introduction of 200 members into the House of Lords.

The question will naturally arise, what is the alleged justification of this measure? It is stated by Mr. Cowper that he accepts the entire responsibility, and that he does so upon the principle that the land measures have been before the country for years; that an appeal was made to the people a few months ago; that the bill, as presented to the Upper House, was the response to that appeal; and that the power reserved by the Constitution to the Governor was precisely to meet an occasion when the Upper House obstinately refused to obey the behests of the Lower. There are a few obvious answers to this statement. Land Bills have indeed been repeatedly submitted to the Lower House, both by the present and also by other Ministries. They have greatly differed in their character, and have been rejected by the representatives themselves—Mr. Robertson and Mr. Cowper taking opposite sides in the final vote. These measures never reached the Legislative Council. They are contradictions of each other, and the even balance in many cases of the votes in the Lower House deprived them of all claim to be considered as final. The late dissolution was taken upon one particular clause, known in this country as "free selection"—that is, giving power to any one to go anywhere, and, without survey or legal description, to take possession of land.

It is worthy of remark that the scheme of free selection, so called, is contrary to any known in the Australian colonies, and involves social consequences which many regard with alarm. Notwithstanding the land bills were brought into the Legislative Council during the last twenty days of its sitting, they were received without opposition, and an intention was avowed by the majority to render them as innocuous as possible, while preserving fairly and fully all the essential features which had received the clear approval of the public. How this purpose was carried out would be best shown by comparison with the bill as presented, and as altered by the Legislative Council.

The Council was of opinion that it was inexpedient to enact a total repeal of the Orders in Council, because existing interests were and would continue to be affected by them. A number of persons had discovered pastoral runs, and obtained promise of lease. They were the pioneers of the distant wilderness. They came in competition with no existing interest. The country which they took up and stocked was equally open to every colonist. By the Orders in Council, as they stood, they were entitled to a lease. But Mr. Cowper made it his boast that he had refused to issue those leases which the law required that he should grant, and thus he sacrificed the rent which would have accrued, in order that he might prevent this mode of pastoral occupation. The Legislative Council were desirous that persons who had so acquired a right under the Orders in Council, should have it protected by the bill. And when it is considered that the first-class settled districts contain 12,691,110 acres of unoccupied land, and that the vacant lands within the colony are 148,794,869 acres, it could not be alleged that the protection of these enterprising men was an obstruction of population. Even this enormous expanse did not, however, satisfy the vengeance of the Minister, who seems to pursue with animal antipathy the squatters to whom this colony owes its wealth, and with whose prosperity its interests are irrevocably bound. The Council, however, would have certainly relinquished this slight protection to a temporary interest rather than leave open a conflict so pernicious to the country.

The next alteration proposed by the Council was intended to prevent the total stoppage of sale by auction. The bill provides that no block shall be offered for sale above 320 acres. Any settler desirous of purchasing by auction, therefore, would signalise to the whole country the spot of his choice, because it must be described and advertised. The free selector then would step in and supersede the auction by occupation. The only security of continued possession to the leaseholder, who otherwise would purchase—is in perfect silence—by preventing as far as possible the intrusion of selectors upon his run. The object of the Council was to enable any man desirous of buying at auction, and willing to meet its competition, to secure the opportunity, to do so upon tendering 50 per cent. as a pledge of his good faith. It is obvious that any person desirous of buying a plot of land, from its special convenience to himself, would have to deal first with all who make their living by extortion.

The next difference of the Council with the Assembly related to the terms of payment. The clause, as amended by the Council, instead of permitting an indefinite postponement of seventy-five per cent., gave a credit of three years, and required fifty per cent. upon the purchase, or ten shillings per acre. It was alleged by the Ministers themselves that the seventy-five per cent. would probably never be recovered. It was even avowed by one of the Ministers that he consented to the plan as a virtual reduction of the price of land to five shillings per acre, and as leading to the sure adoption of that rate. The Legislative Council thought it reasonable that the price should be fixed, and that it should *be paid*. They were unwilling to leave a bone of future contention, and as a cry for future elections, the remission of the covenanted price. A majority were prepared to have carried into effect a clause giving the free selector his grant after the fulfilment of his conditions at the expiration of three years without further payment. No one can look at the indefinitely deferred payment clause in the bill without seeing in it a scheme for the demoralisation of the people. They covenant to pay what it is not intended they should pay. They are bound by obligations which we are told they will be unable, in some cases, and in all unwilling, to fulfil. Those who pay will have the laughter of their neighbours for their pains. The free selectors will, however, pass from hand to hand their estates in defiance of all their latent obligations. The Council objected to the falsehood and the demoralisation. Will the world condemn them for their reserve?

It was, however, known that though a large majority were opposed to these provisions of the bill, a section of that majority were prepared rather to admit them than to continue a pernicious agitation. The country, deeply injured in all its interests by the uncertainty which affects property, cries out for a termination of this long agony; and, whatever may be the mischief, it is felt desirable to face it rather than aggravate its consequences by their indefinite postponement. The Ministers, therefore, had it in their power to have carried their bill, but they chose to take another course, and to postpone the law rather than lose the opportunity of a mean and unconstitutional vengeance. The twenty gentlemen who resigned with the President after this outrage are mostly well known to all who take an interest in colonial politics for their services, their intellectual attainments, and their honourable character. They have retired into private life, and renounced the preferable claim which they might be supposed to possess in the future nomination, rather than sit with men whose sole object is to render Government ridiculous. Some, no doubt, in this country, deem it most fortunate that nearly the first act of the present Governor should have been to give efficacy to this disgraceful advice from his Ministers. In extenuation, doubtless, much may be said—and chiefly that a Governor is as much a victim of the populace, as the Ministry are its slaves. Universal suffrage can only terminate in such exhibitions. It must spoil and destroy everything that it touches. It is ignorance ruling intelligence—it is idleness ruling industry—it is the house of Want against the house of Have. It is the same story the world over. It would have been fortunate had Sir John Young possessed a better knowledge of the parties with whom he had to deal, or having that knowledge, had enjoyed a larger discretion. Whatever may be the excuse, or, as some will say, the justification—no one can doubt that the power of the Crown has been prostituted by a violence which postponed, rather than carried out, a measure professedly in favour of the people.

"It never rains but it pours." The British farmer on the look out for the best field of colonial labour to which to transplant himself and his family, and who may have hitherto complained of the want of accurate and reliable information to guide him in his choice, will now be almost as much embarrassed by the voluminousness of the statistics that will be poured at his feet, and the multiplicity of the agents who will be candidates for the honour of booking him for their respective colonies. All the colonies follow suit as a matter of course, and imitate each other's immigration policy. After having passed through an anti-immigration stage at the dictation of the unemployed, they are all now appointing, or will soon appoint, official puffers, whose special business it will be to catch the attention and enlist the patronage of intending emigrants. A most zealous canvassing is to begin among the unsettled portion of the British public, and the listeners will only be puzzled to know whether they shall make up their minds to go to the land of gold, or corn, or wool, or cotton. *Punch* some time back drew a humorous picture of the agonies of a venerable female in the streets of London in search of an omnibus, and who, pounced upon by rival conductors, with their mutual assurance of "this way ma'rm," was in imminent danger of being torn to pieces or carried off violently to the suburb to which she did not wish to go. We seem likely to see a similar struggle to carry off the British emigrant. Each agent will be stimulated to zeal from the fear of being outshone by the success of some more vigorous or seducing agent from a neighbouring colony. If the numbers caught and despatched by one lecturer considerably exceed those bagged by another, the fault is sure to be attributed to the defective persuasiveness or energy of the lecturer, and he will be recalled in disgrace, for his fellow-colonists, and the Government that employs him, will never believe in any inferiority in the territory to which they belong, and will insist on believing that it would be sure to stand A1 in the estimation of the emigrant, if its excellences were properly put before him. Messrs. Parkes and Dalley must, therefore, look sharp. It will not be all plain sailing with them, as there will be a brisk competition in the field. It will not be enough that they catch some emigrants, they will be expected to net at least as many as any other agent. Dr. Lang is already in the field, and has, to some extent, stolen a march on them in behalf of Queensland. His promised book will be published before they get home. Mr. Jordan, too, will have opened his office in the same interest. And there is, furthermore, the young gentleman belonging to the Lang family, whom the doctor has introduced to the British public, not only as "my son," and, therefore, hardly needing any further recommendation, but as having "a virtual certificate of character from the people of our colony," in the fact that he was recently a member of the Parliament of New South Wales. (Ahem!) Perhaps it is just as well that the Doctor is able to gammon the public in this respect, and that the exact value of such a "virtual certificate of character" is not known in England. It is a wonder the Doctor did not embellish his description by an account of his son's triumphant entry into Tumut in a cart at the time of the election. But he may have forgotten that little incident. However that may be, the young gentleman will be under the strongest inducements to do a profitable stroke of business on his own account and countermine the persuasiveness of Messrs. Parkes and Dalley.

"This way, gentlemen, for Queensland," Messrs. Jordan and Lang will say. "Ours is the rising colony, going a-head while the others are stagnant or going astern. We have the richest alluvial lands, where vegetation attains a tropical luxuriance, and where you can have your choice whether you will grow cotton or wheat, tobacco or sugar. There is free selection at a fixed price and deferred payments." "Don't be deceived by any such representations," Messrs. Parkes and Dalley will get home in time to say; "Queensland is a squatters' colony, where the pastoral interest which has been a blight upon the prosperity of Australia is still in an ascendancy. The Land Bill of Queensland was passed by a Parliament in which squatters were in a majority. Free selection exists there only in name. It is confined to little particular blocks selected by the Government, and all the rest of the country is locked up. In New South Wales there is no such restriction. There the squatting party has been smashed up. We both belonged to the Liberal party which refused to accept any such stinted and miserable compromise as has satisfied Queensland. Free selection before survey prevails over the whole extent of the colony, except over such lands as happen to have been let on fourteen year leases. And as to these leases, they will soon run out, and if they do not run out soon enough, the Government has power to resume the lands. You have not to wait for surveyor or anybody else. You can ramble where you like and choose your own location." "Don't be misled by their delusive representations," Messrs. Jordan and Lang will reply: "Free selection is a reality in Queensland, quite as much as in New South Wales. The Government, which can at any time be set in motion, either through the Press or Parliament, if it is at all laggard, selects the best and most suitable reserves, either on the coast or on the banks of rivers, or in inland situations where the land is good, and where, from the concentration of traffic, townships are likely to arise. What can an emigrant desire better than to have the most suitable locations already selected and surveyed for him? What good would it do him to roam all over a country of which he knew nothing? And as to picking out good land for himself in New South Wales, we can show you a statement of the Minister for Lands, made in his place in Parliament, in which he asserts positively that there is no good land left in the settled districts. The unsettled districts are far from markets, and the roads are everywhere in a frightful condition. So that the unrestricted choice offered you in New South Wales, however attractive it may seem to the imagination, is in reality very delusive."

"Let them cut each other's throats," will step in the agents for Victoria, "and refute each other at leisure. You can come along with me. Both these colonies are squatting colonies. They have little or nothing but the pastoral interest to live upon. Victoria is the leading colony, and is far ahead of the others both in wealth and population. With us the squatters' leases are all up, and the land will never be leased again for more than a year at a time. The whole available country is being surveyed as fast as the work can be done by contract. There is gold almost everywhere. The climate is delightful: you are not stewed alive as on the low coast lands in Queensland, or flooded out as on the alluvial lands in New South Wales. The biggest and fastest ships go to our port, and we have the finest railways out of Europe."

"If it is farming you want to be up to," the agent from Adelaide will step in and say, "allow me to point out to you that South Australia is the colony you should choose. An ounce of fact is worth a pound of argument, and it is fact that South Australia has taken the lead as the agricultural colony, both as to quantity and quality of produce, and that is a pretty clear indication that it is the best suited to farmers. You had better go to a land where farming has prospered than to a land where farming has never been able to make much headway. And as to squatters, do not be frightened about them. They are not ogres. I am happy to say that we have a good many of them in South Australia, and that they are prospering moderately well. Fresh explorations towards the interior are constantly opening up new feeding grounds for their flocks and herds. The Legislature, in consideration of an increase of rent, has lately with the approval of all political parties given them an improved tenure of their runs. They are no injury to the farmer, but on the contrary, where they live in harmony with the rest of the community, as they do with us, are about the best friends the farmers have, as they are both employers and customers."

We hope the British John Bull will be edified by such conflicting claims—that he will thoroughly appreciate all the niceties of free selection, and be able to make his choice with a very clear idea of what he is about.

Victoria Theatre.—Last evening the new drama Colleen Bawn,—which has produced so great an effect in England—was performed at this theatre. Sir William Don impersonating the character of Myles, and Lady Don that of Colleen Bawn. The drama was a great success and elicited most enthusiastic applause from a large and crowded audience.

Clarence River Gold Fields.—A correspondent, an old digger, writing from the New Rush under date of the 29th April, states—"There is a gold-field in the Clarence River district sufficiently extensive to employ 20,000 men, were it once properly opened up. This, I doubt not, will soon be the case, as the storekeepers and others connected with the Timbarra diggings, in conjunction with some of the inhabitants of Tenterfield, have subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of prospecting this part of the country. It is to be hoped that this affair will not be lost sight of, as that will be the surest means of bringing to light the hidden treasures of this district. I cannot think how it is that the inhabitants of the Clarence do not contribute their mite towards anything of this kind, as they have, and still expect to reap a good harvest from our gold-fields. But such is the torpid state of the Graftonians, as they term themselves, that they cannot think why they should bother themselves with anything without the boundary of their municipality."—*Clarence and Richmond Examiner*.

Rockhampton, May 6.—A land sale took place here on the 23rd of April, when land to the quantity of 1251 acres 1 rood, and 4 perches, was sold, which realised the sum of £1677 5s. 3d. The land, it is to be regretted, was chiefly purchased by speculators.—Great numbers of strangers are continually passing through Rockhampton, bound for the new country. Business is brisk, and the customs returns show a most satisfactory result, there having been collected at this place for the last month upwards of £698. Buildings are being erected on all sides, of a more substantial nature than formerly, and I cannot omit taking notice of the very handsome shop-front belonging to Mr. E. S. Rutherford, chemist.—We have still good accounts from the copper mines, and Mr. Commissioner Wiseman has reported that the Messrs. Manton's mine is not more than thirty miles from Rockhampton, and that he believes a road could be made to it easily.—The census returns have been collected, and the result is that there is a population of 757 in the town, and 1304 in the districts. Although these numbers are not so large as were anticipated, still it must be borne in mind that the numerous arrivals always proceed to the country districts.—*Correspondent Queensland Guardian*.

Gladstone, May 8th.—A party has just returned from Tenningering,—the locality referred to by Captain Mechosk as a payable gold-field,—says that three of them prospected every creek and gully on the run without getting a speck. Every assistance was rendered them by the owner of the run, who pointed out the spot indicated by Captain Mechosk.—An inquest was held on the body of W. Gatley. The deceased arrived a few weeks before at Baffle Creek. His remains were found May 1st by a shepherd. The body had been torn to pieces by wild dogs. From the evidence, it appeared that deceased's horse had been tracked to a creek, down which he appeared to have gone. The creek being scrubby, it was supposed he had escaped and taken the first cattle track, wandered about until exhausted, and had died of starvation.—Mr. M'Millan has commenced active operations with cotton plantation clearing, &c. He hopes to have about eighty acres of cotton for next season.—The works on the copper mines are progressing, and the main shaft has been sunk sixty-nine feet.—Large mobs of sheep and cattle are on the road for the new country.—*Correspondent Queensland Guardian*.

The Bulldog Rush.—The ground is taken up for a considerable distance, and all the prospects have turned out good. From 100 to 150 diggers are at work, but owing to the late rains some of the claims were not properly opened. All the diggers seem to be sanguine as to the ultimate success of these diggings. There have been upwards of fifty diggers weather-bound at the crossing-place of the Clarence in consequence of the unusual fresh in the river.—*Tenterfield Chronicle*.

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THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

By the Benares.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY NEWS.

FROM APRIL 20TH TO MAY 20TH, 1861.

Friday, April 26th, to May 3rd.

WINTER appears to have come upon us. It has rained more or less every day this week, and the mornings and evenings have been cold. Rumours of floods have reached us from various quarters, and we may look forward to early details of disasters and losses from this cause.

The Randwick races, which were to have commenced on Thursday, have, in consequence of the extreme inclemency of the weather, been postponed for a week.

Parliament has been working pretty hard. The Upper House (although within a week or two of dissolution by effluxion of time) sticks closer to its business than ever. It has, however, so far modified the provisions of the Land Bills that the Government seem almost inclined to drop them altogether. As to the bill for the establishment of an Elective Legislative Council, it has been effectually got rid of by an order for its second reading on the 14th of May—i. e. —the day after that on which the present House will have politically expired.

The booths, &c., for the Randwick Races were, as usual, sold by auction. These booths fetched from £10 10s. to £23 10s. each, the average being about £20. The gate was withdrawn at £700. The cake and horse stalls were also reserved, no bona fide offer having been made which was considered equal to their value.

A cricket match between the Kent and Union Clubs was played on the racecourse on Saturday, and was won by the latter with eight wickets to fall.

A very interesting social meeting has been held at the Wesleyan Church, East Maitland, to welcome the Rev. Joseph Oram, who was appointed by the late Conference an additional minister for the Maitland circuit.

A rifle shooting match took place at Manly, last Saturday afternoon. The prize was an Enfield rifle. Messrs. Graham and Fitzpatrick having made seven points each, divided the prize, the former gentleman buying Mr. Fitzpatrick's chance. A second match between seventeen gentlemen, at 200 yards, for a sweepstakes of 5s. each, was won by Mr. Roberts.

A destructive fire took place on Sunday, in King-street. It broke out at about three a.m., in the shop of Mr. Lind, tobacconist, &c., two doors west of Mr. Palmer's, Liverpool Arms, and was first discovered by constable Fullerton (A 11). From thence it spread to the houses adjoining it to the west. The first occupied by Mr. Howes, tailor, the second by Mr. Griffiths, jeweller, and the third by Mr. Callaghan, boot and shoe maker. The attendance of the engines and men of the insurance company's brigade, and of the two volunteer fire companies was very prompt, and the fire was rapidly got under, but not before the entire stock of trade of Mr. Lind had been destroyed. The stock in the other houses was much damaged by its hasty removal. The stock of Messrs. Lind, Howes, and Callaghan were insured, as was also that of Mr. Yates, a photographer, who occupied the story above Mr. Griffiths' shop. Mr. Griffiths himself was wholly uninsured. The origin of this fire has not yet been ascertained.

A man named Atkinson, residing at Winburndale Creek (Bathurst District), has been committed for the murder of his wife, whom he literally beat to death.

A public meeting of persons interested in the Field of Mars Common, was held at Cowell's Inn, Ryde, on Saturday, at which resolutions were passed condemning the proceedings at a recent meeting when trustees were elected, upon the ground that a fair notice to the commoners of such intended meeting and election had not been given.

The Glebe School of Arts has for some time past been in a languishing state, partly owing to its proximity to Sydney (and the ability of its members to join the metropolitan institution), and partly on account of the dissensions between two or three individuals connected with it. It has now been decided at a general meeting of members to dissolve the institution and to meet its outstanding liabilities by subscription.

Mr. Moffat has expressed in open court his regret at having used intemperate language towards the Police Magistrate, and in the presence of other Justices, at the Central Police Court. There has, however, been a meeting of magistrates, at which it has been determined not only to carry out the three months' suspension from practice before any of these gentlemen, but to lay affidavits as to Mr. Moffat's conduct before the Chief Justice.

A fire broke out at the Dove Inn, Erskine-street, on Monday morning, but was got under by the use of such water as was at hand, without the necessity of using an engine, although that of the Insurance Company's brigade had arrived.

A girl named Margaret Keenan, between nine and ten years of age, had her thigh broken on Monday, by a kick from a horse, which was fast to a post near Jacques' Wharf.

Mr. Gaydon, of Woolloomooloo, has sent to the Jockey Club a splendidly-finished morocco jockey saddle of his own manufacture, to be presented to the rider of the winning horse in that race at the meeting for which the largest number may start.

Inquests have been held on the bodies of Charles Smith, late a butcher of Parramatta-street, aged 53, and Patrick Lynch, of Lane Cove, a sawyer and splitter, aged 57, both of whom had died suddenly. Both deaths were found to have resulted from natural causes.

The Exhibition of the Agricultural Society on Tuesday and Wednesday was very successful. On the second day Sir John Young and Lady Young visited the exhibition, and his Excellency was present at the dinner which followed, on the evening of the second day, at Williams' Hotel, Parramatta.

The landowners and residents of Duke and Dowling streets, Woolloomooloo, have had a meeting, and have remonstrated on the defective drainage of their locality.

The half-yearly meeting of members of the Maitland School of Arts was held last week, at the hall of the institution. It appears to be progressing well.

A person named Charles De Loude has committed a most determined suicide at Byrnes' Hotel, Wagga Wagga, where he had been staying for six weeks, practising his profession as a dentist. He took prussic acid, but had a knife, a loaded revolver, and a noose ready, so as to have a choice of the means of death.

Two valuable horses the property of Mr. Morrison of Phœnix Park, have been drowned at Morpeth. They were attached to a dray loaded with hay; one being in the shafts and the other tied behind. The foremost horse walked into the river, dragging the dray and the other horse after him.

The members of the Maitland United Cricket Club have presented a handsome cricket bat to Mr. J. F. Tyler.

A man named Matthews has been killed on the Northern Railway line by a root, which he was trying to remove, having suddenly given way and fractured his skull.

Dr. Brhun has lectured upon Gold before the Armidale School of Arts.

There was a "sham fight" of the volunteers at Maitland on Monday.

Mr. George Richard Dibbs has been appointed first Lieutenant of the Newcastle Company of Volunteer Rifles, vice Bolton, promoted.

An opening lecture for the season was delivered at the Waverley School of Arts, on Monday evening, by the president, Mr. St. Julian.

The ceremony of dedicating the new Freemasons' Hall took place at noon on Tuesday. The particulars of the evening are given elsewhere.

Mr. Edward Swire, late accountant to the Bank of New South Wales, at West Maitland, has been committed to take his trial for having embezzled £600, the property of that bank.

There has been a pigeon match at Picton, followed by a dinner at the George Inn. It has been determined to have similar matches there every three months.

The *Western Post* states that the telegraph line in that direction has been completed, and only awaits instructions from Sydney as to the terminus. These have, most probably, been since transmitted.

A man named Edward Green, who was recently brought into Yass on a charge of horse-stealing, attempted to drown himself in a water-hole to which, while on the road, he had been permitted to go for the ostensible purpose of getting a drink.

John Kelly, Henry Collins, and Frederick Heron, charged with having committed a murderous assault upon a man named Quin, at Lambing Flat, have been brought on to Sydney for trial.

Two men, provided with firearms, have committed some impudent robberies at Caloola. They first plundered Mr. Tyler (a storekeeper) of £20 in cash, a gold watch, and some jewellery, and then proceeded to Mr. Hargon's public-house, where they took some silver from the landlord, and a Bathurst storekeeper then in the house. They, however, restored to the former the money which they had taken from him, and ordered dinner, for which they paid 2s. 6d. each.

A man named Alfred Deverell, aged twenty-five, has been found drowned in a water hole in the garden of Mr. F. Codner, newsvender of Hereford-lane, Glebe. An inquest has been commenced upon the body, but has been adjourned for further evidence.

The mounted patrol have returned from Lambing Flat, and the volunteer mounted rifles, who have done duty so long and so efficiently, have been relieved.

The long-contemplated prize-fight between Sparkes and Sullivan has come off. The latter was victorious in seven rounds, receiving scarcely any injury.

On the 23rd instant the members of the Loyal Paterson Union Lodge, No. 4225, I.O. of O.F.M U., celebrated their fifteenth anniversary, by a procession, dinner, and ball.

Friday, 3rd, to 10th May.

THE weather has cleared a little just in time for the races, which are now going on with spirit. The attendance on the course yesterday (Thursday) was less numerous, however, than had been anticipated. To-day there has been a little more rain. As to-morrow will be a half-holiday in the Government offices and most business establishments, the course will, no doubt, if the weather is at all favourable, be thronged. Those who have been penned in for so many days by the plashing rain are but too happy to breathe the clear bracing air which we enjoy at this season of the year.

Three new attorneys were admitted at the Supreme Court on Saturday last—Mr. Arthur John Robey, Mr. Thomas Bately Rolin, and Mr. Thomas Lloyd James.

Mr. W. G. Caporn, of Bank-court, King-street, has constructed a model of an invention to check the sudden descent of the trains on steep inclines. It consists of a simple but ingenious application of the rachet wheel.

The Water Police Magistrate (Mr. North) has declined to act upon the decision of the magistracy not to hear Mr. Moffat for three months. He holds that the Water Police Court being a district Court of Petty Sessions, in which Mr. Moffat has not misconducted himself, no cognisance can be taken of the alleged misconduct of that gentleman elsewhere; and the fact of this Court being held in the same city, and in a Court attended by the same magistracy, makes, it would seem, in the opinion of Mr. North, no difference.

Messrs. Walker and Jones, of George-street, have exhibited during the week a splendid Masonic Jewel, manufactured by them for presentation to Mr. Richard Driver, jun., by the brethren of the Lodge of Australia, No. 548, in recognition of his efficiency as W. M. of that lodge.

A woman named Jane Daveney Browne has been arrested on the coroner's warrant upon a charge of infanticide. The warrant was issued on 30th March, but the woman was then out of Sydney. The child (a female) was found among the building materials at St. Mary's Cathedral, with a piece of calico round her neck, apparently tied for the purpose of strangulation, and died soon after being removed to the Benevolent Asylum.

About 200 of the Volunteer Rifles paraded in the Inner Domain on Saturday last. A greater number would have been present but for the inclemency of the weather.

A son of Mr. Collins, of Fairy Meadow, Wollongong, was bitten by a brown snake, while searching a hollow tree for an opossum. Immediate remedies, however, were applied, and the lad recovered.

A man named James Matthews has been accidentally killed in one of the Hunter River railway cuttings, being literally buried beneath a heavy stump of a tree which fell upon him.

A petition, signed by six hundred persons of all religious persuasions, praying for a mitigation of the sentence upon the Rev. W. Chaucer, has been forwarded to his Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

The East Maitland and Morpeth Volunteers have presented Lieutenant Cobcroft with a splendid sword and belt.

The second part of Judge Carey's Statutes of the Colony, published by Messrs. Sands and Kenny, and printed by Mr. F. Cunningham, has just been issued.

An appeal has been made from India to the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, to aid in gathering subscriptions to relieve the existing distress among the natives of the upper provinces of Hindostan.

The Bristol Colonial Association has applied to the Sydney Chamber of Commerce for information as to the suitableness of Australia for cotton growing. The secretary of the Chamber has already sent some information upon this point, with a sample of cotton from the Clarence River.

The inquest upon the body of Alfred Deverell (whose death was recorded in last week's notes) has terminated in a verdict of "found drowned under suspicious circumstances."

A long investigation has been held before the coroner as to the cause of the late fire in King-street; being the first inquest on a fire held under the new Act. The jury were unable to ascertain how the fire originated.

A young woman, named Elizabeth Hunter, servant to Mr. Morey, of Newcastle, has died from injuries by fire. She was sitting with a candle in her lap, when she fell asleep and her clothes caught fire. It was with some difficulty that a child was rescued, and even the house itself saved from burning. The unhappy woman was plunged into a waterhole, and the flames by which she was surrounded were thus extinguished, but not until she had been so far injured as to render her recovery impossible.

A proclamation (under the recent Pleuro-pneumonia Act) has appeared in the *Government Gazette*, prohibiting, for three months, the introduction of any cattle from Victoria, and directing the forfeiture, as contraband, of any which may be attempted to be introduced.

A lecture on "The Literary History of the Bible" was delivered by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, on Monday evening, before the members of the Church of England Sunday School Institute.

The following was the state of the Sydney Benevolent Asylum at the end of last month:—Remaining in Sydney Establishment, men 32, women 200, children 105; total 337. Remaining in Liverpool Establishment, men 385, women 1; total 386. Deaths at Sydney during month, men 1, women 4, children 2; total 10. Deaths at Liverpool during month, men 5. Births during month—Sydney 12. Total number of individuals receiving out-door relief at Sydney, 2900.

A lecture on "New and Old English" was on Monday evening delivered by the Rev. J. A. H. Curtis, as the opening lecture of the season, in connection with the Australian Catholic Young Men's Society of the Sacred Heart.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company was held on Tuesday. A report, showing that the affairs of the company were progressing well, was adopted, a balance sheet submitted, and certain new directors chosen.

Mr. James Edwin Graham has been provisionally gazetted as Sardinian Consul for this port.

Mr. Charles Arthur, licensed surveyor, has been appointed a Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have intimated their inability to co-operate with the Governments of Australia in establishing the proposed telegraphic communication between Europe and Australia, in consequence of the doubtful nature of the undertaking, and also of the difficulties that have been encountered in laying the submarine lines which the Imperial Government have already guaranteed.

A school of arts has been inaugurated at Penrith.

Dr. Myles Egan has been elected assistant-surgeon, and Mr. John Macdonald, second lieutenant, of the Volunteer Artillery Company.

A lad named William Judd has been injured at the Abattoir by a large hook having pierced his chin as he was reaching towards a shelf, for a knife. He was removed to the Infirmary, and is going on well.

Messrs. T. S. Mort and Co. having offered three gold medals for the best samples of wool for the Great Exhibition of 1862, a preliminary meeting of growers and buyers of wool was held on Monday for the purpose of devising means to aid, practically, the liberal views of the firm in question. After considerable discussion, it was determined that the three prizes proposed to be given should be thus awarded, viz.:—1. For the best sample of not less than six fleeces of sheep's wool in the grease. 2. For the best sample of not less than six fleeces of wool washed on the sheep's back. 3. For the best sample of not less than twelve pounds of scoured sheep's wool. It was further decided the wool must be of the present year's clip, and that none but wool the produce of sheep bred in New South Wales should be eligible; but that other wools might be exhibited in order to elicit the opinion of the judges; also, that the general committee should consist of such wool-growers and buyers as might feel disposed to aid in carrying out the object in view, and by this committee the judges should be elected. It was agreed that after the preliminary arrangements had been made full particulars should be published for intending competitors.

Races have been held at Tamworth, which were well attended.

The Paddington and Surry Hills Company of Volunteer Rifles have presented a handsome silver cup to sergeant-major Kenny of the 12th Regiment, in recognition of his services as a military instructor. They have also presented purses of (fifteen) sovereigns to sergeants Furnish and Hill (the latter being, at present, at Lambing Flat). During the conviviality which followed Captain Lyons was warmly cheered.

A paper on the comparative merits of ancient and modern oratory was read on Thursday evening by Mr. Lonergan, at a meeting in connection with St. Mary's Catholic Literary Society.

The committee of the Assembly appointed to consider the state and management of the Sydney Domain, have recommended that the fence surrounding the proposed reserve for cricket be removed, that the fence of the Corporation baths be placed lower down the hill, and that the care of the Domain be vested in trustees for the public.

Considerable sensation has been created by an advertisement in Thursday's *Herald*, as to the long pending application of one Jane Durban for the maintenance of an illegitimate child of which she swore that Mr. Joseph Vickery, of Waverley, was the father. An order for maintenance was obtained; but Mr. Vickery, who swore to his own innocence, resisted it even to the extent of going to Darlinghurst gaol for a day or two, and finally obtained its reversal by the Judges of the Supreme Court. He then prosecuted the woman for perjury, but the justices at the Central Police Court dismissed the case. The woman having revived her application, Mr. Vickery went to Melbourne. We now have a declaration by Jane Durban to her attorney, Mr. Moffat, that all her charges against Mr. Vickery have been utterly false, and have been made at the instigation of "certain persons." This declaration has been embodied in the advertisement alluded to. Now this amounts, first, to an admission by Jane Durban that she has on several occasions been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury to an extent almost unparalleled; secondly, to a charge against some persons unknown of having conspired with her to press a false and degrading charge against an innocent and highly-respectable man. Surely something will be done to unravel this avowed web of crime, and to bring the guilty to punishment. We submit that the Attorney-General will not be doing his duty if he does not take such steps.

Both Houses of Parliament have been, upon the whole, pretty busy, although on one day (Tuesday) there was no quorum in the Assembly. It seems scarcely possible, however, that even the most material of the measures now before Parliament can be got rid of ere they will have to break up. Only another week remains ere the Upper House will expire by effluxion of time.

Much damage has been done by the overflow of the Hunter, the Hawkesbury, and other streams, and railway communication has been in many places interrupted; but the rivers have returned to their ordinary channels, and the lines have been all repaired.

The Supreme Court has just decided that the Municipal Councils, established under the Act of 1858, have power under that statute to alter, when necessary, the levels of streets. The degree of care which they are bound to exercise in the performance of this work has not been decided, although the evident inclination of their Honor's opinions is that "ordinarily good care" is sufficient, and that an exercise of extraordinary care and skill is not, as has been held in the Metropolitan District Court, compulsory.

During the argument of the last mentioned, exception was taken to the practice which has grown up of styling District Court Judges Mr. Justice So-and-so, a mode of address attaching exclusively to Judges of the Supreme Court. The application to District Court Judges has a tendency, as has been pointed out, to confuse the two grades and functions of judicial rank. The proper prefix is "Judge."

Friday, 10th, to 17th May.

THE present session of Parliament is drawing to a close. As to the Upper House, it is already practically defunct. The mode of its decease is recorded in another column. Upon most of the great questions of the day the two Legislative Chambers have held different opinions, and this difference as to the land bill has at length brought matters to a dead lock.

One measure which, being regarded as a matter of emergency, was passed rapidly through the Assembly, has been cast out by the Council. This was a bill to enable municipal councils to recover their rates by a summary and inexpensive process before a justice of the peace: a law which has been for some time in force in Ireland. The majority of the Council, which rejected this bill, plainly avowed its hostility to municipal organisations under the Act of 1858, and its determination not to facilitate their action. It was, however, explained by the Attorney-General that the remedy sought to be given was but cumulative, and that the Act itself provided for the recovery of rates by distress and otherwise. A general measure for the amendment of the Municipalities Act has been long promised, and will, we presume, be brought in early next session, when the whole question as to the working of these institutions will be fairly brought under discussion.

The members of the Australian Club gave a dinner to Mr. Wentworth, last Saturday evening. The chair was filled on the occasion by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.; the vice-chair by Mr. J. B. Darvall. Among those present were the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., and several members of the Legislative Council. In responding to the toast of his own health, Mr. Wentworth commented freely upon the political aspect of the colony, attributing the embarrassments under which the colony laboured to a want of confidence in the stability of its institutions. As this stability became more apparently secure, confidence, and hence general prosperity, would be increased. Mr. Wentworth also expressed his strong adherence to the opinion that a nominee Upper House was the best and safest—an opinion which had been strengthened by recent events.

For this condemnation of ultra-democracy Mr. Wentworth has of course come in for no small share of abuse. Mr. Cowper and others have also gone into statistics for the purpose of shewing that the country so far from suffering depression, has increased in prosperity under the guardianship of Responsible Government.

An address has also been presented to Mr. Wentworth from the graduates and under-graduates of the Sydney University, and has been suitably replied to.

Several accidents have occurred during the week from careless driving in the streets of Sydney, but fortunately without any serious results.

The Mount Keira tramway will shortly be completed, and is to be carried to a shoot on the south side of Wollongong harbour.

The competitive designs for the new Houses of Parliament and Government buildings have been exhibited for some time past at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, and have attracted a great deal of attention.

The attendance at the Randwick course on Saturday—the last day of the races—was very large. Sir John and Lady Young were on the grand stand during the greater portion of the day. But one accident occurred at the meeting—a jockey named Snell was thrown and severely injured, but is recovering.

The Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association have decided upon holding their Show upon the 16th instant.

A drayman named Jennery fell with his dray over the side wall of a lane leading to Towns' Wharf, and was severely, but not dangerously, bruised.

The clothes of a young woman named Montgomery, living in Sussex-street, caught fire while she was nursing a neighbour's child, on Saturday. She had the presence of mind to cast the infant aside, and the latter was uninjured, but the young woman was dreadfully burnt. She was removed to the Infirmary, where she died on Sunday evening.

A public meeting, called by the Mayor of the city, on requisition, was held at the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to facilitate communication with the interior by the construction of a system of horse tramways. The attendance was good, and there was a perfect unanimity of feeling as to the necessity for the construction, without further delay, of something far better than the present almost impassable roads, but there were differences as to the comparative cheapness of railways and of horse tramways; some engineers having come to the meeting for the maintenance of their own views as to the superiority of the former. It was finally decided—as all could not be heard—to adjourn until next Monday evening. This will be too late for any present application to Parliament, but whatever the meeting agrees to may be pressed upon the Executive Government. Something may, perhaps, be done at once for the facilitation of transit into the interior, and the aid of Parliament may be invoked early next session.

The opening of the Oddfellows' Hall at Newtown was celebrated by a tea-meeting on Monday evening.

Mr. J. R. Black gave, on the same evening, a concert at the Sydney Exchange, which was very successful.

A farmer named Francis Thorne, aged fifty-five, residing at Winburndale Creek, Bathurst district, has shot himself in the stomach in a fit of temporary insanity.

A man named John Burns has been killed by getting entangled in the machinery at Mockett's Mill, Bathurst, while in a state of beastly intoxication.

Several robberies are reported to have been committed in the Western country—the neighbourhood of Bathurst, &c.—Mr. Budden, a storekeeper at Pepper's Point, Rockley, was murderously assaulted by three men with a view to robbery, but the approach of some of Mr. Budden's men caused the ruffians to decamp. These are believed to have been the same men who "stuck up" Mr. Tyler of Caloola, and who have succeeded by their repeated depredations in keeping the country around in a state of ferment for some time past.

Snow has fallen in considerable quantities at and around Braidwood.

The Volunteers of Parramatta contemplate celebrating her Majesty's birth-day by a ball.

Mrs. Williams, wife of a settler at Enfield, has been drowned while attempting to cross a tributary of the Hawkesbury.

The premises of Mr. John Taylor, of Parramatta, were forcibly entered on Sunday evening, and a sum of £100, in notes and cash, was abstracted.

A lecture on the recent revival of religion in Scotland was delivered on Tuesday evening, at Chalmers' Free Church, Cleveland Paddock, by the Rev. G. P. Bird, of the London Missionary Society.

The members of the Albert Cricket Club intend to close the present (cricket) season by a ball on the 7th June.

Mr. J. V. Lavers, of George-street, has manufactured liquid blacking, which is preferred to the imported article by most of the boot and shoe trade.

A man named James Bradley has been accidentally crushed to death by a log of wood falling on him while engaged in forming a sawpit.

Constable Gordon, of the Penrith police, has been accidentally drowned.

Mr. Moffat has again attempted to obtain a hearing at the Central Police Court—Mr. Ronald and Mr. Armytage being then on the Bench; but these gentlemen, acting upon the decision at the magisterial meeting, refused to hear him. Mr. Moffat repeated his former intimation that he would compel the Bench to hear him, notwithstanding the decision alluded to. It is time these scenes were put an end to. Why does not Mr. Moffat test the question by applying to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*. If he is convinced that he is right, and has been harshly dealt with, he surely cannot fear to adopt this course.

The weather has now apparently become settled around Sydney, but nearly all the rivers of the interior have risen more or less beyond their banks during the late rains, and much property has been destroyed. Nearly every day's paper during the past week has contained details of such losses.

The Minister for Public Works has recently made a statement in the Assembly as to the scale of wages on which he has based his calculations; and this being much higher than is ordinarily obtainable for work of the kind alluded to has excited the attention of the unemployed. They are naturally anxious to get work upon even a lower scale than he declares they are demanding.

The ladies of Paddington, &c., have prepared a splendid company colour for the Paddington and Surry Hills Volunteers. It is to be presented on Saturday.

The extra concert of the Sydney Vocal Harmonic Society came off at the new Freemasons' Hall on Thursday evening, but although very successful as a musical effort, it was not so well attended as it ought to have been, notwithstanding the presence of Sir John and Lady Young. The subject was Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah."

A petition has been got up in favour of young Beardmore, who by the advice of his counsel pleaded guilty, at the late Maitland Quarter Sessions, to the charge of embezzlement for which (as mentioned in former notes) he had been arrested.

A truck on the Northern Railway, loaded with wheat, was set on fire on Wednesday, by some sparks from the engine, but, happily, about £2 or £3 will cover the injury sustained.

A stonemason, named Alexander Sellars, engaged in the erection of some new buildings in Pitt-street, fell from one of those buildings on Thursday, in consequence of the connecting hook breaking as a heavy stone was being raised. He was severely injured, and was removed to the Infirmary, but will, it is hoped and believed, recover.

Friday, 17th, to Monday, 20th May.

THE weather having become again unsettled and Parliament having been prorogued, the past week would have been a very dull one but for the arrival of the mail.

The prorogation was made without ceremony and by proclamation. It is not yet known when Parliament will again meet; whether there will be a short session to clear off the bills left undisposed of, or whether these will be allowed to stand over until Parliament meets, to dispose of the estimates for 1862, and all the regular sessional business.

The non-commissioned officers of the New South Wales Volunteer Artillery have all resigned, in consequence of some irregularities at the time of their election.

Messrs. Daniel Byrne and Edward Sharpe have been appointed Commissioners of Crown Lands—the former for the district of Gwydir, and the latter for the district of Albert.

A conference has taken place between a deputation from the Morpeth and Maitland Railway Company and a number of shareholders in the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, at which it was determined to urge upon shareholders in the latter company the expediency of taking shares in the former; and of otherwise aiding it as far as possible.

The passing of the recent Act for the appointment of commissioners to lecture in Great Britain for the encouragement of emigration to New South Wales has been followed by the nomination of Mr. Parkes and Mr. Dalley to these commissionerships.

Mr. Parkes, in consequence of the before mentioned appointment, has resigned his seat in Parliament.

Several persons are named as possible candidates for this vacancy, including Mr. Forster (formerly Premier), Mr. James Martin, and the present Secretary for Lands. But we can scarcely credit the report as to the probable candidature by the latter, who has still to look after the passage of his Land Bills through the Upper House.

Captain Lord John Taylour has been appointed aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Byron Thomas Kemble has been appointed coroner for Tenterfield; and Mr. Colin Ross, coroner for Inverell.

Complaints are made that the fence in the Domain has not yet been removed, notwithstanding the resolution for that purpose arrived at in the Assembly.

The report from the committee on penal discipline has been published. They have agreed to the following recommendations as being calculated, with the least delay and at the least cost, to alleviate the worst features of the existing state of things:—

1st. In carrying out the sentences of the Courts, good conduct should be taken into account by the Executive, so as to encourage the prisoner to accomplish his own redemption by a reformed course of life.

2nd. An Inspector of Prisons should be appointed, at a salary that would secure the services of a man of ability and high character, and this officer should be intrusted with the entire supervision and direction of the prison system of the colony.

3rd. Classes for secular instruction should be established in all the gaols, a better description of books should be provided for the prisoners, and greater facilities for religious teaching should be afforded.

4th. The prisoners should be employed with a discriminating consideration of their capabilities, and with a strict regard to making their labour contribute to their support, and, at the same time, fitting them for an honest course in after-life.

5th. Sufficient pecuniary recompense should be allowed for their labour, to enable them, at least, to leave prison at the expiration of their sentences decently clothed.

6th. The warders in the principal gaols should wear uniform and some badge of authority.

7th. Either the central towers originally designed or an elevated platform should be erected in Darlinghurst gaol, to enable the officers in charge to command a fuller view of the prisoners.

8th. Better sanitary provision should be adopted, to carry off the sewage of this establishment, which now is a serious matter of complaint to residents in the neighbourhood.

9th. More commodious and better arranged dormitories should be at once provided for the prisoners on Cockatoo Island.

10th. Suitable buildings should be erected for the performance of Divine service by the chaplains.

It will be seen that one branch of this great social question—the crying necessity for some reformatory establishment for juvenile offenders, has been left untouched. The committee, however, complain of a want of sufficient time to deal fully with the subject. They would have been disposed, they say, had time permitted, to have offered suggestions, arising naturally out of their enquiry for the establishment of a great central prison, with all the requisites in cellular dormitories and properly arranged workshops, to secure the reformatory treatment of the prisoners, and the economical division and profitable employment of their labour.

The presentation of colours to the Paddington and Surry Hills Rifles, on Saturday last, and the sham fight which followed, attracted a large assemblage of spectators, and the scene from first to last was a most brilliant one. The colours were presented by Mrs. Colonel Kempt, and the address of that lady, as well as the liberality and kindness of the fair donors in general, were suitably responded to and acknowledged by Captain Lyons.

Mr. Edward Swire, of the Branch Bank of New South Wales, at Maitland, has been convicted at the late Maitland Quarter Sessions of stealing nearly £1800, the property of the bank, and has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in Parramatta gaol. Young Beardmore, who pleaded guilty to a charge of appropriating money from the same bank, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, in Darlinghurst gaol.

The proposed adjourned meeting for the purpose of advocating the construction of tramroads to the interior has not been held. Those who got up the meeting were rather disgusted with the treatment which they received, and made no arrangements to meet again, while those who succeeded in carrying the proposition for an adjournment have not thought it worth while to give themselves any further trouble or to incur any expense in order to give practical effect to their own motion.

One of the young scamps who congregate in Hyde Park obtained a shilling a few days ago by a new trick—that of attaching a piece of dirty rag to a lady's mantle and afterwards of calling her attention to the fact, while he, with mock respect, removed it.

The first anniversary meeting in connection with the Sussex-street Ragged and Industrial School was held in the Temperance Hall, last Monday evening, under the presidency of his Excellency Sir John Young. This institution has progressed well, and has done much good. It has now on its books the names of 130 boys and girl, and an average daily attendance of about seventy scholars.

A man named Sweeny fell overboard from a schooner in Darling Harbour, on Monday, while in a state of intoxication, and was with great difficulty saved from being drowned.

A race for £50 aside, between Mr. Joseph Rutter's "Warrior," and Mr. Laycock's "Will if I can," has taken place at Richmond. It was won easily by the former.

A public meeting has been held at Campbelltown, to protest against the present wretched state of the roads.

The foundation stone of the Sailors' Home was laid on Tuesday, by Lady Young. Her ladyship delivered a very effective although brief address, and was most enthusiastically cheered. Addresses were also delivered by his Excellency Sir John Young, Sir W. M. Manning, Captain Lamb, R.N., and Captain Towns.

The body of a man, of about thirty-five to forty-five years of age (unknown), has been found near the crossing-place at Belford, Hunter River.

A public meeting in aid of the Sydney Gymnasium was held on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Sir John Young. Addresses were delivered and resolutions passed affirmatory of the strong claims of the institution to public support.

The first meeting of the Philosophical Society for the present year was held on Wednesday evening, in the hall of the Australian Library. The following officers were chosen for the year. President, Sir John Young; Vice-Presidents, Mr. E. Deas Thomson and the Rev. W. B. Clarke; Treasurer, Mr. C. Rolleston; Hon. Secretaries, Captain Ward and Professor Pell; Council, Mr. Moriarty, Dr. Boyd, Messrs. Scott, Roberts, R. J. Want, and Charles Moore.

An elderly man, named Solomon Davis, fell dead suddenly in George-street, near the Commercial Bank, on Monday.

A squatting case—Duffy and another v. Keogh—which terminated on Thursday by a verdict for plaintiff, damages £1500—lasted no less than nine days. Another action between the same plaintiffs and another defendant, has just commenced, and will probably last as long or nearly so.

Mrs. Ann M'Beth has been poisoned through having by mistake drank a solution of oxalic acid, supposing it to be peppermint.

There have been several sudden deaths from natural causes.

The annual meeting of members of the Morpeth School of Arts, was held on Tuesday.

One effect said (by a provincial journal) to have resulted from the free selection cry, has been the discharge, by squatters, of many families in their employment known to possess money, no cause for such dismissals being assigned, but the true reason being a fear lest these parties should avail themselves of the premises of Mr. Robertson's bill to the prejudice of their employers.

Some beautiful specimens of copper have been found near Panbula.

A lecture on the "Pioneers of Methodism in the west of America" was delivered by the Rev. J. Watsford, at the Wesleyan Chapel, West Maitland, on Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association was held on Wednesday.

His Excellency Sir John Young, having by the last mail received his commission as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales, took the usual oaths on Thursday, at Government House, before the Chief Justice. There was the usual official gathering on this occasion, as well as the usual salute from the battery. A proclamation of his Excellency's assumption of this office was immediately afterwards issued.

Sir John Young has announced his intention to hold a Levee on the anniversary of her Majesty's birth.

Some very fine specimens of Japanese manufacture have been exhibited at the auction rooms of Mr. Walter Bradley, of George-street.

A regimental flag and a set of camp colours were on Saturday, presented to the Sydney Batallion of the New South Wales Volunteer Rifles, by Lady Young. The presentation was made in the Outer Domain, and in the presence of about eight hundred Volunteers, who made a gallant show. The address of Lady Young was responded to on the part of the Volunteers by Captain Still. A great many ladies were concerned in this presentation, some as subscribers and others as having worked at them. The regimental colour was very appropriately the Australian ensign—a blue cross on a white ground, with the Union (same as the Union Jack) cantoned and five white stars, representative of the constellation known as the Southern Cross, embroidered on the blue cross. The camp colours were red, blazoned with a bugle and the inscription initials of the corps. There was also a saluting flag, with a white cross. All these flags were of rich silk.

A grand show in connection with the Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Society took place on Thursday last, on the grounds at the side and rear of the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland.

A girl named Mary Ann Elvey, aged fifteen years, has died in consequence of injuries received through her clothes having accidentally caught fire on Friday evening.

A woman named Susan Maule, the mother of three children, has been severely injured through a similar accident, and now lies at the Infirmary.

A married woman named Mary Ann Blake, aged thirty-two, residing at Coggrah, near George's River, has died from exhaustion, caused by a series of fits after childbirth, brought on by hearing the screams of her children, who had been frightened by something.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council having sustained the decision of the Supreme Court here, in the last of the great Newtown ejectment cases—Devine v. Holloway and others—all litigation on the part of those claiming under old Nicholas Divine is at an end, and the slight cloud which this litigation has imposed upon the title to the Newtown properties is removed.

A special general meeting of members of the New South Wales Rifle Association was held on Friday, in the Chamber of Commerce, at which a code of rules was adopted.

Mr. Walsh has resigned his seat in the Assembly, as the representative of Goulburn.

GROWTH OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—At the present time, when we are about to send lecturers to Great Britain to describe the resources of this colony, some few remarks on the growth of wheat in the colony may be useful, the more so as exaggerated statements have been made. It is said that Dr. Lang met the lie direct from a Suffolk farmer, for stating that lands in the Clarence and Richmond districts would produce eighty bushels to the acre. This is of course absurd, but very large growths have been made. On the table land at Argyle, at Menangle, the Kurajong, and other favoured spots, forty bushels, and even more, of the best wheat have been grown. This, however, is not common. In New South Wales farming is more slovenly than in any of the adjoining colonies, but has the largest average production. South Australia, where most attention is paid to it, the average is the lowest. The average in New South Wales is 15½ bushels to the acre. In the county of Cumberland alone it is 16½ bushels; in Victoria, about 15 bushels; in Tasmania, 14 bushels; in South Australia, 12 bushels; and in the United States of America, 13 bushels. The wheat of South Australia and Tasmania is generally best in quality, and commands the highest price, but this is chiefly from want of care in growing here. A sample of Menangle wheat took the great prize at the Paris Exhibition.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

There is at present comparatively little to report with regard to street improvements in Sydney. There is a sensible absence of activity in the building trades; and the decline that is going on in house property, together with the opportunities elsewhere for the more advantageous investment of capital, restrain the owners of valuable central sites or of old and dilapidated structures from erecting new and handsome houses. So long as these conditions exist, the streets of Sydney must continue to present in close proximity structures of great architectural beauty and low unsightly weatherboard sheds.

The most noticeable building in progress about Sydney is St. John's (Roman Catholic) College, at the further end of the University enclosure. The contract for the work, which was taken by Messrs. Young and Williams, is being carried out very spiritedly. The foundations are nearly finished; the completion of the entire structure will occupy about two years.

The foundation stone of the Sailors' Home was laid last week by Lady Young. A description of the building and a report of the proceedings on the occasion will be found in another portion of our summary.

The new Bible Hall, at the corner of Spring and New Pitt streets, is now completed, and will be publicly opened in a few days. The elevation is in the Italian style, and presents a very handsome appearance.

The Freemasons' Hall has been completed and publicly opened during the last month. The elevation in Clarence-street is very striking, and the grand hall is much admired, being large, commodious, and well adapted for sound. It has already been engaged by the two principal musical societies in Sydney for their public performances.

The Land Sales' Room, adjoining the Treasury in Macquarie-street, has been fitted up as an armoury for the Volunteer Artillery. It is probable that the land sales will in future be held in one of the rooms at the Surveyor-General's Office.

We have before noticed the progress that has been made with a block of large and very handsome stores belonging to Mr. C. Newton, in New Pitt-street. The elevation is extremely bold and imposing, the completion of a portion of the cornice enabling the public to appreciate the beauty of the design. The block will, when finished, be one of the finest structures in Sydney.

The smaller street improvements in progress are mostly in isolated positions. A block of three stone buildings with shops, for Mr. M. Alexander, opposite the Royal Hotel is up to the first story. Two stone fronted houses on Brickfield Hill belonging to Mr. A. Horden, are finished and occupied. In William-street, Woolloomooloo, there are several large handsome buildings in various stages of forwardness. The sites of the houses in King-street destroyed by the fire which burned down the Prince of Wales Theatre have lately been occupied by a row of low and mean looking shops, probably intended to be only temporary; their erection is, however, preferable to leaving the sites vacant.

A desirable improvement is being carried out in the formation of Hamilton-lane,—a work, the want of which has been very detrimental to the owners and occupants of the large buildings lately erected in New Pitt-street, but which has been hitherto delayed in consequence of a dispute between the Government and the Municipal Corporation as to whose duty it was to form the thoroughfare. The formation of a good road over the Tank-stream tunnel and connecting Hunter-street with Bridge-street will be a benefit not only to the residents in that locality, but will also improve the appearance of the unoccupied land in the new street.

The neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo will before long be materially improved by the formation of a public wharf round the bay. The appropriation for this work was voted by the Assembly last session; the plans and specifications are completed, and tenders will be immediately called for. The wharf in progress at the end of Dowling-street, and which will connect with the semi-circular wharf, will be finished in a few days.

Competitive designs for a building for the School of Arts, at Balmain, having been invited, that of Mr. J. Rowe has been accepted, and will shortly, we believe, be carried out. The site of the proposed building is that opposite the Wesleyan chapel, in Darling-street. On the right side of the entrance there is to be a reading-room, and on the left a class-room and library; beyond these the space will be occupied by the lecture hall, which will be sixty-one feet six inches long by thirty-five feet six inches wide, and will seat five hundred adults. The two front windows, which will project, are to be formed by double mullions with plain gothic heads. Above the entrance will be an ornamental bargeboard and finial; and the main roof, as well as the roof of the entrance hall, will also be finished with ornamental barge boards. At the rear of the building, where the ground slopes down, there will be an ante-room underneath the lecture hall. Tenders have been called for the erection of the building, which is estimated to cost about £1000.

MR. CUTHBERT'S NEW SHIP-BUILDING YARD.

A few months ago we reported that some extensive alterations were in progress in Darling Harbour for the formation of a new and spacious ship-building yard, for Mr. Cuthbert. The old yard adjoining the Gas-works had for some time time become too small for Mr. Cuthbert's extending business, although a large portion of his business is conducted at the Dry-docks, at the Patent Slip, and in other parts of the Harbour. The site of Mr. Cuthbert's new yard is a strip of land upon a portion of the bay lying to the south-east of Smith's wharf, and was selected by the late Mr. Munn for the very purpose to which it is now applied. The water frontage extends for a length of about five hundred feet, and the depth of the land is about six hundred feet. Since its purchase by Mr. Cuthbert, the appearance of the land has undergone a thorough transformation. The entire area has been brought to a convenient level; offices and stores for keeping the material used in the repair of ships, have been erected; and at the back an excellent wide road, at an easy incline, has been formed in the side of the rock, and secured with massive stonework. The water frontage being out of the navigation of the harbour, the site is a convenient one for wharves; for this purpose the bank has been substantially faced with stone, the depth of water allowing vessels of large sizes to come alongside and discharge or to load cargoes. In the event of the wharf being used for that purpose, convenient stores will be erected against the road. The new wharf will be able to compete in respect of advantages with any of the old ones, excepting, of course, those in Sydney Cove, while the neighbourhood of a shipyard will be an obvious recommendation in the case of vessels requiring repair. At present there is not much activity in the shipbuilding trade, and the only work of consequence in progress at Mr. Cuthbert's yard is the steam dredge for Moreton Bay. The reputation which Mr. Cuthbert has acquired in the construction of superior vessels of various sizes and descriptions will, however, secure for him upon the revival of that trade a large amount of business. Although the wharf has been so changed as to be scarcely recognisable, still further improvements are projected. The most important of these will be the construction of a patent slip, on the south side of the yard, capable of holding a vessel of a thousand tons burden, which Mr. Cuthbert intends shortly to commence. Some docking apparatus has been for some time wanted by Mr. Cuthbert, in consequence of the increasing number of ships entrusted to him for repair. In addition to many of the foreign and colonial trading vessels, most of the ships of both the British and French navies upon this station have been put into Mr. Cuthbert's hands for repair. The commander of the French frigate Coetlogon, a few weeks since, took away with him for the inspection of the French Government twenty samples of Australian hardwoods, prepared for the purpose by Mr. Cuthbert, and which may lead to the appreciation of the valuable qualities of our timber, and to a demand for it in Europe for building purposes. Mr. Cuthbert's yard will, when the various improvements determined on are completed, be the most complete and convenient establishment of the kind in any of these colonies, and will be a credit to the enterprise of this port, and also be the means of bringing to it additional trade.

THE ALPACAS.

The flock of alpacas and llamas brought by Mr. Ledger from South America, are still at Arthursleigh, a sheep station about a hundred miles from Sydney. The animals are thriving admirably, and fully realising all the anticipations indulged in by Mr. Ledger. Not only have the losses which resulted from insufficient food soon after their arrival in the colony been made up, but a rapid increase has been going on, the total number of animals now amounting to 379.

In a letter lately received by Mr. Ledger, Mr. Titus Salt, the well-known alpaca manufacturer at Bradford, states that alpaca wool was worth 2s. 4d. per lb., and that there was no stock in the market; the price was not likely to be lower, and it might be higher in September next, when the French market would be opened to the English manufacturers. After regretting that the first shipment of alpaca wool from this colony proved so inferior, being too short for combing, Mr. Salt hopes that the next wool will be at least six inches in length. This recommendation has been anticipated by Mr Ledger, the wool being allowed to grow on the animals for two years without shearing. The value (excepting only the circumstance of the shortness of staple) which Mr. Salt attaches to the wool, places beyond doubt the equality of the produce of the Australian alpacas with those of South America.

Like most other public benefactors, Mr. Ledger is "not without honour, save in his own country." Mr. Ledger's hazardous and valuable enterprise has received the highest encomiums in England from those who are capable of appreciating its importance; but in this colony, where the first benefits of his exertions will be reaped, his service appear likely to go unrewarded. At a meeting of the Society of Arts in London, in February last, after a paper on the alpaca enterprise had been read by Mr. Ledger's brother, the speakers gave great credit to the Government of New South Wales for the arrangement they had carried out to resell the flock to Mr. Ledger. That praise was entirely undeserved. It was true that an arrangement was proposed which the Government agreed to support, but they declined, or at all events neglected, to bring the matter before Parliament themselves; and on two occasions, when a bill for authorising the arrangement was to have been introduced into the Assembly, they allowed it to lapse. The session of Parliament closed a fortnight ago, without anything being done to carry out what was assumed to be the proposal of the Government as to the re-transference of the flock to Mr. Ledger. The procrastination in the settlement of this matter is much to be regretted, both on account of Mr. Ledger, who has been waiting in Sydney for two or three months, in the expectation of an immediate decision one way or the other, and also on account of the enterprise itself, which is likely to be carried out more energetically and successfully when the flock is again made Mr. Ledger's property.

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PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE COUNCIL.

On Friday, 19th April, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Legislative Council Bill, briefly alluding to its main provisions, and insisting particularly on the elective principle. He urged, too, that the Council should not put the measure aside from a disinclination to deal with it, but should perform the duty cast upon it. The PRESIDENT strongly opposed the adoption of the elective principle. It was his opinion that the Upper House of Legislature should be, and should continue to be, nominated by the Crown. Mr. DEAS THOMSON was strongly opposed to the bill, and should endeavour in every possible way to defeat it. Mr. HOLDEN had long been favourable to the elective principle, but if the alternative were put to him to accept such a bill as that sent up by the Assembly, or to adhere to the nominative principle, he should certainly take the latter. Mr. B. RUSSELL supported the bill, as he considered that the present Council was obstructive, and did not possess the confidence of the country. Mr. DOCKER moved the adjournment of the debate, and this was carried on division by a majority of 19 to 9. —The Council went into Committee on the Crown Lands' Alienation Bill.

On Tuesday, 23rd, the House went into committee on the Crown Lands' Alienation Bill. The 6th clause, as now passed with amendments, runs thus "Crown lands held under lease, or promise of lease, except in the first-class settled districts and in the second-class settled districts, and such portion of the unsettled districts as were not under lease, or promise of lease, on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, except when such lands have been lawfully withdrawn from the holding of the lessee, in accordance with the Orders in Council, or may hereafter be lawfully withdrawn from such holding." The following clause was then passed. "Lessees of Crown lands having, under the Orders in Council, a right of pre-emptive purchase of land, shall be permitted, in the exercise of such right, to purchase any lands comprised within their leases, the price to be determined by appraisement, not being less than one pound per acre. Provided that every application for the purchase of land under these conditions shall be advertised in the *Government Gazette* for the period of one calendar month before the sale is completed." Clause 7, providing for sales in consideration of improvements, having been proposed, was, after a brief discussion, agreed to, with the correction of a clerical error, and some verbal amendments. The eighth clause, "Reclamation of lands by proprietor of adjoining lands," was amended by the insertion of a provision proposed by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, preventing interference with the navigation of any river or harbour and saving the rights of adjoining proprietors. Clause 9, "Closing and alienation of unnecessary roads," was verbally amended and agreed to, an objection on the part of Mr. B. RUSSELL to the clause as likely to lead to public inconvenience having fallen to the ground. Clause 10, "Sales without competition in special cases" was agreed to. the House then resumed, and leave was given to the committee to sit again at a future day.—The West Maitland Church Land Sale Bill was read a second time.

On Wednesday, 24th, considerable time was occupied in an improvised debate on the subject of the Tawell papers and their non-production as yet for the purpose of the debate on the Great Seal question; Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposing to discharge the order from the paper. This proposal was, however, withdrawn, and the debate on the question again postponed.—The debate on the question for the second reading of the Legislative Council Bill was resumed. Mr. DOCKER moved, as an amendment, that this bill be read a second time on the fourteenth of May. Mr. WANT supported the amendment, giving a description of the plan of a representative house, such as he should desire to see. Mr. MEREWETHER, in a very lengthy speech, opposed the bill. The SECRETARY FOR LANDS addressed the House for nearly three hours, stating, however, that he did not expect the House to pass the second reading. Captain LAMB also opposed the bill, although not originally opposed to a House on a representative basis. Mr. JOHNSON spoke in opposition to the bill. At half-past eleven the debate was adjourned.

On Thursday, 25th, several messages which had been brought up from the Assembly while the question of adjournment was under debate, were communicated by the PRESIDENT. These were—1. A Bill to provide for the Salary and Tenure of Office of the Commissioner of Insolvency. This bill was read a first time. 2. The Council Bill to continue Temporary Acts. Returned without amendments. 3. The Council Bill to provide for the Amendment of the Law regarding modes of proof in certain cases. Returned without amendment. 4. Inquests on Fires (Council) Bill. Returned with amendments. 5. The Pitt-street Tramway Bill with Council's amendments, agreed to.—The debate on the Legislative Council Bill was resumed. After some remarks from hon. members, the amendment of Mr. DOCKER, that the bill be read a second time on the 14th May, was carried on division by a majority of twenty-three to six—the bill being consequently lost.—The House then went into committee on the Wahgunyah Murray River Bridge Bill, which was reported with amendments.—Hosking's Trust bill was read a second time.—The Minmi and Hexham Railway Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.—The Clarence and the Richmond Rivers Steam Company's Bill was read a second time.—Mackenzie's Marriage Settlement Trustees' Bill was read a second time.—The Members of Council Qualification Bill was gone through in committee, and reported without amendments.—The West Maitland Church Land Bill was gone through in committee.

On Friday, 26th, the House went into committee on the Crown Lands Alienation Bill. Clause 11. Rescission of reservation of water reserve was agreed to after the introduction of verbal amendments, which were unopposed. The twelfth clause. Conditional sale of unimproved lands without competition. An amendment was proposed by Mr. HOLDEN, the object being to except from sale under this clause, lands under application for purchase by auction. After debate, Mr. HOLDEN proposed to make an addition to the amendment, rendering necessary the payment of twenty-five or fifty per cent. of the purchase money by the applicant. After further debate Mr. HOLDEN withdrew his amendment, and substituted for it an addition to the clause, requiring a deposit of fifty per cent. on the minimum value of the land applied for. This was carried eventually by a majority of 17 to 4, the minority on the occasion being the Secretary for Lands, the Attorney-General, Mr. Docker, and Mr. Oakes. Mr. DOCKER proposed the first of the series of amendments of which he had given notice, to strike out the word "conditional," as referring to the sale of land, making all sales absolute, and requiring payment in full of purchase money. The amendment was negatived without a division. On this Mr. DOCKER intimated that he should offer no further opposition to the bill. Mr. HOLDEN proposed to increase the amount of deposit to be paid by the free selector from twenty-five to fifty per cent., to make it the same as that required from the applicant for purchase by auction. This amendment was carried on division by a majority of 14 to 4. Mr. HOLDEN proposed a proviso to the effect—that where land applied for for sale by auction was not sold the deposit shall be forfeited; where sold to another party, such deposit shall be returned to the party making the application for the sale. The proviso was agreed to without debate. Clause 13. Conditional sale of gold-fields. Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed to amend the terms of this clause without altering, however, the intention of it, and the SECRETARY FOR LANDS assented to the amendment proposed, and the clause as amended was agreed to. Clauses 14 and 15 were agreed to without amendment. On the question being put on clause 16, Mr. DEAS THOMSON objected to the large extent of river frontage which it was proposed to give to blocks of three hundred and twenty acres. The clause was postponed. Clause 17, conditions of residence and improvement, and payment of purchase money. Mr. WANT objected to the provision permitting payment to be deferred beyond three years, on payment of interest. He should move that the proviso be struck out. The consideration of the clause was postponed.

On Tuesday, 30th, Captain LAMB gave notice of questions—first, in order to ascertain if the Government had any information as to the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a bill to separate a portion of the territory of New South Wales, and to annex it South Australia? Second, Whether the Government was aware of petitions for separation of the northern portions of the colony and for annexation to Queensland? Third, Did the Government intend to take any steps in the matter?—The Insolvency Commissioner's Bill was read a second time.—The amendments made by the Assembly in the Coroners' Bail Bill and in the Criminal Lunatics Bill were agreed to, and the bills ordered to be returned.—The consideration in committee of the Crown Lands Alienation Bill was resumed. After some debate the committee divided on the question, for the amendment of the 17th clause by omitting the provision for the payment of interest at the rate of five per cent. on the purchase money unpaid by the free selector after the expiration of three years. The amendment was carried by a majority of 14 to 11, and subsequently the whole of the proviso to the clause was struck out. Mr. HOLDEN proposed the introduction of a new clause to regulate purchases for mining purposes, which, after some debate, he withdrew, giving notice of another new clause. Clause 18, sale by auction of lands abandoned by selectors, was agreed to. Clause 19, additional selection of adjoining lands, was postponed. Clause 20, Additional selection of lands adjoining lands already granted. Carried. Clause 21, Sale by auction of other lands. Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed an amendment exending the limit under this clause from three hundred and twenty to six hundred and forty-acres. This amendment was carried on division by a majority of 16 to 7. After some amendments which were unopposed, the clause was agreed to. Clause 22, providing that town and suburban lands, without improvements, be sold by public auction only, was agreed to. Clause 23, providing for the dealing with lands put up and not sold, was also agreed to. Clause 24, Payment of purchase money. Mr. DOCKER proposed to amend this clause, in the first place, by not requiring a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money, when the purchaser had already, on making application to purchase, paid a deposit of 50 per cent. of the minimum value. The amendment was agreed to without division. Mr. DOCKER proposed a further amendment, extending the same privileges to depositors of fifty per cent., as to period of payment, as are conferred on conditional purchasers under the eighteenth clause of the Act, namely a credit of three years. This amendment was carried by a majority of 14 to 10. The clause was then agreed to. Clauses, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 were passed without amendment. The committee then went to the postponed clauses. These clauses—namely, the interpretation clause, and clauses two and four—were agreed to on the understanding that they are to be reconsidered in committee. The frontage clause (16th) was discussed, and amendments proposed by Mr. DEAS THOMSON were agreed to without division. Clause nineteenth was agreed to. The bill was reported with amendments. —Wilson's Settlement Investment Bill was considered in committee, and the Members of Council Qualification Bill was read a third time.

On Wednesday, 1st May, the SECRETARY FOR LANDS, in reply to a question put by Captain Lamb, R.N., stated that the Government of this colony had had no intimation of any bills having been introduced into Parliament for the dismemberment of the colony with a view to separate a portion of territory from New South Wales and attach it to South Australia. And in reference to the petitions for separation from the Northern Districts, the SECRETARY FOR LANDS was aware that such had been intrusted to Dr. Lang to use at home; but the Government were preparing statements which would altogether upset the allegations contained in the petitions.—The Insolvency Commissioner's Bill of 1861 was passed through committee of the whole and reported.—The Crown Lands' Occupation Bill was considered in committee. The first important amendment was moved by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, that leases for pastoral purposes in the second-class settled districts, or the unsettled districts, should be for *fifteen* years instead of "*five*." On a division the word "five" was struck out by a majority of 15 to 5. Another division was called for on the question that "fifteen" stand. This was lost by a majority of 12 to 10. "Ten years" was agreed to without division.

On Thursday, 2nd, the Liability of Mining Partnerships' Limitation Bill was read a second time.—The Wahgunyah Murray River Bridge Company's Bill was recommitted, verbally amended, and again reported to the House.—The Hosking's Trust Bill was considered in committee, and the report adopted.—The Cattle Driving Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.—The Minmi and Hexham Railway Act Amendment Bill was considered in committee, and reported to the House with amendments.—The Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Bill was considered in committee, and reported to the House without amendments. The report was adopted.—The Mackenzie Marriage Settlement Trustees Bill was considered in committee, and reported without amendments to the House.—The West Maitland Church Land Sale Bill was read a third time and passed, and returned to the Assembly without amendments.—Mr. RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill. Mr. OAKES seconded the motion, which was opposed, at some considerable length, by Captain LAMB, who defended the Chinese from the aspersions cast upon them, contending that the bill was not restrictive but prohibitory. He could not see how the master would be able to carry a single passenger unless the third clause of the bill should be struck out. Mr. TOWNS also opposed the bill. Mr. WANT defended the conduct of the Chinese, as being superior to that of any other race, and dwelt upon the absurd wording of some of the clauses. Mr. JOHNSON argued that some of the provisions of the bill were contradictory and futile. The assumptions upon which the bill proceeded were unsupported by evidence. Mr. RUSSELL having replied, the second reading was lost on a division of 14 to 4.

On Friday, 3rd, the Private Secretary to the Administrator of the Government came down with the "assent" to a number of bills—1. The Tolls Amendment Act Amendment Bill; 2. The Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Bill; 3. The Commissioner at Newcastle Appointment Bill; 4. The Pitt-street Tramway Bill; 5. The Proof by Declaration Bill; 6. The Temporary Acts Continuation Bill.—The Crown Lands Alienation Bill was taken into committee of the whole on recommittal. The only important alteration was the restoration of Clause 8 to the form in which it was first postponed, so as to restrict the purchase of improvements upon runs to 640 acres in each block of twenty-five square miles. The consideration of the bill occupied the whole evening until quarter-past eleven, when the report of the committee of the whole was adopted.—The Loan Bill and the Gold Fields Bill were brought up from the Assembly and read a first time. —The Appropriation Bill (1861) was read a second time, and the Insolvency Commissioner's Bill was read a third time and passed. The bill for the limitation of mining partnership liabilities was gone through in committee. The Wahgunyah Murray River Bridge Bill was advanced a step; and the Hosking Trust Bill was passed and returned to the Assembly without amendment.

On Monday, 6th, on the motion of the SECRETARY FOR LANDS for the third reading of the Crown Lands Alienation Bill, Mr. JOHNSON moved the recommittal of the clause amended on the last sitting day, on the motion of Mr. HOLDEN, in order to carry out what he said were the intentions of the committee, namely, that the Crown Lands' Occupation Bill shall be perfected during the present session—to come into operation at the same time as the Crown Lands' Alienation Bill. This gave rise to some discussion, but the recommittal was carried by a majority of 12 to 10, and the clause was amended as proposed. Some clerical errors as to numbers of clauses, &c., were corrected in committee, and the bill was read a third time and sent down to the Assembly with amendments.—Mr. ISAACS moved the second reading of the Additional Judges' Appointment Bill, which was carried by a majority of 17 to 3, the minority being the Secretary for Lands, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Byrnes.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—1. The Liability of Mining Partnerships Bill; 2. The Cattle Driving Act Amendment Bill; 3. The Minmi and Hexham Railway Act Amendment Bill.—The Public Works Loan Bill of 1861 was read a second time.—The SECRETARY FOR LANDS moved the second reading of the Coal-fields Regulation Bill. Mr. BOURN RUSSELL objected to going into so important a measure without time to consider it, the bill having been only now placed on the table; and moved that the bill be read this day six months. Mr. ROBEY seconded the amendment. The amendment was carried.—The Appropriation Bill was gone through in committee.

On Tuesday, 7th, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Municipal Rates' Enforcement Bill. Dr. DOUGLASS moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read this day six months. The amendment was carried by a majority of 17 to 5. —The SECRETARY FOR LANDS moved the second reading of the Gold-fields Bill of 1861, urging it upon the attention of the House as a matter which absolutely required legislation without delay. The bill was read a second time, and the committal fixed for this day. —The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Crown Lands' Occupation Bill. Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed an amendment in the 13th clause in reference to leases, that the word "existing" should be inserted with a view to amend the clause furtherby making the leases in the second-class settled districts for five years, and in the unsettled districts for ten years. The SECRETARY FOR LANDS said he should not divide the committee on either of the amendments. The amendments were severally agreed to. The SECRETARY FOR LANDS proposed a further amendment, providing that leases of old runs, at the expiration of the present leases, shall be renewed for a further term of five years. This amendment was agreed to. Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved the adoption of a proviso, subjecting all leases granted after the 22nd February, 1858, to revaluation by assessment, at any period of five years from the granting of such lease, the holder to pay the readjusted assessment. The proviso was agreed to. The SECRETARY FOR LANDS moved an amendment, making the period for payment of rent, &c., to be between the 1st January and the 31st of March in each year. This was agreed to. Mr. JOHNSON moved that the rate of fine for nonpayment, after the period fixed in the last amendment, be eight per cent. instead of five. Agreed to. Mr. DOCKER moved, "That the words 'leases shall not confer any right to purchase by preemption' be struck out." The amendment was objected to by the SECRETARY FOR LANDS, the words being desirable in order to show what was really meant, admitting, however, that they were not absolutely necessary. The words were struck out on division by a majority of 14 to 8. Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed an amendment for the purpose of drawing forth an expression of opinion as to his plan of providing a fund for the compensation of lessees, portions of whose runs might be withdrawn from them under this Act for public purposes; but, after a brief discussion, the amendment was negatived without division. The thirteenth clause, as amended, was agreed to. The fourteenth clause was verbally amended and agreed to. The fifteenth clause was amended so as to make it correspond with previous sections, as altered in committee. The sixteenth clause was also verbally amended and agreed to. An amendment in the seventeenth clause, limiting the right of driving stock across or through runs, was carried, on division, by 12 to 6. The clause was finally carried, limiting travelling stock to a quarter of a mile on each side of the customary track. Clauses 18 and 19 were agreed to. Clause 20. Leases for mining purposes. Mr. WANT moved an amendment in reference to the necessary actual expenditure, reducing the amount from five pounds to one. The amendment was withdrawn after some discussion and another adopted, requiring an expenditure of five pounds per acre within the first three years of the lease. Several subsequent clauses were agreed to after amendments, which were unopposed. The bill was reported, with amendments, shortly after midnight, and the further consideration in committee of postponed clauses made an order of the day for a later hour this day. —The Loan Act for Immigration purposes was brought up from the Assembly and read a first time. —The Public Works Loan Bill was gone through in committee and reported without amendments.—The Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be returned to the Assembly. —The Wahgunyah Murray River Bridge Bill was read a third time and passed, and returned to the Assembly.—The Additional Judges' Appointment Bill was considered in committee and reported without amendments.

On Wednesday, 8th, the business standing on the paper before the Crown Lands' Occupation Bill was postponed; and the House went into committee for the purpose of considering the clauses which had been postponed. Several amendments were introduced, unopposed; and the bill was reported with amendments to the House. The bill was recommitted for the consideration of other clauses. Mr. WANT moved that the third clause, which had been agreed to on a previous night, be struck out. After a brief debate, the question was put, and, on division, the clause was struck out by a majority of 17 to 8. Mr. WANT next proposed to alter clause 6, "Conflicting claims to leases"—the effect of which, as passed, would deprive persons of trial by jury in cases of dispute, however large the amount at stake, compelling them to abide by the decision of arbitrators, one appointed on each side, and an umpire. He had no objection to parties resorting to arbitration if they chose to do so, but it was against the spirit of the British constitution to compel them. The SECRETARY FOR LANDS maintained that the clause would be of the greatest benefit to squatters, by enabling them to have their disputes settled by arbitrators on the spot, and he believed the very large majority of the squatters were in favour of it. Mr. HOLDEN, the PRESIDENT, and Dr. DOUGLASS supported the clause as it stood, so far as it went to leave such disputes to arbitration. Finally the clause was amended by striking out the whole of the words having reference to the mode of establishing the right to the lease. A number of verbal amendments were made, the bill having been again reported and again committed for the purpose. On its being finally reported with amendments, the report was adopted, the Standing Orders having been suspended for the purpose.—The Gold-fields Bill was taken into committee and gone through, with some verbal amendments, and reported to the House, and the report was adopted.—The Voluntary and Assisted Immigration Fund Bill was read a second time.—The Public Works Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Additional Judge's Appointment Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Thursday, 9th, the Crown Lands' Occupation Bill, and the Gold-fields' Regulation Bill, were severally read a third time, and sent down to the Assembly, requesting their concurrence in the amendments made by the Council.—The House then went into committee on the Legislative Assembly's message in returning the Land Bill, with reasons for differing with the amendments made by the Council. Some of the amendments of the Council which had been disagreed to by the Legislative Assembly were not insisted upon; but in clause 7 and clause 12 the amendments made were persisted in by majorities of 17 to 8, and 20 to 5; whereon the SECRETARY FOR LANDS moved the chairman out of the chair, in order that he might consult his colleagues.—Captain LAMB moved for the adoption of the House a resolution for the appropriation of moneys, for future protection and maintenance of the aborigines, which was unanimously carried.—The Magistrates' Powers' Limitation Bill was read a second time, and was then taken through committee, reported, read a third time, and passed—the Standing Orders having been suspended for the purpose. —The House went into committee to consider the Legislative Assembly's amendment on the enforcement of Claims against the Crown Bill. The Assembly's amendment was concurred in, and a message sent to the Assembly to that effect.—The SECRETARY FOR LANDS moved the adoption of the address, of which he had given notice, deprecating any further dismemberment of the territory of New South Wales. Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. WANT expressed a doubt as to whether her Majesty's powers of separation were "exhausted," in the terms of the address; and the further consideration of the address was postponed. The SECRETARY FOR LANDS moved the address deprecating any change in the office, style, or title of the Governor of this colony, without reference to the colony. The address was verbally amended and adopted.—The Immigration Fund Bill was passed through committee, and reported without amendments, and read a third time and passed.

On Friday, 10th, immediately upon taking his seat, the PRESIDENT said that he had just been verbally informed by the Secretary for Lands that the Government had appointed a number of new members. He had not received the usual courteous communication informing him of the appointments. He had hitherto held his office with honour, and he would not hold it with dishonour. He had, therefore, tendered his resignation to his Excellency. The President then left the Chamber, and was followed by all the members of the Opposition, leaving only 6 or 7 members sitting on the ministerial benches. The Council shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE ASSEMBLY.

On Friday, 19th April, in answer to Mr. ROTTON, the SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS said the Engineer-in-chief returned 997 persons as employed on the three railway extensions, but the contractor reported a much larger number.—Mr. LUCAS moved that the Chinese Regulation Bill be read a third time. Mr. MORRIS had hitherto abstained from speaking on this bill, and had waited to see what character it would finally assume. It was not a measure to regulate, but to prohibit, Chinese immigration, and as such it was contrary to the spirit of their institutions. Such an act of legislation was especially inconsistent on the part of the English people, who were always seeking to enter other countries, and had forced their way by arms into China. In policy it was detrimental to the interests of this colony and to the working classes in particular. The Chinese did not come into competition with our labourers, while they were customers for their products. One great advantage of the Chinese being amongst us was that their presence, as an inferior race, taught us to exercise a spirit of forbearance. Mr. RUSDEN said the bill, if it passed into law, would be a disgrace to the Statute Book. Mr. DALGLEISH supported the third reading. Mr. ROTTON, having been defeated in his opposition to this bill, should now simply protest against its passing. 1. Because, according to the Constitution Act, it had been illegally initiated. 2. Because it contravened the provisions of the Constitution Act in respect to taxation and treaties. 3. Because it was opposed to the law of nature. Mr. COWPER said the more he examined this question the more forcibly the evils of the Chinese coming amongst us presented themselves. They did not assist in developing our resources, nor were they useful as labourers; and it would be impossible to preserve them where they were without putting the country to enormous expense. Mr. MARKHAM could affirm from experience that the Chinese in this colony, whatever they might be in China, were a dishonest people. Mr. BUCHANAN supported the motion. Mr. LUCAS said, Mr. Plunkett, in 1851, being then Attorney-General, said that though he had ever been opposed to transportation, he would rather see 2000 convicts arrive than 500 Chinamen. If this immigration continued, it would be a curse to the country. The bill was read a third time by 29 to 3 votes. The bill was then passed.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Wilson's motion for the repeal of the duty on gold was resumed by Mr. WEEKES. The Government would, as early as possible, introduce a bill to repeal this duty, and this resolution, therefore, would be useless. Mr. HOSKINS said the principle of this motion had been repeatedly affirmed by the Legislature, and it had been assented to by successive Governments. At present the gold miners paid £3 a head more to the revenue than other classes. The gold of the country was valueless till brought to the surface by the miner, and when once obtained it remained for the purpose of trade for ever. A similar bill had been read a second time in the Assembly of Victoria. Captain MORIARTY thought it would be an useless proceeding now to affirm a proposition which had been affirmed already, and to which the Ministry were pledged. Mr. CUMMINGS supported the motion. Mr. ROTTON said the gold duty was more a rent than a tax. Nor was it more a tax on industry than was the assessment on stock. The diggers themselves when the duty was first imposed considered it as a boon. At the present time the state of the revenue would not allow of the repeal of this duty. Mr. WILSON maintained that the gold duty was a grievous burden to the miner. His motion was necessary, because, though the late Assembly had expressed its opinion, this Assembly had not. The motion was then passed by 24 to 3.—Messages were received from the Legislative Council with bills to facilitate the prosecution of Claims against the Crown, and to provide for the safe Custody of Criminal Lunatics.—On the motion of Mr. ALLEN, the House went into committee to consider an address for £200 to encourage the growth of flax. Mr. COWPER doubted whether our climate was suited to the growth of flax. Mr. LOVE supported the motion. Mr. ALLEN contended that the climate was in reality eminently suitable for the flax plant. Mr. MESTON said that in some parts of the colony the flax now grew wild, and he believed the alluvial soils of the colony were well suited for its growth. Mr. DALGLEISH could not see the utility of this motion. There was no plan proposed for this expenditure. The address was then agreed to, reported to the House, and adopted. —Hosking's Trust Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The House, on the motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, went into committee on the Magistrates' Powers Limitation Bill. An amendment, moved by Mr. WALSH, limiting the operation of the bill to the powers conferred by the Vagrant Act, was carried, and the bill was reported with amendments, and the report adopted by the House.—The Cattle Driving Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. MATE moved that the Careless Use of Fire Prevention Bill be read a second time. Mr. COWPER thought the bill ought to be withdrawn for the present session. Mr. MATE said he was willing to take the course pointed out, and the bill was then discharged from the paper.—The Minmi and Hexham Railway Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The further consideration of the Impounding Bill, after considerable discussion, and a proposal to discharge the bill from the paper, was postponed.—The Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The Liability of Mining Partnerships' Limitation Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. SUTHERLAND moved that the House go into Committee on a future day to consider an address for £2500 in aid of the Mounted Rifles. After debate, the motion was carried by 25 to 7.

On Tuesday, 23rd, Mr. THOMAS DANGAR, who was introduced by Mr. Piddington and Mr. Lesley, took the oath and his seat for the Upper Hunter.—Mr. ROTTON moved that the House, on a future day, go into committee to consider an address for £100,000 to promote immigration. Formerly the Government encouraged free immigrants by paying their passage, of giving them free grants land and assigning to them labourers. Then we had the bounty system, and lastly the system of assisted immigration. He desired to decide by this motion whether immigration was to continue or not. He thought the estimate for immigration was refused accidentally in the last session. Since 1851 the colonies had exported £120,000,000 worth of gold, and the annual export of wool from this colony alone was £2,000,000. How would this wealth have been produced if it had not been for immigration? The colony of Victoria had tried the experiment of stopping immigration, but so strong was the feeling of reaction that the last Victorian Government fell because they were not prepared with their immigration scheme. The recent vote of £80,000 was supported by Mr. O'Shanassy, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Loader, and others. Seeing what was being done there, surely it was time to reconsider the decision of the late Legislature here. Besides, the people of England were as much entitled to assistance from the land fund as were the people of the colony. Mr. ALLEN agreed that it was time to arrive at a decision. Mr. BUCHANAN thought, if labour was wanted, they ought first to employ the thousand unemployed men in Sydney and the many working men who were roving about the interior without employment. When this supply was absorbed, it would be time enough to import more. Mr. LEARY said this colony could not compete with America on account of distance. We were bound to make up for the disadvantage of distance by paying part of the passage. He should move, as an amendment, that the sum be £50,000, and confined to assisted immigration. Mr. HOSKINS said this motion was supported by the self-interest of its friends, and not by argument. He should oppose it because a scarcity of employment at present really existed. By the report brought up by a committee of last session, the distress the labouring population was clearly proved. Mr. HART should vote for the amendment. Mr. BLAKE could not sympathise with that feeling which stood in the way of an increase of population. Their experience showed that the assisted immigration was the best, and he should vote for the amendment. Mr. O'BRIEN objected to getting further into debt for immigration or anything else. Mr. PARKES believed the best way of promoting immigration, and that, too, of the best character, would be to establish agencies in Europe by which the natural advantages of the colony would be made known. Mr. WILSON contended that it was unsound in principle to expend the public money in supplying the labour market; nor were the class of immigrants thus obtained the kind required for the colony. Mr. SUTTOR supported the original motion. The immigrant as soon as he arrived became a consumer of produce, and contributed in every way to the general good, and the working classes were chiefly benefited by his arrival. Mr. LOVE thought a motion like this absurd, when so much distress existed among the working classes. Mr. LUCAS should vote for the original motion with the intention of reducing the sum in committee. Mr. ROTTON replied and the House divided, when the original motion was negatived by 26 to 18, and the amendment was passed by 28 to 16.

On Wednesday, 24th, on the motion of Mr. COWPER, the Criminal Lunatics' Bill was read a second time and passed through committee.—Mr. WEEKES moved that the House go into committee of supply. Mr. HOSKINS took advantage of this motion to call attention to a subject of much importance. Designing parties, including certain wealthy squatters, in the northern districts had succeeded in getting up a petition in favour of the separation of the Clarence and part of New England from this colony. The means adopted to do this had been the most underhand and discreditable. Their petition had been forwarded to England, where it would be presented by Sir Stuart Donaldson and Mr. M. H. Marsh. These parties had openly declared that their object was to disconnect themselves from the democratic colony of New South Wales, in order to prevent the operation of free selection upon their extensive runs. He thought it was the duty of Parliament to protest against any further partition of the colony. Mr. COWPER admitted that this matter was one of importance, and he should be prepared, before the session closed, to submit a resolution on the subject. After some remarks from Mr. Morris, Mr. Markham, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Walker, the House went into committee for the further consideration of the Supplementary Estimates for 1861. The sum of £252 to pay the passage of Captain Martindale to England was again proposed from the chair. Mr. LUCAS moved that the sum be reduced to 10s. A very lengthy discussion arose on this question, subsequently, the committee divided, and the amendment reducing the sum to ten shillings was carried by 29 to 7. Mr. COWPER proposed the sum of £14,700, to be raised by loan, £1000 to improve the navigation of the Murray, £5000 for a bridge over the Lachlan, £2400 for a bridge over the Tumut, £5000 for lodging houses on Glebe Island, and £1300 for improvement of Circular Quay. The sum was passed by 22 to 3. The CHAIRMAN then left the chair, and reported the resolutions to the House, and the report was adopted. —Mr. COWPER moved that the Bill for the Better Regulation of Coal-fields and Collieries be read a second time. This bill had been introduced in consequence of a petition from 370 coal miners. Its object was to make due provision for the ventilation and regulation of coalpits, adopting such portions of the English Act as seemed applicable to the colony. The bill was read a second time, and the House went into committee to consider it in detail.—Mr. COWPER moved that the Gold-fields Management Bill be read a second time. This bill was brought in to prevent a recurrence of the disorders that had taken place at Lambing Flat. By the 9th clause, aliens would only be allowed to work on fields specially proclaimed for them. The charge for the miner's right was increased in anticipation of the repeal of the gold duty. And some change was made in the constitution of the local courts. These were the principal features of the bill. After some discussion, the bill was read a second time by 21 to 7.—Amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Pitt-street Tramway Bill were agreed to.—The Coroners' Bail for Manslaughter Bill, the Proof of Declaration Abolition Bill, the Temporary Acts Continuance Bill, and the Insolvency Commissioners' Bill were all read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means. Resolutions for the several sums of £869,651, £21,865, £10,090, £54,254, and £14,700 were agreed to, and reported to the House. The resolutions were then adopted by the House.—Mr. WEEKES obtained leave to bring in a bill to appropriate the several votes of money for the year 1861.—On the motion of Mr. PARKES the Maitland and Morpeth Railway Company's Bill was referred to a select committee, for their consideration and report.

On Thursday, 25th, the Criminal Lunatics Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Coal Fields Regulation Bill. After some discussion and the adoption of amendments not involving matters of principle, the clauses of the bill were passed. Mr. HART proposed a new clause by which all persons seeking to open collieries should pay a license fee of £100. He contended that, as they were creating new salaries for examiners and inspectors of coal mines, they ought to provide some fund to meet the new expenditure. Mr. PARKES objected on a point of order to the course being taken. A new impost—and this was clearly a trade tax—could only be originated in a committee of the whole. The CHAIRMAN ruled that the motion could not be put. The Chairman left the chair and reported the point of order to the House. The SPEAKER confirmed the decision of the Chairman. The House again went into committee on the bill, and agreed to the preamble. The bill was reported to the House, with amendments, and the report was adopted.—The House then went into committee on the Gold-Fields Regulation Bill. After a protracted discussion on the 3rd clause as to the expediency of restricting aliens to particular districts, the chairman left the chair and reported progress, in order that new clauses might be printed and circulated.—On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the Appropriation Bill was read a second time, and the House went into committee to consider the bill in detail. The several clauses of the bill were passed, and the bill was reported without amendments.—Mr. COWPER moved that the Municipal Rates Enforcement Bill be read a second time.

On Friday, 26th, the further consideration of the Impounding Bill was postponed till that day four weeks.—The Hawkers' Licenses Amendment Bill was withdrawn.—On the motion of Mr. ROTTON, the House went into committee, to consider of an address for £50,000 to promote assisted immigration. Mr. PIDDINGTON moved that the address be amended so as to regulate the proposed immigration in proportion to the population of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Mr. BLAKE opposed the amendment. Mr. HOLROYD proposed a further amendment, to the effect that only £40,000 should be expended as proposed, and £10,000 to introduce single females. The CHAIRMAN ruled that the last amendment could not be put. Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HART, and Mr. ALLEN opposed the amendment of Mr. Piddington, and considered it illiberal, and calculated to stir up sectarian feeling. Mr. PIDDINGTON denied that he had been actuated by the motives attributed to him. Mr. DICKSON considered the amendment a just one. Mr. WALSH thought all nationality ought to be sunk, and he feared there was a worse feeling under the cloak of this amendment. Mr. MARKHAM supported the original motion. Mr. LUCAS wished to propose a still further amendment—that the immigrants should be selected in equal numbers from the three kingdoms. Mr. DALGLEISH said this privilege of introducing friends at the public expense was virtually a remission of taxation to a few persons for their own special advantage. He denied that this amendment embodied any principle of bigotry or injustice; on the contrary, it was fair to all parties. Mr. LEARY deprecated any feeling of bigotry, and he thought the amendment proved the existence of such feeling. Mr. LEWIS should vote for the amendment, and Mr. MORRIS against it. Mr. PARKES maintained that the amendment was sound in policy and just in principle, but he believed it would prove impracticable. He would yield to none in his desire to maintain equal justice among all classes. Mr. GRAY though opposed to immigration, should vote against this invidious amendment. Mr. BUCHANAN was strongly opposed to the course being taken on this subject, which he thought would result in much evil. Mr. PIDDINGTON withdrew his amendment. Mr. DALGLEISH proposed a similar amendment, to the effect that the immigrants should be selected in proportion to the numbers of natives of Great Britain, Ireland, and New South Wales, in the colony. Mr. O'BRIEN supported the original motion. Mr. COWPER considered this discussion a mere waste of time. The prosperity of the colony depended largely upon immigration. It was an undoubted fact that the Irish nation were much more active in availing themselves of the assisted system of immigration than others, but he thought this was greatly to their credit. After some further observations from Mr. SHEPHERD, Mr. SUTTOR, Mr. EGAN, and other members, the House divided on Mr. Dalgleish's amendment, which was negatived by 40 to 4. The Address was then adopted by 35 to 7, which was reported to the House. The report from the committee was afterwards adopted.—The Barristers' Admission Act Amendment Bill was thrown out by an amendment for the second reading that day six months.—The Magistrates' Powers Limitation Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Mr. IRVING, the House went into committee to consider of an address for £200 as a pension to Lady Mitchell. Mr. WEEKES protested against this motion, unless they were prepared to lay down the principle that the widows of all officers who died in the public service should receive pensions. Mr. PARKES should vote for this pension, as an honourable recognition of preeminent services, though he was opposed to pensions to servants of the Crown who were not so distinguished. Mr. PIDDINGTON could not support this pension, because he believed the late Sir Thomas Mitchell received valuable grants in his lifetime, and died possessed of considerable property. Mr. WILSON moved an amendment, that a sufficient sum be granted to purchase an annuity of £200 for Lady Mitchell. The CHAIRMAN ruled that the amendment was inadmissible. Several other hon. members spoke to the motion; subsequently, the motion was passed by 17 to 8. The CHAIRMAN then left the chair, and reported the resolution to the House. The report was then adopted.—Mr. PARKES brought up the report of the committee on the Maitland and Morpeth Railway Bill.

On Wednesday, 1st May, Mr. WEEKES obtained leave to bring in a bill to raise a loan for public works. The bill was subsequently introduced, and read a first time. On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the Coal-Fields Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the Appropriation Bill of 1860-61 was read a third time and passed.—The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Gold-Fields Bill. Mr. COWPER drew attention to the amendment of Mr. Thomas Garrett, moved when last in committee, to substitute the word "Chinese" for the word "aliens" in the third clause. Mr. LUCAS thought if the Chinese were to work anywhere, the gold-fields were the best place for them. Mr. CUMMINGS protested against the injustice of interfering with Americans under the name of "aliens." Mr. BUCHANAN supported the amendment, which embodied a correct principle. Mr. DICKSON denounced the whole bill as illiberal and unconstitutional. Mr. O'BRIEN said they would yet find that the "aliens" would defy their law, and would send their commissioners to the right about. Their legislation in this respect was monstrous and absurd. Mr. REDMAN considered both the amendment and the bill unfair, and should vote against both. The committee divided, and the word "aliens" was omitted by 24 to 10. Mr. WALSH said the English nation had never legislated in this way against the interests of any class of people. He should move, if he had the opportunity, that the blank be filled up with the word "persons," with the view of amending the 4th clause, so as to leave the responsibility with the Executive of withholding a miner's right where they thought proper. Mr. LOVE supported the amendment, to insert the word "Chinese." After some further discussion, the committee divided, and the blank was filled up by the word "Chinese" by 19 to 17. Mr. MORRIS moved a proviso, that the Chinese should not be excluded from any gold-fields discovered by themselves. After some discussion, the committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by the casting vote of the Chairman, the numbers being 13 to 13. Mr. REDMAN moved another proviso, that the Chinese should have exclusive right to any gold-field discovered by themselves, which was negatived by 25 to 2. The clause was then passed. The fourth clause was then proposed. A prolonged discussion again took place on the question already debated, in which Mr. DICKSON, Mr. COWPER, Mr. PARKES, Mr. HOSKINS, Mr. REDMAN, Mr. WILSON, and other members took part; after which the committee divided on an amendment proposed by Mr. DICKSON to grant miners' rights to "other persons" besides British subjects, which was negatived. Mr. WILSON moved that the fee of 20s. be reduced to 10s. Mr. PIDDINGTON supported the 20s. The country could not afford to lose any amount of revenue. The House had in an unprecedented manner voted £52,000 in excess of the estimated revenue for the year. Mr. HOSKINS supported the reduction. After some further debate, a proviso, moved by Mr. COWPER, was agreed to, to the effect that only 5s. should be charged for the remainder of the current year, after which, when the increased fee came into operation, the duty on gold would be repealed. The clause was then passed. The 5th clause, defining the duration and effect of miner's right was, after considerable discussion, passed. The 6th clause, fixing the fee for a business license at £5 was proposed. An amendment to reduce the fee to £4, was negatived by 23 to 12. After some further discussion, the CHAIRMAN, reported progress. —The Municipal Rates Enforcement Bill was further considered in committee, and reported to the House, and the report was adopted.—On the motion of Mr. WALKER, the House agreed to go into committee on a future day to consider an address for £500 to build a public wharf at Windsor. —Mr. PARKES moved that the House go into committee on a future day to consider of an Address for £5000, to employ public lecturers in Great Britain and Ireland, to encourage voluntary emigration. After some observations from Mr. COWPER, and Mr. DALGLEISH, Mr. PIDDINGTON moved the debate be adjourned, which was negatived by 29 to 7. After further remarks from Mr. SUTTOR, Mr. PIDDINGTON, and Mr. DALGLEISH, the motion was carried by 30 to 4.

On Thursday, 2nd, on the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the Public Works Loan Bill was read a second time, and the House went into committee for its consideration. The 1st clause, giving power to raise by the sale of debentures £113,535, for various public works, was proposed. Mr. LUCAS noticed £7020 for railway extensions. He would like to have some information on this subject. He had lately visited a portion of the works, and he saw a railway truck on the Western line perfectly overgrown with couch grass. Mr. WEEKES said that, as the Secretary for Public Works was absent, the information could not be afforded. The clause was then passed. The 2nd clause, defining the mode of account was passed. The 3rd clause, providing that payments be made under the Governor's warrant, was passed. The 4th clause, defining the mode of receiving credit for payments, was also passed. The preamble having been passed, the bill was reported without amendments, and the report was adopted by the House.—The Municipal Rates Enforcement Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Gold-Fields Bill. The clauses of the bill were amended in accordance with the principle laid down in the amendment of Mr. Walsh rejected on the previous evening, to the effect that the power should be left with the Government to withhold miner's rights in cases where deemed necessary. Some new clauses were agreed to on the motion of Mr. COWPER. The bill was then reported with amendments, and the report was adopted.—On the motion of Mr. PIDDINGTON, returns were ordered shewing the state of several revenue accounts.—Mr. RUSDEN moved that the report of the committee on the system of tendering for runs be adopted. The evidence shewed that the Survey Office was in the most unsatisfactory state, and that cases of severe hardship resulted from its irregularities. Mr. COWPER objected to this motion. The report was inconsequential and incomplete, and hardly worth the paper it was written upon. After a brief debate, Mr. RUSDEN replied, and the motion was negatived by 17 to 10.

On Friday, 3rd, the Public Works Loan Bill, and the Gold-fields Bill, were both read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the House went into committee to consider of an address for £5000 to promote voluntary emigration. Mr. PARKES moved the adoption of an address for £5000, to be expended as follows: £2000 as salaries for two emigration lecturers for twelve months, £1000 for travelling expenses of lecturers, £500 for shipping agencies in connection with the above, and £1500 for printing information in relation to the colony. He believed if they adopted proper means of making the colony known, that a valuable class of voluntary emigrants would be attracted to these shores. In the year 1854 he was a member of a committee on immigration, and in reply to questions put by himself, this opinion was expressed by several intelligent witnesses, including Mr. Thomas Holt and Mr. John Walker. He thought the best way of effecting this would be the appointment of the lecture-agencies proposed. Mr. COWPER entirely agreed with the object of the motion. The colony had been too long supine in the matter, and it was time that they should be on the alert. He thought the details in the motion might be left to the Government, and he moved that they be omitted from the resolution. Mr. HOSKINS, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. DICKSON, agreed with the motion. Mr. DALGLEISH thought the scheme very theoretical, but not very practical. It would be better to expend the money in obtaining essays on the capabilities of the colony. Mr. MARKHAM supported the motion. The emigrants under this plan would be of a class superior to any other. The resources of the colony were comparatively undeveloped, and nothing would be more likely to develop them than an influx of intelligent and enterprising persons such as this motion contemplated. The amendment being accepted by the mover, the resolution was carried without division. The Chairman then left the chair, and reported the resolution, which was adopted by the House.—Mr. PARKES moved that the Maitland and Morpeth Railway Company's Bill be read a second time. He contended that the proposed railway would really be a feeder to the Government line. But even if it were not so, it would be harsh and impolitic to fetter the free enterprise of a populous community like Morpeth and its neighbourhood. At present the goods traffic from Sydney, amounting to near £1,500,000 in annual value was carried by the steamers to Morpeth, and was likely to continue, notwithstanding the existence of the Newcastle Railway. After a debate, the House divided, and the bill was read a second time, by 26 to 8.—Mr. WINDEYER brought up the report from the committee on tendering for the public service. —The Property Law Relief Bill, and the Colonial Bank of Australasia Bill, were discharged from the paper.

On Monday, 6th, Mr. WEEKES moved that the Standing Orders be suspended, to enable a bill to pass through all its stages in one sitting, to authorise raising a loan of £50,000 for the promotion of voluntary and assisted immigration. After a few words from Mr. HART, in objection to the introduction of the term "voluntary," the motion was passed. The House then went into Committee, to consider the Governor-General's message transmitting an estimate for the required sum. Mr. WEEKES moved a resolution, authorising £50,000 for voluntary and assisted immigration. Mr. HART objected. The £50,000 had been voted exclusively for assisted immigration. Mr. COWPER said £50,000 would be as much as could possibly be expended before another session, when another message could be brought forward for the additional £5000. Mr. BLAKE was not willing to give up any part of the £50,000, though he cordially approved of the additional £5000 for voluntary immigration. Mr. COWPER explained that, as his Excellency's message was only for £50,000, though £55,000 had actually been voted, more than £50,000 could not be included in the bill; the additional £5000 for assisted immigration could be carried next session. Mr. HOLROYD thought the best course would be to bring down another message for the £5000, and include both sums in the bill. It would only cause one day's delay. After some words from Mr. EGAN and Mr. ROTTON, Mr. WEEKES said the Government were willing to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Holroyd. Mr. DALGLEISH hoped it was not too late for the House to come to reason. The working population were fast leaving the colony for Queensland; upwards of 100 would leave on the following day. Were they, then, to vote away the people's money to introduce more labourers? Mr. BUCHANAN maintained that there was abundance of labour in the colony. Mr. HOSKINS concurred in the feeling of opposition expressed, though, having been defeated,

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he should not divide again upon the motion. After some further remarks from members the committee divided, and the resolution in the form suggested by Mr. Holroyd was carried by 25 to 4.—A message was received from the Legislative Council returning the Crown Lands Alienation Bill with amendments, —The Enforcement of Claims against the Crown Bill, was read a third time and passed.—The House agreed to the Council's amendments in the Insolvency Commissioner's Bill, providing that the commissioner should have no claim to compensation for loss of office, and should be either a barrister of five years or an attorney of seven years' standing.

On Tuesday, 7th, several new notices of motion were given by members, including one by Mr. Cowper for an address to the Queen, praying that the title and distinction of Governor-General may be continued to the Governor of this colony.—The House then went into committee on his Excellency's message, comprising a resolution granting the £5000 for voluntary emigration purposes was adopted and reported to the House. On the motion of Mr. Weekes, a bill was then passed through all its stages, authorising the loan of £55,000, to be applied, viz., £50,000 for assisted immigration, and £5000 for voluntary immigration.—The House then went into committee to consider the Council's amendments in the Lands' Alienation Bill. The amendments in the interpretation clause were agreed to. Mr. Cowper objected to the amendment in the second clause. The clause as originally framed was much more simple. Mr. Morris supported the amendment. Mr. Hoskins said the question raised by this amendment was whether the leases taken up since the 22nd February, 1858, should or should not be open to selection. Mr. O'Brien thought it would be unwise to risk the bill by disagreeing with these amendments. Mr Cowper thought there was no danger of losing this bill, and hoped the amendments would be considered on their merits. After some remarks from other members the committee dissented from the amendments by 28 to 20. The amendment on the third clause was negatived without division. The amendment in the fourth clause was agreed to. The amendments in the fifth clause were partly negatived and partly agreed to. A new clause to stand sixth, providing for the reservation of lands for public purposes, was agreed to. Mr. Cowper moved that the committee disagree with the amendments in commencement of 7th clause reserving lands under lease from the operation of the Act, unless withdrawn from lessee in accordance with the Order in Council. Mr. Rotton hoped the amendment would be adopted. After further debate, the amendment was negatived by 33 to 7. Another amendment in same clause was agreed to. A new clause, to stand 8th, providing for the limitations of pre-emptive right of purchase, was agreed to. Several amendments were agreed to in clauses 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. An amendment in the 14th clause, restricting the operation of free selection from lands under application for purchase at auction, by persons who have paid a deposit of fifty per cent. upon the minimum price, was negatived by 29 to 18. Another amendment in same clause was agreed to. Amendments in clauses 15, 16, 17, and 18, were agreed to. An amendment in the 19th clause, omitting the provision for deferred payments after three years was negatived. Other amendments in same clause were agreed to. A new clause, to stand 20, providing for the free selection of mineral lands other than gold, was agreed to. Amendments in the 21st and 22nd clauses were agreed to. Amendments in the 24th and 26th clauses were negatived. An amendment in 27th clause, providing for a deposit of 50 per cent. by purchaser, was negatived. An amendment in the 28th clause was agreed to. Amendments in the 29th clause were negatived. An amendment in the 31st was agreed to. An amendment in last clause, providing that the Act should not come into operation unless the Occupation Bill also passed, was negatived.

On Wednesday, 8th, a message was received from the Legislative Council returning the Appropriation Bill, without amendments.—Mr. Cowper moved,—

"That this House, having been informed that petitions have been prepared with the view of being transmitted to her Most Gracious Majesty, praying for the separation of the districts of the Clarence, New England, and Tenterfield, from New South Wales, resolves:—1. That, in the opinion of this House, no further dismemberment of this colony, by the separation of any territory lying between the thirtieth parallel of south latitude and the southern boundary of the colony of Queensland, can now lawfully be made without the concurrence and consent of the people and Legislature of New South Wales, because by the issue of the said letters patent, defining the boundary between the said colonies, her Most Gracious Majesty has exercised and exhausted the powers reserved by the Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed to enable her Majesty to assent to a bill, as amended of the Legislature of New South Wales, to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a civil list to her Majesty. 2. That such dismemberment by the Imperial Government would be in breach of the pledge of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, as contained in his Grace's despatch of 18th August, 1859. 3. That this House earnestly deprecates any such dismemberment, as being not only inexpedient on general grounds, but highly injurious to the interests of New South Wales. 4. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause a copy of the foregoing resolutions to be transmitted to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies."

He (Mr. Cowper) said the Constitution Act limited the power of the Crown to separate the territory, and this limited power had already been exercised. When the separation of Queensland was decided, the Secretary of State, in explaining the boundaries agreed upon, explained that any further separation could only be with the consent of both colonies. A movement had now been set on foot to cut off the territory between the 30th parallel of south latitude and the southern boundary of Queensland. A petition to the Queen for this object had been entrusted to Dr. Lang, and it behoved the colony to be on the alert to protect its own interests. Mr. Rusden said it must be admitted that a feeling in favour of separation widely existed, and it was not to be wondered at. The interior districts had been shamefully neglected, and if the disaffected districts could manage their own affairs best on what ground of justice could they object to their separation? He should vote against the resolutions. Mr. Meston maintained that the Queen had not exhausted her power in this matter. The petitions formerly got up against the 30th parallel at the boundary of Queensland were unfairly concocted, and the English Government had been deceived by them. The northern districts had been utterly neglected by the Sydney Government. He had himself been promised money for a bridge a year or two ago, but the bridge had never been obtained. He should vote against the motion though every member were opposed to him. Mr. Hoskins thought the last speech very amusing, but it was not very consistent with fact. He believed the people of the hon. member's own constituency were strongly in favour of remaining connected with this colony. Mr. O'Brien believed the people understood their wants much better than that House, and he should vote against the motion. Captain Moriarty supported the motion. Mr. Markham believed a majority of the inhabitants of the Clarence were against separation, and, therefore, he supported the motion. Mr. Morris contended that the Queen's right was reserved to separate the territory north of the 30th parallel. It would benefit the community at large to separate the territory of New South Wales into several colonies, and it was absolutely necessary to neutralise the overwhelming influence of the metropolis. Mr. Parkes was not opposed to separation in the abstract, but thought the time was not come for further partition; nor did the people desire it. Mr. Walker and Mr. J. T. Ryan were in favour of the motion. Mr. Cowper replied, and the motion was carried by 32 to 6.—On the motion of Mr. Cowper, the House agreed to an address to the Queen, praying that the title of Governor-General may be still conferred on the Governor of this colony. The following is the address alluded to :—

1. That the following humble address be presented to her Majesty :—

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, approach your Majesty with expressions of the warmest loyalty and attachment to your Crown and person.

Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in transmitting the commission of the Right Honorable Sir John Young, as Administrator of the Government of New South Wales, having intimated that his Excellency's commission, as Governor-in-Chief, will be forwarded as soon as prepared, we are under the apprehension that, from the absence of any direct reference to his Excellency's appointment as Governor-General, it is your Majesty's intention to withdraw this distinction from the Governor of this colony, notwithstanding that it has been enjoyed by his Excellency's two immediate predecessors; and we deem it our duty to lay before your Majesty this our humble remonstrance.

Admitting unreservedly that with your Majesty, as the fountain of all honour within your dominions, rests the power to grant or withhold this distinction, we venture, nevertheless, to deprecate the exercise of this power on the present occasion, and to pray that your Majesty may see fit still to continue the distinction to your Majesty's representative in this colony.

We desire also to avail ourselves of this opportunity to present to your Majesty our humble petition that, as in this, so in all other cases in which, by your Majesty's royal grace and favour, special privileges or advantages have been conferred on this colony, no abatement or diminution of those privileges or advantages may take place without an opportunity being afforded to your Majesty's loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the colony, of petitioning through their representatives, and submitting their humble prayers and remonstrances to your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

2. That an address be presented to the Administrator of the Government, praying that his Excellency would be pleased, at the earliest opportunity, to transmit the foregoing address to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for presentation to her Majesty.

—In answer to Mr. Morris, the Secretary for Public Works said the Government were paying the following contract rates for labour, namely, labourers, 8s. a day, masons 10s. 1d., bricklayers 10s. 7½d., smiths 10s. 1d., carpenters 12s. 0½d., shinglers 10s. 4d., plumbers 11s. 6d., painters 8s. 5½d., slaters 11s. 2½d., plasterers 11s. 2½d. He had also been told by a gentleman in Sydney who employed 1000 men, that he was paying for mechanics 9s. to 12s., and labourers 8s. to 9s.—The House went into Committee, and agreed to the Legislative Council's amendment in the Minmi and Hexham Railway Bill. —Messages were received from the Legislative Council with Public Works Loan Bill and the Appointment of Additional Judge Bill.

On Thursday, 9th, Mr. Walsh moved that the life appointments to the Legislative Council ought to be made without delay, in order that a Parliament might be in existence in case of emergency. He had never approved of the nominee principle, but he admitted that the nominee House had acted, upon the whole, with a due regard to the Constitution and the wants of the colony. At the same time, he had no sympathy with the outcry against their democratic institutions, and denied that the security of property was in any danger. If men of property had lost their influence, it was in consequence of their having neglected the obligations which the possession of property imposed. At this juncture it was desirable that the people should know as early as possible what class of men would receive the new appointments, and it would be unsafe to remain without a Parliament in existence. Mr. Cowper thought the least said would be the soonest mended on this subject. But he could state that no unnecessary delay would take place. The matter had not been lost sight of, but, on the contrary, had been considered with intense anxiety. He agreed that it was not simply men of property that were required, but men who comprehended and sympathised with our institutions. Complaints were raised that the land question had not been settled, but whose fault was that? Did it not rest with those who complained? He denied that the interests of property had been injured by the course of politics. After some remarks from Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Dickson, the motion was passed.—Messages were received from the Legislative Council, returning the Crown Lands' Occupation Bill and the Gold-fields Bill.—Mr. Dick moved that steps be taken to transmit between this colony and Victoria, telegrams of the arrival and departure of shipping. This arrangement would increase the business of the electric telegraph, while it would be generally beneficial to he colony. Mr. Arnold considered this a bunkum resolution. The other colony could do as it liked; and what, then, would be the use of this resolution? Mr. Dickson supported the motion, which was a reasonable one. Mr. Cowper could not see why shipping telegrams should be transmitted free of charge more than many others. The motion was negatived by 34 to 5.—Mr. Daniel moved the adoption of the report of the select committee on the management of the Sydney Domain. After considerable discussion, an amendment was carried affirming that the permanent fence erected by the cricketers ought to be removed, and the Corporation fence enclosing the baths moved lower down the hill.—On the motion of Mr. Cowper, the House went into committee to consider the Legislative Council's amendments on the Crown Lands' Occupation Bill. The committee disagreed with the amendment omitting the authority of the Executive to proclaim any portion of the unsettled districts to be of the second class settled districts. The committee disagreed with the amendment, giving the pastoral leases a currency of ten years. The committee disagreed with other amendments, and agreed with the remainder. The Chairman then left the chair, and reported to the House.—The House then went into committee to consider the Legislative Council's amendments in the Gold-fields Bill, which were principally agreed to, and reported to the House.—A message was received from the Legislative Council returning the Immigration Loan Bill, without amendments.

On Friday, 10th, after some other preliminary business, Mr. Cowper moved that the House adjourn till six o'clock. Mr. Rotton objected to this motion, for which no reasons had been given. It was urged by other members that in consequence of the exciting proceedings in the Legislative Council, it was hardly probable that a house could be kept together. Mr. Cowper now stated that he had just received information that the President of the Council had resigned, and that its sitting was at an end. The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.—The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Maitland and Morpeth Railway Bill. Mr. Parkes moved that the Chairman leave the chair. He did this in order that the bill might lapse. He wished to say, however, that the promoters of this bill, who believed that they had a strong case, and had been unfairly used, would renew their application in the next session for this Act of Incorporation. The Chairman then left the chair without reporting.—The order of the day for the second reading of the members of Council Qualification Bill was discharged.—On the motion of Mr. Sutherland the House went into committee to consider of an address for a sum (£2500) in aid of the Mounted Volunteers. After a short discussion the motion was agreed to by 18 to 16. The Chairman then left the chair and reported the resolution to the House. The report was adopted by 25 to 9.—Mr. Parkes brought up the report from the Committee on the state and management of public prisons.—Mr. Cowper said it was not likely that the House would meet to-morrow. As that was the last time he should have an opportunity of speaking, he wished to refer to what had taken place elsewhere. He found, in print, a statement purporting to have been made by the President of the Council, which was inconsistent with fact. The President had been informed in the usual way of the nominations to the Council, which had been made this day. Mr. Cowper then moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Morris regretted that the Colonial Secretary, instead of addressing himself to the state of the country, should, at such a time, have indulged in bitterness of feeling. The statement of the President, and the explanation of the Colonial Secretary, were both consistent with fact. Though he doubted not that the communication had been forwarded, he felt convinced it had never reached the President. It was unparalleled to adopt so extreme a course as had been taken to-day, till all other means were exhausted. The conduct of this Land Bill had been mismanaged throughout by the Secretary for Lands. Mr. Cowper said the principles of the bill had been doggedly contested in the other House by a miserable clique of intriguers. The same party had uniformly resisted all land bills, and now they would never have the chance of obtaining so good a measure as the one they had rejected. The House then adjourned.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was prorogued on Saturday by the following Proclamation :

By his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Administrator of the Government of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

Whereas by the bill passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales in the seventeenth year of the reign of her Majesty the Queen, intituled, "An Act to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to her Majesty," and assented to by her Majesty, under the authority of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the session of the eighteenth and nineteenth years of the said reign, intituled, "An Act to enable her Majesty to assent to a bill as amended of the Legislature of New South Wales, to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to her Majesty," it was amongst other things enacted, that it should be lawful for the Governor of New South Wales to prorogue the Legislative Council and Assembly thereof from time to time; And whereas it is expedient to prorogue the said Council and Assembly: Now, therefore, I, Sir John Young, the Administrator of the Government of the said colony aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me, do hereby prorogue the said Legislative Council and Assembly, until Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May instant, and the same stand so prorogued accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this eleventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fourth year of her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.) JOHN YOUNG.

By his Excellency's command,
CHARLES COWPER.

God Save the Queen !

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to his Excellency by the members who resigned their seats on Friday last, and his Excellency's reply :—

10th May, 1861.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, do hereby, in conformity with section 4 of the Constitution Act, resign our respective seats as such Legislative Councillors, for the following reasons, viz.,

1. That the sudden introduction of so large a number of members for the purpose of coercing the majority of the Legislative Council is in our opinion a highly dangerous and unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative.

2. That it puts an end absolutely to the power and object of deliberation in the Council as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and to all proper means of decision—and because it violently forces a decision upon the House contrary to that which it was disposed to give upon the immediate question at issue.

3. That it is a fatal blow to the dignity and independence of the Council, and exposes the constitution to the imminent hazard of subversion.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

Sir W. Burton, Knight	Francis Merewether
Deas Thomson, C.B.	R. Towns
John Lamb	Alexander Park
Joseph Docker	Henry Prince
R. J. Want	W. P. Faithfull
Robert Johnson	Edward Broadhurst
Alexander Berry	G. K. Holden
T. W. Hood	R. M. Isaacs
Francis Lord	G. Hill
John Alexander	J. Mitchell.

To his Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

Government House, Sydney,
May 11th, 1861.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by his Excellency the Administrator of the Government to acknowledge the receipt of your joint communication of May 10th, 1861, by which, in conformity with section 4 of the Constitution Act, you resign your respective seats in the Legislative Council.

His Excellency desires me to express how much he regrets that so large a number of highly respected gentlemen should, for whatever cause, have decided upon withdrawing their services from the public.

Under the circumstances, however, his Excellency has no alternative but to accept your resignations, though he does so with extreme regret.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
F. TURVILLE, Private Secretary.

To Sir William Burton, Knight, &c., and others.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PREMIER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Mr Cowper, in his place in the Legislative Assembly last evening, having made a garbled and incorrect statement of what I said on the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, and added,—"Now, Sir, I beg to say that this statement is quite untrue,"—I feel it due to myself to place before the public the course of the events of that day.

I arrived in town from my residence in the country at half-past one p.m., not having the slightest knowledge of even a rumour on the subject of an intended appointment of new members. On my way to the House, I met two persons in the street and another at the entrance, who stated to me that there were rumours of an intention to swamp the House by the appointment of a number of new members. I disbelieved the statement, and stated my disbelief in reply.

I had an appointment at two o'clock with his Excellency the Governor, as a member of a deputation to present resolutions of the House concerning aborigines, an address to her Majesty, and an Act for his Excellency's assent. I was accompanied by Mr. Deas Thomson as one of the deputation. We attended his Excellency at a quarter-past two, presented the addresses, and left his Excellency without the slightest suspicion that anything extraordinary was in contemplation. We returned to the House, and then, for the first time, I heard such rumours as led me to believe that some such measure would be attempted, and expecting that I should shortly receive a communication to that effect from the Private Secretary; and having determined upon the line of conduct which I should in such case pursue, I hurriedly prepared a draft letter to his Excellency of which I append a copy. It was written first in the expectation of that communication from the Private Secretary to which I have referred, fairly copied, and afterwards altered with the pen to suit the form in which the communication was made to me between three o'clock and twenty minutes past. Mr. Robertson, the Secretary for Lands, came into my room, and said, "Have the commissions come?" I answered, "What commissions? I have had no intimation of any." He replied, "Yes, commissions for appointing new members, they will come." I stated to him my opinion of such a course of proceeding, and remarked upon the constitutional courses which should have been pursued. This was the first official or authentic information which I had of such a step being intended. About ten minutes after Mr. Robertson left me I received the official communication of the commissions, and I thereupon despatched my letter to his Excellency resigning my office of President, and my seat in the Legislative Council. It is not for me to imagine from what source Mr. Cowper derived his information, but I have simply to state, and the many persons who heard my observations will corroborate me, if need be, that what I really did say, was, "the first intimation I have received of his Excellency's intention to appoint a number of new members was by a verbal communication of the Secretary for Lands, made a few minutes only before the time for the meeting of the House; and that the usual courtesy had not been shown to me as President, of receiving such intimation by a note from his Excellency's Private Secretary." But it seems to have been Mr. Cowper's purpose to fasten a charge of untruth upon me, with what justification will be shown by matter to which I will shortly refer. Mr. Cowper assumes that I denied having received the usual official communication from Government, which I did not do; a paper containing twenty-one commissions, and the usual letter of the Under-Secretary accompanying it, was brought to my chamber, whilst I was robing, a few minutes only before I entered the House.

Mr. Cowper states, "It is not the fact that the only communication which the President received was a verbal one from the Secretary for Lands." I did not use the word "only," but "first," and I never denied having done so. Again, Mr. Cowper says, "Sir William Burton stated that he had nothing but a verbal communication with the Government;" I never so said. It suited Mr. Cowper's purpose to presume that I had resigned the office of President from pique, at not receiving the usual courteous communication from the Private Secretary. A short time afterwards Mr. Cowper made another statement, namely, "I have, within the last few minutes, received a communication, in which it is stated that Sir William Burton did receive from his Excellency's Private Secretary an intimation that certain new members would be appointed." To this I give my denial, only adding that having communicated with his Excellency the Governor upon the want of the usual intimation from the Private Secretary, his Excellency has caused me to be informed that he did not give any directions for that purpose, that he was not aware of its being usual to make it,—that several appointments had been made without it, and that nothing could be further from his intention than to depart from established precedent, or to do anything which would tend to put a slight upon myself or the Legislative Council. My resignation had no connection with that circumstance, and I only mentioned the circumstance to show that I, as President, was ignorant of the intention until the time I have already stated, and Mr. Cowper had in his hand at the time of making the statement my letter notifying the grounds of my resignation, of which he could not, therefore, have been in ignorance for a single moment. I append that letter for the information of my friends and the public, amongst whom I have held honourable employment for a considerable portion of my life (having filled the office of Judge of the Supreme Court for twelve years, and of President of the Legislative Council for three and a half years), and by whom my course of life and conduct, whether present or absent from the colony, has been known, in order that they may judge whether I, who have been so happy as to enjoy their respect and confidence, have really been guilty of the meanness of uttering an untruth upon an utterly immaterial point, or whether Mr. Cowper, taking advantage of his place in Parliament, has made use of that opportunity to cast a scandalous and dastardly imputation upon my character; and further, that the public may know that my resignation was in assertion of those rights and privileges with which the British Constitutional Law has invested the Parliament of this country. My conduct in Parliament is before the country. I have not been the opponent of the measures in the support of which such an extraordinary course has been pursued, nor the ally of any political intriguers whomsoever. I have assisted as much as has lain in my power as President, in committee, to remove objections and to facilitate the passing of the bills, and I leave the application of the offensive terms used by Mr. Cowper to the good sense of the people of this country.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Sydney, 11th May. W. W. BURTON.

(Copy.)

Legislative Council Chamber, 10th May, 1861.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Colonial Secretary, informing me that your Excellency has been pleased to appoint twenty-one persons to be members of the Legislative Council.

This measure, taken at so critical a period of the session of Parliament as on the last day appointed for the sitting of the House, and pending the consideration in this House of the question whether it shall insist upon its amendments of the Crown Lands' Alienation Bill, is so significant, that I cannot doubt the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to be, to force, by means of the addition of twenty-one new members to the House, the passage of that bill through the Legislative Council, contrary to the deliberate judgment of a large majority of its members.

This proceeding has been resolved upon without those constitutional methods being first resorted to, of which no one can be better aware than your Excellency.

First—The House has not decided to insist upon its amendments, but only as to a part.

Secondly—Even if the whole should have been insisted upon, there would be still left the opportunity for recommittal of the Assembly's message, with a view to its reconsideration.

Thirdly—The dissolution of Parliament, or a change of her Majesty's Ministers.

Lastly—The constitutional means of conference might have been resorted to, and I respectfully state my opinion that they should have been "resorted to" before the extreme measure of which I, the President of the House, am only apprised within a few minutes of the time appointed for the meeting of the House; and I feel constrained to declare to your Excellency, and to place upon record my deliberate opinion, that such a proceeding is in direct contravention of all British constitutional precedent; and as I cannot with honour retain the office of President of the Legislative Council under such circumstances, I at once resign that office, together with my seat in the House, into your Excellency's hands.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) W. W. Burton.

To his Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

Sydney, 11th May, 1861.

Sir,—It is reported in the *Sydney Herald* newspaper this morning, that in your place in the Legislative Assembly last evening you stated as follows : "I find, Sir, that the President of the Legislative Council, before resigning that office to-day, made use of the following observations :—'I have the honour to inform the House that within the last few minutes, I have received a verbal communication from the Secretary for Lands, stating that a number of new members have been appointed. I have not had the usual communication which in courtesy has always been addressed to me as President of the House by the *Government*. I have held the seat where now I stand up to the present time with honour, and I will not consent to hold it with dishonour. Immediately on the receipt of that communication I resigned my office into the hands of his Excellency.'"

You are reported to have said further, "Now, Sir, I beg to say that this statement is quite untrue.'

I did not say what you impute to me, and what I really said was true, namely that "the *first* intimation I had received of his Excellency's intention to appoint a number of new members was by a verbal communication of the Secretary for Lands, made to me a few minutes only before the time for the sitting of the House; and that the usual courtesy had not been shown to me as President of receiving such information by a note from his Excellency's Private Secretary."

But you distort my words into a statement that "I had not received the *usual communication*, which in courtesy," has always been addressed to me as President of the House by the "*Government*;" and "*only*" a verbal one from the Secretary for Lands.

It is hard to believe that an official person could suppose that I should apply the term "usual courtesy" to an official communication of the Under-Secretary of your department.

But it suited your purpose so to distort my words, and then to comment upon your own version. If you had reported me aright, you could scarcely have ventured upon the charge that it was untrue.

Thus, Sir, have you taken advantage of your place in the Assembly to cast an aspersion upon me, which I only know from the public prints, and is wholly undeserved.

You knew the reasons upon which I resigned my office, for you had my letter of resignation in your hands in the Assembly; and you knew very well that I did not resign upon any such trivial occurrence as a breach of customary courtesy; but upon the sound Constitutional ground that a violent and shameful outrage was about to be committed under your advice, as a Minister of the Crown, against the privileges of Parliament. The breach of courtesy was only alluded to in order to show how, up to the last moment, I was kept in the dark as to your intentions.

Sir,—Your sneers and your depreciation of my value in the Legislative Council have my contempt; I do not value the opinion of a man who has, as you have, by your whole official career forfeited your own self-respect, and therefore incapable of forming a estimate of what is due to me.

Your slander I will not retort, open although your statements be, if I were so inclined. I will merely express the charitable hope that, in all your words and deeds, you may be as truthful as I have been in this, in which I have been villified by you; and that you may feel some shame at some time—may it be soon—for that scandalous act.

W. W. Burton.

To Charles Cowper, Esq., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

The following is Mr. Cowper's reply, addressed to the *Empire* newspaper :—

Sir,—Sir William Burton has, in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of this date, charged me with making, in the Legislative Assembly, on Friday last, a garbled and incorrect statement of what he uttered in the Legislative Council on that day. He seems to forget, I hope not intentionally, that the statement was not mine. I distinctly mentioned at the time that I read from a printed report of his words (taken down, however, as they fell from his lips). I also guarded myself by saying, that if *Sir William were correctly reported* he alleged what was not true. I say so still; and I am informed by several who were present and who heard him, that the printed report was substantially correct. Sir William now shifts his ground, and lays great stress upon the use of the word "first," in reference to the verbal communication of Mr. Robertson. I am assured that he did not make use of that expression; and even if he did, I cannot understand what difference it would make. The whole tenor of his complaint was, that he had been treated uncourteously by the Government. I confess I do not see how that is borne out. Mr. Robertson, as the Minister of the Crown, representing the Government in the Legislative Council, went rather out of his way to perform the courteous act of intimating that additional appointments to the Council had been made. The principal Under-Secretary to the Government, in transmitting the commissions, accompanied them by such a letter as had always been sent to the President. And Sir William now says he has been informed that it has not been usual for the Private Secretary of the Governor to make any communication on such occasions. He ought to have known this before; but why did he not publish this part of the correspondence?

But Sir William does favour the public with the letter in which his actual reasons are given at length. In that letter, as originally written, he stated that he had received a note from the Private Secretary; and although the words were scored out and others put in their place, I was misled by Sir William himself into the erroneous statement which he charges me with making. It is nevertheless thus proved, that even had Sir William received the "usual note from the Private Secretary," he still intended to resign. A resignation of an office having only three or four days' duration, was not, after all, a very wonderful act of self denial. The letter, as printed, is not, however, a correct copy of the original.

Into the reasons which Sir William has given for resigning. I shall not enter here. He seems to have been labouring under the delusion that his Excellency ought to have dismissed his Ministers and called him to his councils. The best answer to the charge of unconstitutional conduct on the part of the Government is to be found in the following extract from the eloquent speech of Mr. Wentworth upon the second reading of the Constitution Bill.

Sir, the nature of the Constitution embodied in this measure—of the more important and prominent clauses of it—has been well dwelt upon and explained by my honorable friend the Colonial Secretary, who, in this way, has supplied a very great omission contained in my original address to this House, in which I failed on some points to give the necessary explanation. Sir, I will notwithstanding, advert a little more at length than he did to the constitution of the Upper House, which this Bill proposes to establish. This measure, if it shall pass into law, empowers the Governor, in order to constitute the Legislative Council, or Upper House, by an instrument under the great seal of the colony, to summon to the Legislative Council such persons, being not fewer than twenty, as her Majesty shall think fit. That, Sir, is the first proposition in these clauses—that her Majesty, or the Governor, under her direction, may summon to the Legislative Council, a body of twenty nominated members at the least. But, Sir, there is nothing in these clauses to prevent her Majesty, if she think fit, to direct the Governor to summon a hundred to the members; and it is in this expansive character of this Upper House that the real safety-valve is to be found. (Cheers.) Sir, it is this expansive character of the House of Lords which has saved England from more than one revolution. It is to this expansive character in the Upper House proposed in this Bill that I look forward as a port of refuge for the Constitution at all times. Sir, any one can perceive, if the time should arrive—and most assuredly it will arrive—that there is an obstructive body in the Upper House impeding the legislation of the Lower House unnecessarily—impeding it, not for the purposes of revision or consideration, but for the purposes of faction, or even from an erroneous conviction or opinion of their own—I say, if a dead lock of this kind should ever arise, there is a remedy. The constitutional minister of the day has only to advise a further creation to the extent necessary to get rid of the obstruction, and then the obstruction, as a matter of course, will cease.

For several years the country had been clamouring for the settlement of the Land Question. More than one dissolution had been taken upon it. Recently, the country had been appealed to as a final step. The Council had only a few days to exist, and *would not deal with it*. The only remedy seemed to be that suggested by Mr. Wentworth; and I, for one, am content to take the responsibility of adopting it.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES COWPER.

Monday Evening, May 13th, 1861.

THE DESIGNS FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The competitive designs for the New Houses of Parliament and Government buildings, proposed to be erected at the entrance to the Domain, in Macquarie-street, have been publicly exhibited in the new reading room of the School of Arts for the last few weeks, and have attracted to the spot a large number of visitors

The following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners to decide upon the awards :—The Colonial Secretary, the Minister for Lands, the Minister for Works, the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Sir William Macarthur, Mr. E. Deas Thomson, Sir Charles Nicholson, Captain Ward, and Mr. Whitton. These gentlemen are well qualified to make the selection, either from their acquaintance with the productions of continental art, or from their practical knowledge of the requirements of legislative and departmental offices. It cannot be doubted that their decision will be influenced by a careful regard to all the essentials of a good design—the beauty of the elevation—its adaptation to the scenery and to the adjacent buildings—the convenience of its internal arrangements—and, not least, the probable cost of its construction. The functions of the Commissioners will of course be confined to making the awards, no promise being made that either of the successful designs will be carried out. Even should a design be selected which is considered by the Commissioners to combine all the requirements for parliamentary and departmental buildings, the most important question—that of cost—threatens to present a very serious obstacle to its execution. If we are correctly informed, to erect any of the proposed buildings would involve an outlay of above £200,000. One of the designs—and that by no means the most elaborate—is estimated by its author to cost in execution £500,000, at English prices; and the cost of carrying out one of the more handsome designs has been computed at a million and a quarter. However desirable, therefore, it may be that an edifice should be reared for our Houses of Parliament and Government offices of such great architectural beauty and of such thorough adaptation for public business that it should be the pride of the colony, and should serve to elevate and to influence the taste of this and of future generations, it appears questionable whether the Legislature would be inclined, or even justified, in the present circumstances of the colony, in voting the money necessary for its erection. The erection of one building in which the Parliamentary and the departmental business of the country could be conducted, would, of course, save the rentals of several of the now scattered public offices, and would enable the Government to sell some of the buildings at present occupied by the departments; but the saving thus effected would go a very small way towards the enormous cost of the building.

The number of designs received is twenty or twenty-one, including two separate designs accompanying one set of plans. Of these, eleven came from England, and the remaining nine from this and the adjacent colonies. There is nothing in their appearance to distinguish the colonial from the European designs. Only the names of three or four of the competitors appear to be known in Sydney; and it has been confidently stated that more than one of the designs which are most admired are colonial productions.

Considering the means that have been taken to invite extensive competition, the expectations of many persons with regard to both the number and the character of the plans have been disappointed. The principal reason offered for the fewness of the competitors was, that English and European architects were not disposed to compete where the successful competitor would not have the carrying out of the work. The supposition that a large number of English architects would send in plans, operated to deter colonial architects from competing, thinking, no doubt, that they would stand little chance of success. Some of these are now, we understand, regretting that they did not tender, believing that they could have produced designs, if not of greater architectural merit, at all events better adapted to the situation and to the purpose than many of those exhibited. The public must also regret that the leading architects of this city, whose works have elicited great admiration from visitors who are conversant with continental buildings, should not have competed for the honour as well as the premium offered. Few, however, as the number of designs is, there will probably be considerable difficulty in deciding as to which to give the preference. After all that has been written in praise of particular styles, the question of the superiority of one design to another must ultimately be referred to individual taste, about which there is no disputing. It is therefore not to be expected that the Commissioners will be unanimous in their award. The majority of visitors, who are influenced, no doubt, by showy perspectives, express their opinions that the choice will be between some four or five of the designs; but we should imagine that the selection would be made out of nine or ten, which are decidedly more eligible than the others. Fortunately, each of the three great styles of architecture—the classical, the Italian, and the Gothic—is very efficiently represented. As it would be utterly impossible, by any mere verbal description, to convey to the public an intelligible idea of the designs, we subjoin a statement of the most prominent characteristics of each of them.

"Palladio." The stipulation as to the elevations being in simple outline is violated in this design, but only to the extent of colouring with sepia one of the perspective drawings. There is no doubt that the shading adds materially to the effect of the design, but even without that aid it would be recognised as possessing very great merit. The design is Italian, and essentially palatial in its character. There is a bold, deep, rusticated basement, above which a row of Corinthian columns support a massive entablature relieved by a rich balustrade. In the upper portion of the elevation rustication is introduced with very good effect. Several towers are introduced, large but well-proportioned. The parts are arranged with such admirable skill and taste as to present an aspect of boldness and magnificence, without the slightest feeling of redundancy or extravagance. The shape of the building is oblong, the two chambers extending eastward and westward from an open court in the centre, the Government offices ranging round the building. There are altogether seven courts, each of which is ornamented by a fountain.

"Hora e Sempre." There are two designs under this motto, the one classical and the other Gothic. The classic design is extremely massive and imposing. Ranges of stately Corinthian columns, with massive entablature and pediment, approached by a broad flight of steps and crowned with a shapely octagonal tower, together with the harmony of the various members, constitute an ideal of palatial magnificence. Such a building would be a splendid ornament to the city and to the harbour. Even the perspective view, necessarily seen under great disadvantages, impresses visitors with a sense of associated strength and beauty; its effects, if realised, would of course be vastly increased. There are a few defects in the plan, such as the absence of colonnades, which might, however, be remedied if the design were adopted. In the plan the parliamentary offices are near Macquarie-street, and occupy nearly half the block, the Chambers extending parallel east and west. The harbour front is devoted to the public offices.

The Gothic design is also exceedingly handsome. It is indeed so beautiful a specimen of that style as entirely to propitiate the favour of those who are opposed to the application of the gothic to such purposes. There is a chaste richness about this design which renders it an immediate and lasting favourite with visitors. Over the grand entrance there is a massive tower, so well shaped and so richly finished as completely to put out of sight what would otherwise appear a disparaging feature—its want of height. The elevations of both of these designs are so arranged that the one set of plans will do for either of them.

"Dan York."—The architecture adopted in this design is a very close copy of the Louvre, in Paris; indeed, there are reasons for believing that the drawings have come from France. In the elevation, Corinthian columns alternate with windows with circular pediments, which, in combination with the artistic adjustment of the other parts, produce a very rich effect. Some pavilion towers are introduced, and give a finish to the profile. One of the towers, which is ascended by steps outside, affords a spacious promenade. The general arrangement of the building is very simple. The figure of the block being nearly square, it is divided into nine almost equal squares; each of these is made use of for a court, excepting the centre divisions on the east and on the west sides, the former of which is devoted to the Assembly Chamber, and the latter to the Council Chamber. Both of the Chambers are semi-circular in shape. There is, altogether, a good deal of colonnading in the design.

"I bide."—The architect of this design has violated one of the conditions of the competition, which was, that none of the elevations should be coloured. A perspective drawing of the proposed building is very cleverly coloured, giving artistic effect to an extremely beautiful design. Great admiration is bestowed upon this picture, which is not to any great extent to be attributed to the painting, as an uncoloured view of the same perspective hung up alongside, is almost equally attractive. The design is gothic, in some of its parts resembling the Doge's Palace at Venice. Several lofty Moorish towers, including a campanile, with richly decorated spires, are introduced, and the ornamentation of the pitched roofs and of the windows is equally florid. The effect of light and shade is most artistically studied in the elevation, the bold and numerous projections throwing pleasing shadows across the other portions of the structure. The plan of the building is nearly square, except that on the east side there are two wings. It is proposed also to construct another wing from the south side, to be continued round a piazza or square, the centre of which will look down Hunter-street. The Legislative Chambers are at the eastern end of the building; the interiors of these, of which neat sketches are given, are equally elaborate with the exterior. There are altogether thirteen courts, but these are of very small size, and apparently insufficient for the thorough ventilation of the building. Convenient colonnades extend between the towers.

"Res non Verba." This is a very striking classical design. The intention of the artist has evidently been to produce a stately temple, and the elevation is certainly massive and commanding. There is a general resemblance in the design to the new Town Hall at Leeds. Handsome Corinthian columns surround the building, with a pediment and spacious peristyle at the east and at the west elevations, in the centre between which rises an enormous tower, of tasteful design, but apparently out of proportion with the edifice. The columns form quite a forest round the building, being in the peristyles five deep. The tower stands in the centre of a spacious court, and is connected with the floor of the building by a gallery. Midway between the tower and the pediment at either end are corresponding domes, beneath which are circular halls, that towards the eastern side of the building being the Parliament Hall, and that to the western side the Official Hall. The former communicates with the Council Chamber on the right, and the Assembly on the left. The peristyles are ascended by broad flights of steps. The columns round the building form spacious colonnades.

"Spes." This design is in the Italian, or modern antique style, and arrests attention by its boldness and breadth of effect. The appendages in the shape of towers are few and unconspicuous, the principal of these being a low dome, almost entirely concealed within a circle of columns supporting an entablature, upon which are statues corresponding with the columns. In the plan, which is that of a double cross, the Lands and Works offices are situated in Macquarie-street, and the parliamentary buildings front the eastward. The departmental offices are situated between and separate the Parliamentary buildings from the Survey, Telegraph, Railway, Road, Harbour, and Architects' offices. The buildings are divided by four main arteries of communication, two running east and west, and two north and south; the various departments being connected by continuous colonnading, which affords access to every part under cover. By this distribution, the plan is cut up into geometrical shapes.

"Fide et Virtute." This design is in the continental Gothic, which is a mixture of Gothic and Italian. There is a lofty dome and a clock tower, and the projecting portions of the elevation are set off with overhanging and pinnacled turrets. The skill of the artist has given the building a very picturesque appearance, the mouldings and the ornamentation of the roof being extremely elaborate and beautiful. There is, however, nothing palatial in the structure. The various public offices are placed on the northern side of the building, while the southern side is devoted to the legislative chambers, which consequently occupy a very unconspicuous portion of the space.

"Sic fortis Etruria crevit." This design is in the pointed Gothic style, evidently well considered; but though neat and tasteful, it cannot be called handsome. There is considerable ornamentation about the windows and the roof, but there is an absence of the flowing lines which constitute the charm of Gothic architecture. There are several short square towers, with tapering spires, but these instead of serving, as towers should do, to relieve the monotonous aspect of the lower portions, have the effect of giving it angularity and stiffness. The principal portion of the building encloses a large court, entered from the west side, and this extends on either side of the building in the centre. The exterior buildings are mostly devoted to the public departments, and the interior block to parliamentary offices, the grand entrance to which is on the east side.

"Pnyx." This is a handsome design in the Italian style. In the elevation there is a considerable similarity to the Louvre. There is a lofty tower, consisting of six rows of columns. The design is symmetrical; a peristyle at the east elevation conducts to the grand hall, beyond which a staircase leads to another hall, on the right of which is the Council chamber, and at the left the Assembly chamber; both of these are approached through corresponding entrance courts on the western side of the building.

"England and New South Wales." These drawings are in the French Italian style, the façades somewhat resembling those of the Louvre. The absence of towers gives the elevation a heavy, flat appearance, and as a further defect, there is a deficiency of colonnades. The parliamentary buildings are towards Macquarie-street. The designs are very delicately drawn, and there are peculiarities about them which warrant the belief that they came from the continent.

"God's Providence is mine Inheritance." This is a Gothic design, exhibiting long ranges of collegiate looking buildings, not altogether destitute of beauty, but completely killed by cruel maypole towers, the height of which is in painful contrast with the lowness of the buildings. There is nothing very striking in the plan, to redeem the above defect. The architect has accompanied his plans with lithographed explanations. The building is planned in the general proportions of a double square, the smaller sides being towards Macquarie-street and the Outer Domain, and the longer towards the Inner Domain and the south. The Assembly Chamber is to be about a hundred feet by sixty, and somewhat similar in form to the English House of Commons; the galleries, instead of projecting, range behind columns which assist to support the roof. The Council Chamber is of the same size, but has smaller accommodation for members. As in the House of Commons, the seats for ladies are just behind the reporters' gallery. Each department is so arranged that all the rooms connected with it are either on the same floor or readily approached from the floor above. Respecting the style of the building, the author of the design states :—"The style adopted is that of the Gothic, of the time when England was at her zenith in the study of the arts previous to the introduction of the classic styles employing overhanging roofs, deeply recessed windows and verandahs, where the sun will have most power. In the arrangement of the fronts considerable care has been taken to present as much unity as possible, giving a sufficient number of breaks to increase effect without destroying the breadth necessary for a building that is intended to mark the prosperity and majesty of the colony which is an Englishman's boast."

"CH. C. H. S."—This is a classical design of considerable vigour and beauty. In the centre is a handsome dome, to be of solid stone, with perforations for light, relieved at the base by equestrian statues. There is a great deal of finish in the design, but it has, nevertheless, an aspect of foreignness and singularity. The architect has, apparently, a great dislike of rectangular figures. The grand entrance is semicircular, and allows for a carriage-drive through it. Beyond the grand hall, passages at oblique angles lead to the Council on one side, and to the Assembly on the other; and even the seats in the Council run diagonally from opposite corners. Why so much pains has been taken to obtain crooked corridors and drives, is not very easy to comprehend, otherwise than on the supposition that the architect may have heard that scarcely any of the public buildings in Sydney are rectangular. The plans provide for the Parliamentary offices, but make no provision whatever for the government offices. From some printed information accompanying the plans we learn that the cost of such a building would be £500,000, in English prices.

"Follower of Wren." This motto is appropriately appended to an adaptation of the architecture of St. Paul's Cathedral. The *ensemble* has much symmetrical beauty, though as compared with Wren's great work there is an absence of elaboration in some of the details. The elevation presents a double tier of windows—the lower Ionic, and the upper Corinthian—with alternately circular and triangular pediments. In the centre of the building is a handsome dome, the space beneath which divides the two Legislative Chambers. There appears in the plan a deficiency as to ventilation, and there is little colonnade communication.

"Akropolis." This is a classic design, after the model of Buckingham Palace, but it is more like the pictures of ancient Grecian temples than any modern structures. The plan is extremely simple, and, in theory at least, appropriate. The Government departments are allotted to a range of buildings almost enclosing a quadrangle, in the centre of which as the supreme tribunal—the source of all executive power and authority—is a temple for the legislature. The quadrangle opens on the east side, to afford a good view of the eastern façade of the centre building; the grand entrance from Macquarie-street is through a covered archway, formed of Ionic columns corresponding with those of the exterior block. The inner temple is nearly square, each of the four sides presenting handsome uniform façades; on the eastern and western elevations the Ionic columns and sculptured pediments are surmounted by Doric columns and pediments. It is to be regretted that the perspective view should be so small and indistinct.

"Omega."—This is a classical design, but the working out of the details is original, and a curious effect is produced. The towers are extremely plain, and add little beauty to the elevation. The shape of the plan is irregular. In the centre of the front elevation is a semicircular projection within which is the Council Chamber; a wing at the north-east corner of the plan is designed for the Assembly Chamber, the corresponding north-west wing is devoted to some of the public offices. On the ground plan there are, on the south side, three long parallel courts, separating portions of the building that are assigned either to a department or a sub-department, but built over by the upper storey. The projections on the elevation are faced with colonnades formed of Corinthian columns.

"Si je puis."—This is rather a pretentious classical design, but the general effect is not pleasing. The pagoda-like towers with its fantastic spire, as also the smaller towers, present a gaudy, but not an ornamental appearance. A number of columns are introduced merely for effect, and there is a palpable want of solidity and massiveness in the composition. The Legislative Chambers extend parallel with each other across the narrow part of the building, the library and the reading-room being between the two; and generally the offices seem too close together.

"Mars."—A very curious design, which may be called a Gothic extravaganza. A number of lofty pinnacles and buttresses give the façade a rather imposing appearance. The roof is of immense size, having some half-dozen tiers of clerestory windows, and buttresses. How this towering hall, or Hotel de Ville, could give accommodation to the departmental and parliamentary staff, it is difficult to divine, there being no ground plans or other particulars to supply the information.

"Utility."—There is nothing very remarkable in this design. It is gothic, but of no particular period; plain, but not altogether devoid of beauty.

"Ἀθηνη."—This is a classical design, but the drawings are rough and unfinished, and do not appear to have been sent with a view to competition.

"Figure—Pen in a scroll."—The same may be said of this production which is even more crude than that just mentioned, though evidently the work of a practical builder.

The designs are to be exhibited for a week longer. It is probable that the Commissioners will make the award before the departure of the next mail.

No less than 469 applications have been made for publicans' licenses in the Sydney district. The number of confectioners' licenses applied for is but eleven.

The store of Mr. William Piper, at Cassilis, has been broken into and cash cheques and two watches—valued altogether at nearly £100—have been stolen.

Another attempt has been made to rob the Mudgee mail, the driver having been fired at.

The inspecting field officer of the Volunteer force has confirmed the recent appointments of non-commissioned officers in the Rifles.

A horse attached to a dogcart in Phillip-street on Saturday took fright, and brought the vehicle in violent contact with one of the pillars of Mr. Clark's house in Elizabeth-street. The dogcart was overturned, and nearly shattered to pieces. A man named Boland, who was in it, was severely bruised, but no bones were broken.

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POLITICAL SUMMARY.

The session of Parliament was brought to a close on the 10th instant, without the passing of either of the two important Government measures—the Land Bill and the Upper House Bill—for which the public have been long agitating and waiting. To whatever causes this misfortune may be attributed, it is not owing to indifference on the part of either Chamber, as both of them during the last few weeks of the session increased the number and the length of their sittings, and have managed to pass or otherwise dispose of several important measures.

When we published our last Monthly Summary, the Crown Lands Alienation Bill, having being passed by the Assembly and sent up to the Council, was being considered in committee by the nominees; and the Occupation Bill had been read a second time in that House. Mr. Robertson had resigned his seat in the Assembly, and had gone into the Council to take charge of his bills. The measures were very fully and fairly discussed in the Council; and although Mr. Deas Thomson and the other leading members of the Opposition were averse to free selection before survey, deferred payments, and some of the other features of the bill, they agreed not to offer any opposition to the provisions in favour of which so decided an expression of public opinion had been pronounced; but upon the various other points they were not disposed to give way, and, consequently, being supported by a large majority of the members, they carried a number of amendments in both bills. These amendments had chiefly in view the protection of the pastoral occupants in the remote interior, who in taking up new runs had exposed themselves to great hardships, and had mainly contributed to opening up the country; it being contended that these occupants were entitled to longer leases than the Government proposed to give to them, and that they should be exempted from the operation of free selection, as the Government could at any time make what reserves were found to be required for settlement. The Council also increased the free selectors' deposit from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and refused to allow them unlimited credit. They further refused to limit the pre-emptive right to six hundred and forty acres in a block; and extended the leases in the unsettled districts from five to ten years. The bills on being returned from the Council, nearly all their amendments, except those upon immaterial points, were rejected by the Assembly. On the Alienation Bill being again sent back to the Council, in the hope of effecting a settlement of this long-vexed question, the Council agreed to forego some of their alterations, but refused to give way upon the questions as to what lands were to be exempted from free selection, and as to the amount of the free selector's deposit. Mr. Robertson, finding he could not have his way upon every point, declined to go any further with the measure until he had conferred with his colleagues. As the Council had then only two days longer to exist, it was proposed that they should sit all the next day, to get through if possible with the bill; but to this Mr. Robertson objected, professedly because it would be personally inconvenient to his colleagues, but really because so doing would spoil the game the Government had determined on playing. It was then still open to the Government to obtain a conference between the two Houses; had this been done, there is reason to believe that the few remaining points of difference would have been mutually conceded; the Council being equally desirous with the Assembly of getting the bill passed, and being fully prepared to yield on every point except where the provision threatened irreparable injury to the pastoral interest. The Government, however, decided on the rough and reckless expedient of swamping the Council with persons nominated merely for the purpose of passing the Land Bill; accordingly, by soliciting in every direction, and, after a number of refusals, they prevailed on twenty-one persons to take their seats for the two remaining days, and to do their bidding in overpowering the refractory Opposition. The new members were in attendance at the hour of meeting; but the intention of the Government being known, the President, on taking the chair, at once resented the indignity with which the House had been treated by resigning his office, and walked out of the Chamber, followed by all the members of the Opposition—sixteen in number, who, with four others, resigned their seats the same day. The consequence of this step was, that no further meeting of the Council could take place, as their existence terminated immediately afterwards. In their letter to the Governor, resigning their seats, the twenty members complained that the appointment of a number of members, for the avowed purpose of coercing the majority of the Council was a dangerous and unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative, and put an end to the power of deliberation. Feeling this, it was natural that they should resist the threatened coercion, and thereby frustrate the bold policy of the Ministry. The dissolution of one chamber necessarily brought the session to a close, and Parliament was prorogued the next day by proclamation.

By having recourse to filling the Council with their partisans, in order to force their land bill through that House, it is clear that the Government did not anticipate that the Opposition would take such a prompt and dignified step; and they were therefore rather disconcerted by the refusal of the Opposition to submit to the insult offered them. The general opinion of the proceeding was, that clever as the Government conceived their stratagem to be, they had been for once outwitted.

Of the twenty-one new nominees, some four had held seats in the Assembly and one in the Council, but scarcely any of the others were known to have taken part in politics, or even to have expressed any opinion publicly on the land question; and neither in position, in ability, nor in public respect could they for a moment be compared with those whose deliberations they were appointed to stifle. It has been intimated that these impromptu senators have a presumptive right to life nominations; and little as the majority of them are qualified for legislative duties, the Government will probably not scruple to make use of them in passing their Land Bills and also their Upper House Bill. It is, however, quite possible that, as was the case with some of their former nominations, these new nominees may, on taking their seats, have too much self-respect to be the mere creatures of the Government, and may independently exercise their deliberative functions, in materially amending, or even in rejecting, the measures brought before them. It is probable that scarcely any of the members of the Opposition in the late Council would accept seats in a House so constituted, or, indeed, in any House nominated by the present Government.

Since his return to the colony a month since, Mr. Wentworth has not taken any part in public life; but at a dinner given in his honour, at the Australian Club, he expressed strong reprobation of the changes which had been made in his Constitution Act both by the English Government and by the Colonial Legislature. He stated that he approved of Mr. Robertson's Land Bill as amended by the Legislative Council, and that he trusted that Sir John Young would use great discretion in the selection he made of life nominees.

The Ministerial measure for constructing the new Upper House on an elective basis was, after a lengthy discussion in the Legislative Council, thrown out by a majority of twenty-three to six. The bill, it will be remembered, provided for the election of thirty members under universal suffrage, with no restriction as to property qualification, the House not, however, to be liable to dissolution at the pleasure of the Government. All that was urged in favour of the measure by the Attorney-General, Mr. Robertson, and their two or three supporters, was, that the duty of nominating an Upper House was a responsibility which ought not to be thrown upon any Government, that public opinion had been unmistakably declared in favour of an elective Upper Chamber, and that the bill had been passed by a large majority in the Assembly. Some of the numerous grounds of objection to the measure were, that a Chamber so constituted, being a mere *fac simile* of the Lower House, would be liable to exactly the same influences as acted upon that Chamber, and that it could not, therefore, present any check to hasty legislation, and that there was no precedent in any other country for the establishment of such a pure democracy. Quotations were made from the most eminent writers on constitutional government, to show the necessity of having a second Chamber, to revise the hasty measures passed by the popular branch of the Legislature, and also of there being an essential dissimilarity in constitution between the two Houses. No authority whatever was adduced to justify the Government measure, except the popular demand for an elective Upper House. Several members of the Council who voted against the bill, were in favour of the principle of election, but could not give their support to a measure which provided merely for the representation of numerical majorities, especially on finding that it would be impossible in the time remaining to carry out such a modification of the elective principle as would meet the acknowledged requirements of a second Chamber.

A bill for regulating the introduction of the Chinese, which had been introduced into the Assembly by a private member—Mr. Lucas—and had there excited lengthy and wearisome discussions, was thrown out by the Council on the motion for the second reading. The principal provisions of the bill were, the imposition of £10 a head on every Chinaman arriving in the colony, and the regulation that no ship arriving with Chinese immigrants should carry more than one passenger to every twenty tons. It was not from the first supposed that the Council would pass a measure which was even more harsh and oppressive than the one that they refused two years ago. The course which they then took was influenced by the evidence given before a select committee, and which entirely refuted all the vague accusations as to the immorality and the filthy diseased condition of the Chinese: and with no refutatory evidence before them, and with no single argument in support of the measure except the furious prejudice existing out of doors against the Chinese, no other course was open to them than to reject it. The measure, though nominally one for regulating the immigration of the Chinese, was shown to be intended to prohibit that immigration, and was affirmed to be at variance with the treaty entered into between China and Great Britain, which gave to the Chinese access to every part of the British dominion.

Amongst the few other important measures which managed to pass through both Houses before the abrupt close of the session, was a bill for the regulation of the gold-fields. One of the principal provisions of this measure was the authority given to the gold commissioners to set apart particular portions of the gold-fields for Chinese and other aliens—a practice which they had frequently adopted, but without any justification except that of its necessity, in order to preserve peace upon the gold-fields. Other clauses provided for constituting tribunals to settle disputes amongst the miners.

The question of the separation of the Clarence River district from New South Wales having been taken up in England by Dr. Lang and Mr. M. H. Marsh, resolutions were carried in both the Assembly and the Council deprecating any further separation of the northern portion of this colony as incompatible with the Constitution Act, and as likely to be highly injurious to the colony.

Both Houses also agreed to an address to be forwarded to the Queen praying that the title of Governor-General might not be withheld from her Majesty's representative in the colony, it having been enjoyed by his Excellency's two immediate predecessors. The limitation of Sir John Young's appointment to Governor-in-Chief in her Majesty's commission, received by the last mail, was the occasion of sending a petition which will, it is by some persons expected, be complied with.

The question of Government emigration has been again the subject of discussion in both Houses. During a recent session the vote for assisted emigration was refused, and a stop was thereupon temporarily put to emigration. A motion was, a few weeks ago, made in the Assembly for granting the sum of £100,000 for renewing the system; it was strongly opposed by those members who held that no more people ought to be imported at the public expense until those at present idle obtained employment, and that Government immigration prejudiced the interests of colonial artizans. An amendment for reducing the amount to £50,000, and for restricting it to assisted emigration, was passed. A bill for carrying the resolution into effect subsequently passed through both Houses. In connexion with that measure, the Assembly agreed upon the motion of Mr. Parkes to a vote of £5000 for the expenses of lecturers and agents in Great Britain and Ireland, to represent the capabilities of the colony, with a view to inducing voluntary emigration. Soon after the vote was passed, the Government offered the commissionerships to Mr. Parkes and Mr. Dalley, who have accepted the appointments, and will leave Sydney immediately for England. They will probably be absent from the colony about eighteen months.

The cost of these measures for promoting voluntary and assisted emigration—£55,000—will be raised by loan. Another loan—of £113,000—has been authorised by Parliament to be raised for public works.

Parliament was prorogued in the first instance to the 27th instant, but subsequently to the 18th June. As the proclamation does not make any reference to the despatch of business it is inferred that there will be a further prorogation.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who had been nominated to the Legislative Council on the 10th of May, but who were prevented from taking their seats in consequence of the adjournment of the House:—Dr. Dickson, Waverley; Mr. James Byrnes, Parramatta; Mr. George Oakes, Parramatta; Mr. James Taylor, Morpeth; Mr. A. B. Portus, Morpeth; Mr. George Leary, Campbelltown; Captain Rowland Broadhurst Hill, Liverpool; Mr. W. B. Dalley, barrister; Mr. John Dawson, solicitor; Mr. John Williams, cooper; Mr. James Murphy, late Mayor; Mr. George Thornton, wine merchant; Mr. J. G. Waller, wine merchant; Mr William Hardy, solicitor; Mr. William Hellyer, solicitor; Mr. W. Day, boat builder; Mr. George Graham, gentleman; Mr. E. S. Hill, gentleman; Mr. James Giles, squatter; Mr. Charles Richardson, gentleman; and Mr. William Innes.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

Once more has the current of affairs changed in this unhappy colony, the events of the past month giving a promise of anything but a satisfactory solution of the Maori difficulty. Scarcely had the flag of truce been exchanged, and the terms on which only would peace be based, been issued to the Maories, than intelligence of such a character was brought from Waikato by the Niger that Governor Sir T. Gore Brown, who had arrived in Taranaki for the purpose of himself conducting the peace negotiations, considered himself called upon at once to return to Auckland. What that information was has not transpired; but that it must have been of the highest importance is evident from the hasty departure of the Governor, and the hurried transfer of troops from the scene of their late struggles to what is expected to be the ground of a still more deadly strife. It has been rumoured that certain friendly natives have given a kind of half-hint that mischief is brewing in the north, in reference to the Maori king movement. The point at issue during the recent struggle, being the right of ownership to a comparatively small portion of land, may have been regarded by the cunning Maories as too narrow a one to enlist a large portion of their fellow savages in the cause, and thus a broader, or as it may be termed with them, a national ground, may have been selected on which to base the contest in the future. Such a one was ready to their hand in the Maori king movement, which has been exceedingly popular, even amongst many tribes friendly to the English; whilst in striking a blow for nationality they at once bring over waverers to their side, and even enlist the sympathies of those amongst their countrymen most favourable to the *pakeha*. That Governor Brown was anxious also on his part to get this minor matter off his hands is evident from the very easy terms he offered to Hapurona and Ngatiawa. These were published in our last summary, but for the better explanation of what has since transpired it may be as well to repeat them. They are as follow:—

1. The investigation of the title, and the survey of the land at Waitara to be continued and completed without interruption.
2. Every man to be permitted to state his claims without interference, and any decision or the decision of such persons as I shall appoint to be conclusive.
3. All the land in the possession of her Majesty's forces belonging to those who have borne arms against her Majesty to be disposed of by me as I may think fit.
4. All guns belonging to the Government to be returned.
5. All plunder taken from the settlers to be forthwith restored.
6. Ngatiawa who have borne arms against the Government must submit to the Queen and to the authority of the law, and not resort to force for the redress of wrongs, real or imaginary.
7. As I did not use force for the acquisition of land, but for the vindication of the law and for the protection of her Majesty's native subjects in the exercise of their just rights, I shall divide the land, which I have stated my intention to dispose of, amongst its former owners, but I shall reserve the sites of the blockhouses and redoubts and a small piece of land round each for the public use, and shall exercise the right of making roads through the Waitara district.
8. In conformity with the declaration made on the 29th of November, 1859, the rights of those who may prove their title to any part of the piece of land at Waitara will be respected.

These terms were considered to be so exceedingly favourable to the insurgents, that great excitement was caused amongst the Taranaki settlers by their publication; and a public meeting was called upon the subject, at which a deputation to confer with the Governor was appointed. The interview took place, and the result of the conference was, that the public excitement was allayed by the statements of his Excellency; that the insurgent tribes were not all to be treated alike, but that there would be different terms for each; that substantial justice for Taranaki was included in his arrangements; and that British law would be enforced in all cases without distinction of race.

Hapurona, Wi Kingi's fighting chief, with his followers at once accepted the terms offered by the Government; but his chief, Kingi, though he declared that the words of the Government were clear and unmistakeable, yet wished definitely to make peace first and then to discuss terms afterwards. This being refused to him, Kingi at once started for Waikato, under the belief, no doubt, that in the midst of that numerous and warlike tribe, he will be in a better position to treat with the Governor, than when relying solely on his own small and daily diminishing following.

With regard to the Waikatos, the moment the flags of truce were exchanged, they marched off the ground and into their own country, without asking for any terms, or waiting for any to be offered to them. It is hardly to be imagined that they expect the Government will allow them to invade a neighbouring district, commit overt acts of rebellion, and then permit them when tired to take refuge in their own homes as in a sanctuary. So far from being regarded as a confession of defeat, the drawing off of the Waikatos, with shouts and songs and volleys from their guns, is regarded by those who best know the Maori character as amounting to nothing more than "a confession that for the present they are tired of fighting, and, being short of ammunition, and probably of flour, sugar, and tobacco, they have gone home to recruit their energies, and wait till the inclination for fighting revives again. So far from calling out 'Peace' when there is no peace, and declaring the war to be at an end, its speedy transfer to some fresh locality, and its renewal on a larger scale, and with greater activity, is to be expected."

It is with this powerful tribe—powerful not merely by its own numbers, and the importance of its chiefs, but also by its many and close connections with other tribes—that Governor Brown will now have to deal, unhampered, happily, by the minor question which though the ostensible was not the real *casus belli*. Their tactics, however, are daily becoming more clear, information coming in from time to time of efforts made by their envoys to enlist other tribes in their cause. The last news from Wanganui informs us that Rewi, the Waikato chief, and Anaru, a Ngatiawa, and some other natives from your province, came down to Waitotara to see Abraham and the Ngarauru tribe about the land sold to the Government between Kai-Iwi and Waitotara rivers, and persuaded them to return the instalment of £500 paid to them by Mr. M'Lean Abraham and his people have agreed to do so, and to give over the land in question to the king, to whom they have given in their adherence. With regard to the other tribes in the Wanganui district, some idea of the feeling prevalent amongst them may be gathered from the fact that a war party of some three or four hundred Ngatiraukawas and Ngatiawas were on their way up to Waitara the other day, from Manawatu and other parts, and were stopped on hearing that peace had been made. They are only waiting to join the first party who may engage in hostilities with the Government, be they who they may, Ngatiruanuis, Waikatos, or other tribes. The Ngatiraukawas were going up to avenge the death of Paora. The natives up the river, and to the south—in fact, in all parts—are now stanch Kingites, and ignore the existence of the Queen altogether; and should war break out again in consequence of the Waikatos refusing to lower their flag and give up their king, the whole of the king's adherents are certain to rise all over the island. A great deal of excitement prevails amongst the natives in the North, and little reliance is to be placed on the report of the pacific intentions expressed by them at the meeting lately held at Waihau. Their real object at that meeting was to discuss privately amongst themselves the mode of co-operation with the Waikatos, and to ascertain upon how many of their people they could rely in case active measures should be determined on. They are now, it is said, in constant correspondence with William Thompson, and, on the word being given by him, are prepared to leave the Thames, and collect in one of the tributaries of the Waikato River. The subsequent movements would depend upon circumstances; but the practicability of aggressive measures has been spoken of rather openly. Great efforts are being made by the natives in the district to obtain munitions of war, and only on last Sunday week a chief who had taken a very prominent part in the Waihau conference offered a resident at Coromondel between thirty and forty pounds for sixty boxes of percussion caps, and expressed himself ready to give even more if the money was thought insufficient.

To the Taranaki and Ngatiruanui, the tribes to whom the whole of the burnings, and plunderings, and murders are attributable, the following have been offered as the basis of peace:—

(1) Entire submission to the Queen and the Law.
(2) All plunder now in your possession to be forthwith given up, and compensation made for that which is not returned, and for property destroyed and injured.
(3) That all mails shall be permitted to pass without interruption, and the mail-carriers protected.
(4) That people, goods, and cattle shall be allowed to pass without molestation.

The grave offence of killing unarmed settlers and children is one against the Queen and the law, and will not be overlooked. Whenever those men who are charged with having committed that offence are taken by the officers of justice they will be tried, and the law will declare whether they are guilty, and if guilty, what punishment they shall suffer.

These were the tribes who occupied the country round about New Plymouth, cutting off and murdering every straggler from the town or camp, burning and destroying the settlers' property, and subsequently marching off in in triumph with a long train of live stock and baggage, the proceeds of their marauding propensities. Tamihana, and some others of the Pukitapu tribe, were anxious to come in under the terms offered to Ngatiawa, but on their approaching the town, the residents were immediately up in arms, and protested violently against the impropriety of allowing such mild terms to men guilty of so many and such heinous offences. So great was the feeling displayed that had they entered the town as they proposed they would have assuredly been sacrificed to the burning indignation of the settlers. Warned of this by some friendly natives from the town, Tamihana and his followers quickly retreated, and remain now at Mataitawa, although there is no absolute impediment to their coming in under the terms accepted by Hapirona.

With regard to the Taranakis, W. Kingi Makatea, of Umuroa, and Arama Karaka—leading chiefs of that tribe, wish to accept the Governor's terms. A large meeting has been held, at which the tribe generally concurred with these chiefs, but a section residing at Warea are dissentients. They are busy collecting cattle and horses and sheep taken from the settlers, with a view to their restoration.

The Ngatiruanuis refuse to enter into negotiations, preferring to wait the issue of events at Waikato; a similar reason actuates the dissentient section of the Taranakis. They have since assumed a position that renders their feeling towards the Government unequivocal.

The mail despatched since the cessation of hostilities to Wanganui by one of Hapurona's men passed through the Taranaki district, and, on reaching Katatauru, Waimate, was stopped by Tamati Oraukawa, a Ngatiruanui chief. The mailman was ordered to return forthwith to town, and informed that if the authorities despatched another mail it would be taken and destroyed. The Ngatiruanuis also intimated that neither Europeans nor stock belonging to them would be permitted to pass through their districts.

In the meantime, whilst no one regards the present cessation of hostilities in the light of a permanent peace, it is admitted that it will be attended by good results; first, by breaking the league between the Ngatiawas and the Waikatos, since the latter have not only had all the European plunder, but have carried off every valuable of their allies, thus leaving the Ngatiawas worse off than before, and consequently in no very friendly spirit; second, by the treaty with Hapurona, or treaty of Waitara, as it is called, the Maori is made to recognise the law as a power to be submitted to and obeyed without question, and from this one tribe the recognition may be extended to all; and third, the Governor has now his hands free, with his enemies known and in face, and can deal in a practical and unmistakeable manner with the Waikatos, and their long cherished hope of a Maori sovereignty.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

In common with the sister colonies, New South Wales is now making preparations with the view of being duly represented at the forthcoming Great Industrial Exhibition, to be held in London early next year. Commissioners were appointed to make the necessary arrangements some weeks since, and in the course of the late session a sum of money was voted by Parliament for the purpose of enabling them to discharge satisfactorily the duty which has been entrusted to them. Although we cannot hope that our exhibits will be either so numerous or so attractive as those of many of the older countries that will be represented on the occasion, we shall nevertheless be able to make such a display as will render the vast resources and importance of the colony more generally known to the people of the old world. At the period of the last Great Exposition in 1851, the Australian colonies, it is generally admitted, did not assume that prominent position which they were entitled to amongst the dependencies of the Empire; and younger and less important colonies had the credit of surpassing us in almost every department, with the exception of the great staple products—wool, tallow, and gold. This arose, however, not so much from inability on our part to furnish a proper display, as from the circumstance that these colonies were then suffering under one of those visitations of commercial depression which occasionally throw a cloud over their prosperity. And, although we are not just now in a very gratifying position as regards our monetary and commercial prospects, still, our resources having in the interval been largely developed, there is no reason why we should not endeavour to provide for an adequate representation at the coming exhibition, whether the attempt be made by each colony on its own account, or whether, as has been suggested, united action be taken for the representation of Australasia as a whole. At any rate, it is highly desirable that we of the parent colony should not miss this second opportunity of bringing prominently under notice the advantages of New South Wales as regards the variety of its resources, the richness of its soil, and the salubrity of its climate. Practical information of this kind will do much towards removing many erroneous impressions that prevail, and will, moreover, have the effect of inducing intending emigrants to direct their attention to this part of the world, in preference, perhaps, to Canada or the Cape. Nothing, in fact, will tend more to the successful issue of the mission undertaken by our immigration lecturers (Messrs Parkes and Dalley) than a proper display of our products at the coming World's Fair. We must not rest content with a mere display of nuggets and gold-dust. We must make intending emigrants and the world generally acquainted with the fact that gold is by means our only or our most important product. On the contrary, we hope to make known that the very land which is thus yielding glittering treasure from its bosom, supports upon its surface cattle and sheep as fine as any in the world, fattened upon the natural grasses. We must also show that we have timber fitted for all the purposes of man—cedars as handsome as the mahogany of England, and hardwood far more enduring than the oak and teak of the old world. We can also make known the fact (which, by the way, has been questioned on more than one occasion) that we have coal of the best description; that copper and iron exists in abundance, and that our mountains and valleys hold concealed rich deposits of lead and other minerals. Of diamonds, rubies, and precious stones, it will be in our power to make a most attractive display; and, descending to more material matters, in wheat and other cereals we shall have no need to feel ashamed, even though we be met with the competition of those two greater prolific granaries, South America and California. And then we have our colonial wines, our wools, our tallow, our oils, our preserved meats, our tobacco, our cotton, our tweed-cloths, our leather,—while in many departments of human industry and handicraft, our workmen and manufacturers will be able to show that, although few in number, they are not at all behind the age. In short, with such an exhibition as we *ought to make* for our emigration lecturers to point to, they should have but little trouble in convincing their auditors in England that New South Wales is a most eligible field for the employment of capital, and beyond all doubt one of the very best poor man's countries in the world. The Commissioners have entered upon their duty with zeal; and with the assistance furnished by Parliament, and the co-operation of the public, there is no reason to fear but that we shall have our claims and our resources properly put forth at the coming Exhibition of all Nations in 1862. Touching the proposed united action of the colonies, the *South Australian Register* (from whom the suggestion originally emanated) makes the following well-timed remarks in a late issue:—

"The advantage to be obtained from it would be the co-operation in London amongst the agents of the several colonies would no doubt lead to more suitable arrangements for the representation of Australasia as a whole than would be secured by isolated exertions. It must not follow, of course, that one colony shall be swallowed up in another, nor need there be even any confusion as to the products of the various provinces. The point first of all desirable is to secure the best possible position for the whole of Australia, and this having been done, the representatives of the several colonies might be safely left to give prominence to such sub-departments as the colonists may supply them with means to furnish."

The New South Wales Commission consists of the following gentlemen, viz.:—President, his Excellency the Governor Sir John Young, Bart.; the Hon. the Speaker, T. A. Murray; Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.; Sir William Macarthur, Knt.; Mr. Charles Kemp, Mr. John Campbell, Captain Ward, Mr. R. J. Want, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, F.G.S., Mr. T. S. Mort, and Mr. A. W. Scott, secretary, Mr. Sedgwick Cowper. For the purpose of discharging their functions effectually and systematically, the Commission has divided itself into four sectional committees, each taking supervision of a distinct department—the sub-division being represented under the following heads:—I. Animal products. II. Mineral products. III. Vegetable products. IV. Arts, manufactures, and miscellaneous articles. The sum placed at the disposal of the Commission is £8000 in all, being £3000 for general purposes, and £5000 supplementary vote for gold purchases. They will commence receiving exhibits on the 1st June next, and purpose holding a local exhibition in the colony during the first week in October, at which it is their intention to award first and second-class premiums to all articles of merit coming within any of the above departments. After being submitted to the inspection of the public, the whole of the exhibits will be forwarded to London about November, in charge of some competent and responsible persons who will arrange for their reception and subsequent display in London.

RAILWAYS.

The session of Parliament has terminated without any decision being arrived at as to the mode in which further railway extensions are to be carried out. The question has, on two or three occasions, been cursorily debated in the Assembly, where a motion has been passed affirming the desirability of continuing the present trunk railways to Goulburn, to Bathurst, and to Armidale as soon as possible. That resolution was only regarded as asserting the abstract proposition that railway lines to those places would be very advantageous, and not as committing the Assembly to the appropriations of the enormous sums which their construction would involve. The general expression of opinion among the members was, however, unmistakeably in favour of railways, as distinguished from the tramways recommended in a ministerial estimate a few months ago. The details of that proposal were never submitted to the Assembly, and the Minister for Works recently admitted that some further information which the Government had obtained on the subject tended to throw doubt upon the superiority of their scheme. Mr. Arnold, however, asserted that the horse railway scheme was his own, and not that of the late Governor-General, as had been commonly reported. No tangible promise was given as to what would be the policy of the Government with regard to railway extension, except the intimation that estimates and other information were in course of preparation, and that early next session they would be prepared with some practicable scheme of railway extension. The subject of internal communication has also been taken up in a very energetic manner by the citizens, and a numerous and influential meeting was held a few days since, with a view to urge the Government to carry out some immediate and practicable remedy for the injuries which all classes are suffering from the wretched state of the highways into the interior. The object of the promoters of the meeting, was to recommend the construction of horse tramways, and the resolutions drawn up embodied that recommendation. The statements of the speakers in behalf of tramways were loudly applauded; but they called forth speakers on the other side, who contended that horse tramways would be as costly as railways, and that their adoption would be a retrograde movement. The subject was discussed till a late hour, and before any resolutions could be passed calling on the Government to construct horse tramways, an adjournment of the meeting was carried, and no second meeting has yet been convened. There has been a great deal of correspondence upon the railway question in the newspapers, and numbers of suggestions have been thrown out for meeting the difficulty, but few of these are approved of by any but their authors; and the opinion of the ablest and most experienced engineers would appear to be in favour of the most economic description of locomotive railways, or, in the event of the cost of such lines being beyond what the Legislature are disposed to vote, of macadamised roads, which are estimated to cost from £1500 to £2500 per mile, according to circumstances.

The lines contracted for by Sir M. Peto and Co. are in some portions in a very forward condition; but though the twenty-six months, within which nearly all the works were to have been completed, will in a few days have expired, there are at present no signs that any of the extensions will open for many months to come. We have before reported that the differences between the contractors and the Government, and which were alleged to have caused the delay with the works, have been settled; but for some cause or other they appear not yet to have been formally ratified. Under that arrangement the period for finishing the lines was considerably extended, so as to allow ample time for their completion. From the progress already made with the works, it seems likely that the western extension will be finished about the end of this year, but that neither the southern nor the northern extensions will be ready for opening much before the end of next year. The total number of men employed upon the three extensions is about a thousand, exclusive of those engaged in procuring or obtaining the timber for the bridges and fences. Advices were received by the last mail of the receipt in London of the order for the iron work of the Menangle bridge; by the next mail it is expected that intelligence will be received of the execution of the order

The heavy rains which occurred three or four weeks since caused another temporary interruption to the traffic on the line between Liverpool and Campbelltown. This extension, the plans for which were prepared before the arrival of the present Engineer-in-Chief, was constructed at a cheap rate, in consequence of the extremely level character of the country. This circumstance, which was considered so advantageous at the time the line was laid out, has since proved a great disadvantage. For the first two years after the line was opened, the works withstood several heavy rains, but the unprecedented floods of last year caused extensive damage to the bridges and embankments, destroying the brick piers of two of the viaducts, and washing away the ballast from under the sleepers for a considerable distance. The two viaducts were speedily replaced by temporary bridges, that have withstood all the subsequent heavy floods; but neither of the permanent structures is yet finished. At one of these viaducts the line has been raised seven feet, so as to be above the level of the highest of last year's floods. At a part of the line nearer Campbelltown, where the low embankment has during each of the recent floods given way before the accumulated stream which rushed over it, a long pile bridge is about to be constructed, so as to provide a sufficient water way in the event of the recurrence of the disasters floods which, from their recent frequency, may almost be looked upon as periodical.

The promoters of a short railway line between Morpeth and East Maitland, there to connect with the Great Northern line, were unable to get their Incorporation Bill passed through Parliament before the session closed, partly owing to the late period at which it was introduced, but more directly to the persistent obstruction offered to the measure by four or five members of the Assembly. The chief ground of their opposition was, that the line would be a competing one with that from Maitland to Newcastle, and would therefore, if successful, injure the traffic on the Government railway. This objection was completely answered by the fact, that although the railway had been open to Maitland for more than four years, almost the whole of the goods traffic between the Hunter River district and Sydney had passed through Morpeth. Having opposed the formation of the line by the Government, the opponents of the bill were very justly accused of a dog-in-the-manger policy, in not allowing private enterprise to carry it out. However, the result of their determined opposition was, the temporary shelving of the bill, and the consequent delay of a very important public undertaking. As the bill was supported at each division in the Assembly by very large majorities it will no doubt be reintroduced, and passed early next session. The result of a railway enterprise, commenced and carried through entirely by private capital, is looked forward to with considerable interest, as in the event of its returning a moderate interest it will probably stimulate the projection of small feeding lines between the larger towns or agricultural districts, and the three trunk railways into the interior.

The construction of a tramway along Pitt-street to connect the present railway terminus at Redfern with the Circular Quay, has been authorised by both Houses of Parliament, and will shortly be carried out. A delay of several weeks must elapse before the work can be commenced, as the carriages and rails for the tramway have been ordered from England, and had not been shipped at our last dates. The carriages, of which only two have been ordered, are precisely similar to those adopted by Mr. Train upon the street railways in England. The rails are the most recent improvement; the upper and the lower sides are alike, and can be reversed when desirable; in the one case the raised portion of the rail meets the edge and the flange of the wheel, and in the other it fits into a groove prepared for it in the timber supports. The rails are laid upon longitudinal logs which again rest upon transverse sleepers placed at short intervals, the rails being secured in their places by spikes driven through the logs and clenched at the bottoms of the sleepers. The elevation of the rails above the level of the roadway would appear to be unavoidable, but the height of the obstruction will be only an inch and a half. There must necessarily be some inconveniences attending the construction of a tramway in so narrow a street, but these are likely to be compensated by the advantage of having the railway carried through the heart of the city to the spot where most of the foreign vessels receive and discharge their cargoes. The line will be nearly a mile and a half in length, and is to be worked by horse-power. As there are only three trains starting from and three arriving in Sydney after ten o'clock in the morning, there is no reason to apprehend much danger of collision or much interruption to traffic from the passing of a short train through Pitt-street only six times a day.

COUNTRY WORKS.

The passing of the Appropriation Act during the past month has enabled the Government to take steps for carrying out the public works in the interior, authorised by Parliament, and it is probable that many of these will shortly be commenced

The weather has during the past month been very unfavourable for works upon the roads, heavy floods having occurred, necessarily interrupting the repairs. Nearly all the contracts taken under the vote of 1860 are completed, and a number of new contracts have been taken. The bridge over the Murray at Albury is in an advanced state, and will be finished in August. Bridges over the Hume at Yass, and over the Duck River on the Parramatta Road, have been contracted for, and will shortly be commenced. A large amount of work has been done at Bargo Brush, and the road has been greatly improved. The Commissioner for Roads is at present laying out the new road from Bowenfels to Mudgee, which will hereafter form part of the Western Main Road.

A number of gaols, court-houses, and other buildings are in progress in the interior under the Colonial Architect's department. Most of these are being carried out under a vote of £25,000, passed last year for works required by the establishment of district courts. A similar sum having been voted during the late session, additional buildings will shortly be commenced, the amount to be distributed according to a schedule. The buildings at present in various stages of forwardness are—court-houses at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, Tamworth, and Gundagai; gaols at Braidwood, Albury, Grafton, and Wagga Wagga; court and watch houses at Nowra, Ulladulla, Pambula, and Lismore; and watchhouses at Penrith and Bowenfels. The police station at Newcastle is finished; a court-house at Morpeth has been tendered for a second time, and the tenders have been found too high; fresh tenders for a court-house at Nimitbille, and for additions to the gaol at Singleton, are being advertised for; and a contract has been taken for additions to the gaol at Gundagai; a contract has been taken for a pilot-station at Moruya; and tenders have been advertised for a mounted patrol barrack at Goulburn.

The Colonial architect is also directing the erection of telegraph stations at Albury, West Maitland, Newcastle, Goulburn, Windsor, and Bathurst. These buildings comprise offices for the telegraph, and also residences for the station masters; most of them are nearly completed.

Several works of importance are in progress, or are about to be commenced at the principal rivers and harbours along the coast, by the Engineer for Harbours. The public wharf at Newcastle is already nearly nine hundred feet in length, and is being extended at either end; to the east there is a length of two hundred feet yet to finish. The sum of £5000 was voted last session for the further extension of the wharf; the work has been tendered for, and the tenders are now under consideration. A steam crane, cast for the purpose at Messrs. Napier's foundry, is being fixed upon the new wharf for the convenience of the coal companies loading vessels at the wharf. The sum of £5000 voted for the construction of a breakwater upon the northern bank, being now available, that work will be immediately proceeded with. It is intended to construct on the north bank inside the harbour a small timber wharf, and to connect it by a railway about a quarter of a mile in length, with the spot from which the breakwater is to be carried. Vessels arriving at Newcastle with ballast will deposit it at the wharf, upon which it will be carried along the railway and form the breakwater. It is estimated that the vessels coming to Newcastle for coal deposit about five thousand tons of ballast in a year. No precise length is, we believe, fixed for the breakwater, but the work will be carried on by an annual vote, and will probably extend over a number of years. The benefit, however, of the breakwater in checking the constant drift of sand from the northern bank filling up the harbour will, in a short time, be realised.

At the Moruya River works will shortly be commenced for the improvement of the navigation, the sum of £5000 having been voted by the Legislature. These works will consist of stone dykes constructed principally of ballast, for the conveyance of which a short railway will be laid down. The improvements at the Clarence and the Richmond rivers having been authorised by Parliament, will soon be commenced. The urgent necessity for works for the improvement of the navigation of the Clarence and the Moruya rivers has lately been experienced by the injuries sustained by steamers being stuck upon the sandbanks in those rivers. The designs and specifications for a steam dredge for the Shoalhaven River are almost completed. Some extensive improvements are about to be made at the harbours at Wollongong and Kiama; the tenders received for these works being too high, it is understood that they will be carried out directly by the Government.

The pile bridge connecting Pyrmont with Glebe Island is in a forward state, but its progress has been impeded by the difficulty experienced in procuring iron bark piles of the required length. The bridge will probably be completed in about three months.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

The manufacture of wine in this colony has now become of such importance, both in respect to its actual extent and to the opening it affords for capital and industry, that the annual vintages are looked forward to with considerable anxiety and interest. As during the past month the colonial vintage has been brought to a completion, the occasion is a suitable one for giving some particulars as to its general results. A return of the quantity of wine produced in the colony is included in the official statistics published annually by the Government. These being made up to the end of March when the vintage is generally over, give the proximate quantity of wine then made; the statistics are, however, seldom laid before Parliament until late in the year. In the absence of the more exact information to be obtained from this source, we subjoin some general particulars collected from the growers whose wines are in greatest request.

In the Hunter River district where the greater portion of the wine of this colony is produced, the vintage was partially affected by the rains, the moisture absorbed by the vines producing a slight deterioration in the quality of the grapes. The vintage consequently, though equal to the averages of the last two or three years, did not quite fulfil the anticipations of the growers, nor was its character such as it would have been if the season had been warm and dry. These desirable concomitants were enjoyed to perfection during the season of 1858 when a degree of excellence was attained in the manufacture of the wines which has not since been realised. The wines of that year are accordingly considered very choice, and for some descriptions a high figure is asked.

The Camden Park Vineyards belonging to Sir W. and Mr. J. Macarthur, the first wine producers in this colony, suffered very severely last year from repeated floods. A large number of the vines were destroyed, and the entire vineyard was so impoverished as almost to discourage further efforts. There was consequently little wine produced last year; but this season about a quarter crop has been gathered, and nearly five thousand gallons of wine have been produced.

At the Kaludah Vineyard, formerly belonging to the North British Agricultural Company, Mr. J. E. Blake has produced between five and six thousand gallons. A little more than a twelvemonth since Mr. Blake opened a house in Melbourne for the introduction of the produce of his own and other vineyards. So great and remunerative has been the demand for Australian wines that a company has been formed in Melbourne for their production. A block of 640 acres has been purchased at Tabilk on the Upper Goulburn, about sixty miles from Melbourne; of these 340 acres are being put into cultivation for vineyards. Mr. Blake who has gone to Melbourne to undertake the management of the enterprise, confidently expects to be able in the course of four years to produce wine to sell in Melbourne at £8 10s. a hogshead, and at sixpence the quart bottle, and thus to compete with the colonial or imported malt liquors, as a beverage of general consumption.

At their vineyard at Dallwood near Lochinvar, the Messrs. Wyndham have produced this year about fourteen thousand gallons out of grapes of their own growing. The extent of their vineyard being about forty acres, the average yield per acre would appear to be about 350 gallons per acre. The smallness of this acreage is owing to the whole of the land not being in the same state of cultivation, some portions of the vineyard having this year yielded more than two thousand gallons to the acre.

At Cawarra, near Paterson, Dr. Lindeman, has produced this year about five thousand gallons from his own vineyard, and about thirty thousand gallons from grapes purchased of other growers in the neighbourhood. Dr. Lindeman's wines are made from the German Reisling, and from the Verdielho grape; the dark wines are made from the black Hermitage. The average produce of the Cawarra vintage this year has been about four hundred gallons to the acre. On particular portions of the vineyard an average of eight hundred gallons has been obtained.

Messrs. Wyndham and Lindeman have united in establishing an agency in Sydney for the sale of their wines, which is conducted by Mr. J. D. Lankester. In addition to the wines of their own growth they have sent down considerable quantities made from the produce of other vineyards, purchased on joint account. Amongst the vintages thus purchased has been that of the Irrawang Vineyard, where some of the most admired wines, at the Paris Exhibition were produced. Altogether, Messrs. Wyndham and Lindeman have this year produced about forty thousand gallons, the greater portion of which will in course of time, be forwarded to Sydney for disposal.

It is an unmistakeable proof of the growing appreciation and acceptance of our wines that the demand for Sydney and for the other large markets is perceptibly lessening the quantity disposed of in the neighbourhoods of the vineyards. It is found to be better worth the while of the growers to send their produce to Sydney than to encourage the sale of it on the spot. Such a decided request for the wines has set in, that the growers are considerably extending their operations, and are also buying up the grapes of the smaller growers in their neighbourhoods, anticipating with certainty that their present stocks will soon be cleared out, and that before the wines they are now making are ready for sale, the demand will have exceeded the means of supplying it.

TELEGRAPHS.

The principal event in relation to telegraphic extension that has occurred during the past month is the completion of the telegraph from Mudgee to Bathurst, there connecting with the Sydney line. Messages were transmitted through for the first time last week, and as Mudgee is the centre of a rich mining district, there is likely to be a large amount of custom for the wire both in messages and remittances. The length of the extension is eighty miles, and passes through Sofala, Tambaroora, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, and Grattai. The contract was to have been finished three months since, but its execution has been delayed owing to the difficulty which the ground offered to the sinking of holes for the telegraph posts.

Both of the northern extensions are in a very forward state, and will soon be completed to the frontier of Queensland. The wire which is to connect our extension with Brisbane will not, however, be finished for two or three months.

The southern extension between Gundagai and Deniliquin, which will open up a second line of telegraphic communication between this and the two southern colonies, by way of the Victoria gold-fields, is in progress, but although the contract time has expired, it will not be completed for some time to come.

The extension from Goulburn to Braidwood, the money for which was voted by Parliament last session, is to be immediately proceeded with.

STEAM DREDGE FOR MORETON BAY.

A large and powerful steam dredge for the Queensland Government, to be employed upon the bar at Moreton Bay, is in course of construction by Mr. Cuthbert, at his shipyard, at Miller's Point. The designs for this work were prepared by the Engineer for Harbours, before the separation of the northern colony; and the tender of Mr. Cuthbert having been accepted by the Queensland Government, the work is being carried out under Mr. Moriarty's direction. The size of the dredge, according to builder's measurement, is 330 tons. The length of the keel is 101 feet 6 inches, and the length over all 102 feet 6 inches; the extreme breadth is 26 feet 6 inches, and the depth in the hold midships is 8 feet 6 inches. In the majority of dredges the wells are outside, which is necessary where they have to dredge close up to a wharf or pier; but, as the Moreton Bay dredge will be employed upon a wide sand bar, it is constructed with a central well. This opening is thirty-eight feet in length, and four feet in width. A row of stanchions is fixed round this opening, the planking upon which is secured by diagonal truss work, so as to ensure the sides being thoroughly water tight. The frame of the dredge is of ironbark, and the planking of box, blackbutt, and Kauri pine. The two upright shafts to support the ladder will be eighteen feet above the deck. The steam-engine, which will be about thirty horse power, and the other machinery, are being made at Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co.'s foundry in Bathurst-street. The apparatus is calculated to dredge a thousand tons a day, to work with a depth of eighteen feet of water. The machinery will be aft the well, and the cabins forward; by drawing more water at the stern than at the bows, the dredge will be able to clear her own way. The frame of the dredge was finished a fortnight ago, when a survey was held, and the usual tests were applied to prove the soundness of the timber; and the surveyors—Captain Deloitte and Captain Fox—reported very favourably, both as to the quality of the material and as to the workmanship. The frame will be ready to receive the machinery in about a month. Mr. Cuthbert's contract includes delivery of the dredge at Moreton Bay, and a steam-tug will probably be engaged for the purpose.

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

During the past month two new churches have been consecrated. One at Castle Hills, seven miles from Parramatta; the other at Burwood. They are both of convenient size for the requirements of their respective districts. The ceremony of consecrating St. Luke's Church, Burwood, was performed by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, on Thursday, 2nd May. Amongst the clergy present on the occasion were the Dean of Sydney, the Rev. W. Lumsdaine, incumbent of the parish; the Rev. A. H. Stephen, of St. Paul's, Redfern; Rev. Percy Smith, of Canterbury; Rev. G. H. Moreton, of St. James'; Rev. Mr. Bull, of Cook's River; Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Trinity Church; and Rev. Hulton King, of St. Michael's. There was also a large and highly respectable congregation present to witness the performance of the ceremony. The church is a substantial brick building, in the Gothic style, and presents a purely ecclesiastical appearance. The Church Society contributed largely to the one at Castle Hills, but the Burwood church has been built by the residents.

Two additional clergymen have been licensed in the diocese; the Rev. Mr. Gwynne for Twofold Bay and the adjoining district; and the Rev. J. T. Schleicher for Hunter's Hill and Lane Cove.

The Bishop of Sydney invited the clergy in the city and suburbs to hold special services on the Rogation days, and to meet, with as many of the laity as could make it convenient, at St. James' for divine service on the morning of Ascension Day, on which occasion the Bishop preached to a very large congregation.

At the close of the service the Holy Communion was administered to upwards of seventy persons, including sixteen clergymen. The sacramental alms were devoted to the funds of St. James' Parochial Auxiliary to the Church Society.

The services on the evenings of the Rogation days were well attended.

The Bishop is at present in the Camden and Campbelltown Districts preaching in aid of the Church Society.

His Excellency Sir John Young has kindly accepted the office of patron to the Church Society, and will move the first resolution at its next annual meeting.

It is proposed, in order to make the Sunday School Institute more efficient, to establish branches of it in different parts of the city and suburbs.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

A grand tea party and musical soiree was given on the 6th May, by the St. Benedict's Young Men's Society and the Catholics of Sydney to the Right Rev. Dr. Quinn, Roman Catholic Bishop of Queensland, to congratulate him on his safe arrival in Sydney. The meeting was held at the hall of the society. The extensive hall was densely crowded long before the time appointed for the meeting, and it was very tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens. Tea was served on five long tables through the body of the hall, with a cross table at each end, besides a table on the platform capable of holding some forty or fifty persons. Every seat was occupied, many of them being refilled, after the first set was satisfied. Accommodation was furnished for about 350, but many more were present. Amongst the clergy present were the venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe, the venerable Dean Lynch, the Rev. A. J. Forde, the very Rev. J. Keating, the very Rev. Dr. Forrest, the Rev. P. Powell, G. Scully, J. Kavenagh, P. Kenyon, J. H. Sheridan, J. Cook, F. O'Neill, E. Walsh, and J. Dunn. During the repast, Archbishop Polding arrived, and was received with loud and continued cheers as he took the presiding chair. A deputation of the St. Benedict's Young Men's Society was then introduced, and presented a congratulatory address to the Bishop of Queensland. The rev. prelate replied in an eloquent speech. The musical entertainment followed, which passed off in a highly commendable manner.

Lately the members of the Catholic community presented the very reverend Dean Walsh with a purse of sovereigns and an address, expressive of the high esteem in which they held him, and of their deep regret at the course (ill health) which necessitates his departure for Europe.

WESLEYAN.

A new church was opened at Penrith on the 24th April. The Rev. John Eggleston, of Sydney, preached to one of the largest congregations ever assembled for religious purposes in the district. The building is in the plain Gothic style, fifty-five long by thirty-two feet wide in the clear, and will afford comfortable accommodation for 250 persons. It has been commenced and finished in less than six months, at a cost of about £700.

CONGREGATIONAL.

On Sunday, 21st April, two sermons were preached in the Congregational church, West Maitland, by the Rev. R. T. Hills, in behalf of the school fund in connection with the church. On the following Tuesday, the children held their annual tea meeting, provided by the teachers and friends. There were about 105 children present, and with their parents and friends, numbered about 170 altogether. A public meeting was afterwards held in the church on behalf of the children's library fund. The result was very satisfactory, and such as would enable the managers to expend about £10 in new books for the library.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

On Monday, 6th May, the services at St. Andrew's Scots Church, Parramatta, were conducted by the Rev. J. Dougall, who declared the church vacant, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. Coutts preached his farewell sermon to a very large congregation, several members of other denominations being present. The reverend gentleman in an eloquent address took leave of his people, among whom he has now laboured for upwards of twelve years, in a very affecting manner. In the afternoon of the same day Mr. Coutts addressed a numerous congregation assembled at Baulkam Hills, most of whom were in tears during the service. Subscriptions are being collected in order to present the Rev. Mr. Coutts with some token of regard from his numerous friends and co-religionists.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

On 14th May a public tea meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, Phillip-street, for the purpose of welcoming the Rev. Adam Thomson to his new sphere of labour as pastor of the congregation connected with that place of worship. Upwards of five hundred persons sat down to tea; after which, a meeting was held, presided over by Mr. J. Richardson. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, Rev. Messrs. J. Eggleston, S. C. Kent, J. M'Skimming, and W. Cuthbertson, all of whom bore testimony to the high abilities and qualifications of the rev. pastor to fulfil the duties he has undertaken. During the proceedings, the chairman presented the Rev. Mr. Thomson, in the name of the ladies of the congregation, a handsome pulpit gown. The rev. gentleman acknowledged the gift in touching terms

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

On Tuesday evening, 7th May, a social tea meeting of the members and friends of the Primitive Methodist Society was held in the Kent-street Chapel. Afterwards a public meeting was convened, for the purpose of laying a statement of the financial affairs of that place of worship before its supporters. But the chief object of the meeting was to give an affectionate welcome to their former minister, on his present visit from Melbourne, the Rev. John Sharpe. The chair was occupied by Mr. Fairfax, and the meeting was suitably addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Sharpe, Voller, Langford, Hartley, and Mr. Monod. On the previous Sunday sermons were preached, after which collections towards the debt were made, which, with subscriptions at the public meeting, amounted to above £40. On the following evening, the Primitive Methodists held their Juvenile Missionary meeting at the Newtown chapel. The Rev. J. Sharpe was unanimously called to the chair. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hobbs, Revs. Messrs. Langford and Hartley. The anniversary of the Crown-street Primitive Methodist Sabbath School was celebrated on the 22nd April, at the Methodist chapel, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. The children connected with the school having been regaled at a tea meeting, together with such of their parents and friends as were in attendance, a public meeting was subsequently held, over which Mr. Love, M.L.A., presided. The annual report shewed that the school was working very satisfactorily.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the New South Wales Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society was held in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, on Monday evening, 6th May. The attendance was very numerous, the capacious church being well filled. The platform was occupied by a large number of ministers of different denominations, among whom we noticed, besides those whose names subsequently appear as taking part in the proceedings, the Rev. Adam Thomson (United Presbyterian), the Rev. John Eggleston (Wesleyan), and Rev. Messrs. Pitman, Darling, Slatyer, and Savage (Congregational). The president of the society, the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, in accordance with previous announcement, took the chair. The proceedings were opened with singing and prayer, the prayer being offered by the Rev. Mr. Veitch. The Chairman rose, and said he felt it a high honour to have been asked by the committee to occupy the chair at that meeting. It would, however, be an easy task to preside, and pleasing to himself. While taking the chair, many of those present, he doubted not, and he with them, could not but recur to one who, blessed be God, was still with them, who long laboured in the city as the pastor of that church—who, at all times, in his power and prime, was president of the society, in connection with which the meeting that night was called. He referred to the Rev. Dr. Ross. He (the chairman) felt sure that in his feebleness and age, unable as he (Dr. Ross) was to come among them and take the chair at that meeting, one of the most satisfactory reflections in his decline of life was the sympathy he felt for, and the work he did for that society.

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In such a meeting it was more a matter of propriety than necessity to have a chairman, and as there were so many ministers on the platform who were to address them, he should not make a speech, but he wished to explain why the ministers who would address them were requested so to do. He saw before him venerable men who had spent a lifetime in the missionary work—he referred to the Revs. Messrs. Buzacott, Darling, and Pitman Those aged ministers could speak of the joys and sorrows of a missionary life—of their labours among the heathen; but he was sure that they were desirous of hearing their young missionary brethren, who had arrived by the John Williams, and who were about to go forth full of zeal for the mission work, and they had been chosen to speak to the first resolution. There would also be a representative expression of the churches' feeling in the colony to theirother brethren, and it had been thought advisable that one of their ministers should move the resolution in which that expression was embodied, and be supported by a minister of another denomination; he referred to a gentleman whom he was happy to see that night on the platform—the Rev. J Eggleston. That would in some measure show the good feeling which prevailed in the different branches of God's Church in the colony. He believed the meeting would have a rich treat in the different addresses that would be delivered, and he hoped they would go away with their hearts stirred up to a deeper love of the truth which Jesus brought. The Rev. S. C. Kent read a most interesting report, detailing the operations of the Auxiliary, and also those of the parent society. After which, the treasurer, Mr. Joseph Thompson, read the financial statement, from which it appeared that the sums received during the year in subscriptions, donations, and church collections, together with £50 from the Juvenile Foreign Missionary Society, and a balance of £58 3s. 4d. from the previous year, amounted to £558 16s. 10d. Remitted to the parent society £507, various expenses £42 18s. 7d.: total £549 18s 7d. Balance in hand £8 18s. 3d. The Chairman announced, in hopes that it might incite others to do likewise, that he had received a letter from Mr. Edward Hunt enclosing a cheque for £5. He had also received £10, the amount collected by Mrs. Sutton during the year. A series of resolutions were then proposed and adopted, being spoken to by the four new missionaries, Messrs. Lawes, Green, Bird, and Morris; and also by Mr. Eggleston and Mr. Buzacott.—The collections after the previous Sabbath services and this meeting, amounted to £102.

Public meetings in favour of the same society were held in all the churches of the Independent body, and in several of the Presbyterian churches also. The proceeds of all these anniversary services is nearly £300.

The children of the various Sabbath schools were allowed the pleasure of inspecting the John Williams, before her departure on her missionary voyage. Upwards of 750 to 1000 children, with their teachers, availed themselves of the opportunity. Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson conducted the proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Green addressed the children, giving a brief history of the ship which had been bought, in the first instance, by subscriptions of the children of England, and most of its expenses had since been defrayed in the same manner. It was, therefore, generally and rightly called "The Children's Ship." After which the native teacher, Simeoni, spoke at some length, being interpreted by Mr. Buzacott. The children then walked homewards in file, as they came.

The Wesleyan Missionaries.

The party of Wesleyan ministers who, with their wives, recently arrived in the ship Liberator, from London, resumed their voyage on the 23rd April, in the mission brig John Wesley, to the South Sea Islands, the scenes of their future labours, and were accompanied down the harbour by a large number of friends and acquaintances of the Wesleyan persuasion. The steamer Nora Creina, engaged for the occasion, left the Circular Quay with the mission party and about 200 other persons, at half-past eleven o'clock, and proceeded round Dawes' Point toward the John Wesley, then lying off Smith's Wharf. Among the party of excursionists we noticed the Revs. Messrs. Rabone (President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference), Eggleston, Watkins, Schofield, Ironside, Beaizeley, and Kelynack. Also, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, M.L.A; Mr. J. Caldwell, M.L.A.; Captain Martin, of the ship Liberator; Captain Welch, Mr. Iredale, and numerous other gentlemen well known to the Wesleyans of Sydney, besides a large proportion of ladies. Having arrived alongside the brig, the missionaries, with their wives, and what light goods had not been previously sent on board, were transhipped to her, and her anchor being speedily weighed, the Nora Creina proceeded down the harbour with her lashed alongside. As they passed the ship Liberator (which was gaily dressed with flags in honour of the occasion), lying at Botts' Wharf the Liberator's crew assembled on the poop and gave three hearty cheers, which were as heartily returned by the party on board the John Wesley. As the weather was squally, and it was known that a very heavy sea was running outside, it was deemed prudent to proceed no farther than Watson's Bay till the weather and sea should be more favourable. The brig's anchor was accordingly dropped, and after mutual leavetakings the Nora Creina cast off, and proceeded in alongside the pier, when about half the party went on shore to Mr. Billing's Hotel, and procured refreshments. After staying there an hour or so they re-embarked, and the steamer proceeded to cross the Heads toward Manly, when the tremendous sea rolling in must have convinced the most thoughtless that to allow the brig, with her valuable freight, to go to sea in such weather would be imprudent in the extreme. When off the Quarantine Ground the helm of the Nora Creina was put to starboard, and she steamed gallantly back, passing close under the stern of the John Wesley in order to allow the party on board her to receive and give three hearty cheers on her way up. She arrived at the Circular Quay at four o'clock, and disembarked her passengers, who deeply regretted that such unfavourable weather should have attended their excursion. During the day the squalls of wind and rain followed each other in quick succession, and were very heavy; consequently, to extract pleasure from the excursion was a matter of considerable difficulty. Had fine weather prevailed the result would have been far different. A larger party would have peopled the Nora Creina's deck; they would have accompanied the missionaries some distance outside the Heads, and, doubtless, would have been much gratified by the treat. We may remark, in closing this notice, that the John Wesley is bound direct to Tongataboo, where she will leave the Rev. Mr. Clifton; thence she will proceed to Lifuka, Haavai, with the Rev. Mr. Davis, and thence to Vavau, with the Rev. Mr. Frith. She will next visit Fiji and land the Rev. Mr. Calvert, who has already spent several years there, and the other ministers, namely, Messrs. Gibson, Horsley, Nettleton, Tait, and White, at their respective destinations. A young lady, to be employed as a teacher of children, accompanies the Rev. Mr. Calvert, and two other young ladies, daughters of missionaries, also proceed to the Islands, in the John Wesley, making, with the wives of the missionaries, a party of twenty-one persons. On the 26th ultimo, the John Wesley cleared the heads of Port Jackson.

Christian City Mission.

The first anniversary services of the City Mission was held at the branch chapel, Botany Road, Redfern, on Sunday, 5th May, when three sermons were preached in aid of the building fund of the chapel. All the services were well attended. On Monday evening a tea meeting was held at the chapel, which was well filled. After the tea Mr. Pidgeon gave out a hymn, and Mr. Leary engaged in prayer. Mr. Leary, the acting minister of the chapel, was then moved to the chair. He gave a brief statement of their proceedings since the opening of the chapel, and read over the names of the parties who had contributed to its erection through the year. The cost of the building, with other expenses, was about £160, all of which, with the exception of £28, had been paid off previous to the meeting. £19 was raised before the meeting closed, which leaves a balance of debt on the chapel of £9. Earnest addresses were made in reference to Christian missions by Messrs. Leary, Woster, Pidgeon, and S. Moseley, which excited considerable interest, and proved the zealous efforts being made were productive of much good.

On Tuesday, 7th, at the Botany Road Chapel, in connection with the above mission, a feast was given to the children of the Sunday School, when upwards of one hundred children and their teachers attended, and spent the afternoon in a most agreeable manner.

Departure of the John Williams.—The missionary ship John Williams sailed on 14th May, for the South Sea Islands with the missionaries who recently arrived by her from London. The steamer Pelican, engaged for the occasion, left the Circular Quay shortly after eleven o'clock, with the missionary party, consisting of the Rev. P. G. Bird, Rev. J. L. Green, Rev. W. G. Lawes, and Rev. G. Morris, and their wives; also the Congregational ministers of the city and suburbs, and about one hundred other friends of the missionaries, being chiefly well-known members of the Congregational body. There was also a fair proportion of ladies in the party. The steamer proceeded towards the John Williams, then lying a short distance from Fort Denison, and having arrived alongside, the party were soon transhipped from her deck to that of the barque. While the missionaries were getting their things below, and making all snug, preparatory to the tossing which they calculated on getting outside, their friends interested themselves in going over the ship and admiring her adaptability to the purposes for which she is employed. We observed lying on the cabin table a splendidly bound Bible and Commentary, in three volumes, with handsome case of English oak in which to keep them, got up to order in London, and presented to Captain Williams by the missionaries on the Islands. The book bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain William Henry Williams, on the termination of his first voyage as the commander of the missionary barque John Williams, as an expression of Christian regard and esteem from his friends the missionaries in Eastern and Western Polynesia. G. Barff, G. Platt, W. Howe, J. Barff, A. Chisholm, Miss Stonier, H. Royle, Geo. Gill, W. W. Gill, A. W. Murray, G. Pratt, W. Harbut, G. Turner, H. Nesbet, T. Powell, S. Ella, S. M. Creagh, J. Jones, S. M'Farlane, W. Barker, J Geddie, J. Inglis, G. N. Gordon, J. W. Mattheson, J. G. Paton, J. Copeland." This valuable and really handsome testimonial was inspected by nearly all on board, and was deservedly admired. Another object of interest was the new boat—the Eady Cuthbertson—built to the order of the Juvenile Foreign Missionary Society for the use of the Rev. Messrs. Creagh and Jones, of the Island of Mare, to which island she is now being conveyed. The party then assembled on the poop, and a farewell service to the missionaries was held. It was conducted by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, who commenced by reading the 889th hymn in the Congregational Hymn Book, which being sung, the Rev. W. Slatyer offered an appropriate prayer. The Rev. S. C. Kent then delivered a short address, in which he expressed the sympathy which was, and would continue to be, felt for them and their work, by the Christians of Sydney—not only those of one denomination, but of all the evangelical bodies. The address was delivered in an earnest manner, and was listened to with marked attention by all on board. On its conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson said, with the wind then blowing they felt it would be unwise to prolong the meeting, and he thought they could not do better than close the service by singing together the hymn commencing with the words "When I can read my title clear." The hymn was sung, and the service which under the circumstances was deeply affecting, was concluded with the benediction. Mutual leave-takings followed, and the party again proceeded on board the steamer, leaving the mission party on board the barque. The steamer having cast off, the John Williams weighed anchor, set sail, and in a short time was "walking the waters like a thing of life," with the Pelican in company. On arriving opposite the Sow and Pigs, three cheers were given by either party, and the barque proceeded towards the Heads, while the steamer went in alongside the pier at Watson's Bay, where the excursionists landed and walked to the Gap, in order to see the John Williams fairly out at sea. From this point it was observed that as soon as the pilot left, Captain Williams put on more sail, and the gallant little barque, bending to the impulse of a fair and freshening breeze, sped rapidly to seaward. The John Williams is bound direct to Tahiti, which island she is expected to reach in five weeks. Thence she will proceed to Tahaa, an island of the same group, and land the Rev. J. L. Green; thence she will proceed to Raiatea and land the Rev. G. Morris. From the Society Islands she will go to Samoa with the Rev. W. G. Lawes, and thence to Savage Island with the Rev. P. G. Bird, provided he is not detained in Samoa. The vessel will then touch at the various islands on which the London Missionary Society have stations. It may not be generally known that originally the party consisted of five missionaries—the Rev. J. W. Simmons, late of Olney, making the fifth. He was intended for the Samoan group, but the delicate state of his health prevented him from proceeding farther than Hobart Town, where he has been supplying the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Miller. But to return to the excursionists. After watching for some time the little vessel fast receding from view, they returned to Mr. Billing's Hotel, where, having partaken of luncheon, they spent some time in the menagerie viewing the animals, and then re-embarked. On the passage up the steamer passed under the stern of the Liberator (lying at Watson's Bay), for the purpose of allowing the excursionists to give a parting cheer to the wife of the Rev. Mr. Veitch, who has taken passage to England. The Pelican arrived at the Circular Quay at about five o'clock, and disembarked her passengers, who one and all seemed much gratified by the day's trip.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

May 20th.

Since our last summary, dated 20th March, the money market has been somewhat easier, and the banks have reduced the interest allowed on deposits 1 per cent. on the rates they hitherto allowed.

The rates of exchange on London remain the same as last month, viz., buying rate ½ per cent. discount to par; selling rate, 1 to 1½ per cent. premium. The rates of discount charged by the banks are still 7, 8, and 9 per cent.

The number of insolvencies for the month is still above the average, but the liabilities of the parties suspending payment have not been to any very large amount.

There has been a fair amount of business transacted in the share market since last report, and prices of most securities have advanced. The reports of those companies that have held their half-yearly meetings, have been, as was anticipated, very satisfactory, and as there has been a good amount of capital open for investment, the shares of the colonial banks and steam companies have been in request at improved rates. The fluctuations that have taken place are as follows:—Commercial Bank shares are very firm at quotations; Bank of New South Wales shares have been more in request, and have since their meeting been sold at an improvement of 20s per share, but during the last few days they have receded again, and cannot be quoted more than 10s. higher than last month. Their half-yearly meeting was held on the 24th of April. The report was, after some discussion, agreed to, and a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum declared. The profits for the half-year amounted to £60,274 12s. 11d. The reserved fund was increased by the sum of £2017 10s. 6d., and the sum of £5109 17s. 9d. recovered from debts written off as bad and doubtful, was also added to the reserved fund, which will amount to to £212,500. After paying the dividend, the balance carried to the present half-year is £4568 18s. 6d. Alterations were made in the several clauses of the deed of settlement, in order to enable the bank to extend its operations to New Zealand. Mr. Robert Tooth and Mr. Thomas Buckland were elected directors, in the room of Sir Daniel Cooper and Mr. Frederick Tooth, resigned.

Australian Joint Stock Bank shares are steady, and have an upward tendency. Union Bank shares have been sold at £40 per share ex div., but there are few buyers at this rate. Steam shares continue to be a favourite investment. Australasian Steam Navigation shares, which on the departure of the last mail were rather dull of sale, have again come into request, and have been sold at £23 per share which is an improvement of 10s. per share. Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation shares were about two weeks ago in great request, and were sold at £11 per share. During the last few days some uneasiness has been felt with regard to the safety of two of their steamers, the Grafton and Urara, and prices are consequently not so firm, but no sales have been effected, consequently the prices quoted refer to last sales. Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company's shares are very firm, and have advanced 10s. per share. In Illawarra Steam Navigation Shares there have been several fluctuations, and prices have ranged from £4 10s. 6d. to £4 17s. 6d. per share. The steamer William IV. has been stranded, but she is fully insured. Their half-yearly meeting was held on the 7th instant, when a dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The reserve fund was increased to £5000, and the sum of £609 remains at the credit of profit and loss. General Assurance shares are steady, but there have been few transactions to report and prices remain the same as last month. New South Wales Marine Assurance shares are firmer, and have improved 5s. to 10s. per share. The report of this company was considered very satisfactory, and has tended to cause this improvement in the value of their shares. Their half-yearly meeting was held on the 24th ultimo. The report, which was very satisfactory, was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum declared. The premiums received during the past half-year amounted to £4019 6s. 11d. The reserve fund was increased by the sum of £1000, and now amounts to £9000. After paying all expenses and dividend, there is a balance of £670 16s. 3d. to the credit of profit and loss.

Sydney Insurance shares are in fair demand, and have advanced 2s. per share. Their half-yearly meeting was held on the 24th April. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum declared. The receipts for the half year amounted to £10,212 3s. 5d. The losses by fire during the past half year have been unusually heavy, and have amounted to £7408 2s. 6d. After paying expenses, the losses by fire, as well as those accrued during the past half year, and which had not been settled, and the dividend, there will remain a balance to the credit of the contingent fund of £6250 2s.

Gas Light shares are firm, and have changed hands at an improvement of 10s. per share. Wallsend Coal Company's shares are steady, and some large sales have been effected at 25 per cent. premium. Newcastle Coal and Copper Company's shares have been sold at an advance of 10s. per share.

Debentures.—Government debentures are very firm. Terminables are inquired for, but there are none offering; the Government, however, have advertised for tenders for £25,000 debentures terminable in 1891, and they will no doubt be taken up readily. Interminables are firm, and have been sold at 98½ and interest. City of Sydney debentures have changed hands at 98½ and interest. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company have issued debentures bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and these have been sold at 3½ to 4 per cent. premium.

The following table will show the closing prices of our securities, as well as the rates at which business has been done during the month:—

Capital.	Companies.	Paid ℗ share.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
£	*Banks.*			
500,000	Australasia	£40	63 to 65	...
320,000	Commercial	£25	45½	45½
1,000,000	Eng. Scot. and Aust.	£20	15¾ to 15¾	...
375,000	Joint Stock	£10	11, 11¼	11¼
100,000	London Chartered	£20	22 to 23	...
2,000,000	Oriental	£25	50 to 52	...
1,000,000	Union	£25	40 to 41	40 ex div.
750,000	New South Wales	£20	34 to 35	35, 34 ex div. 34½
	Steam Companies.			
210,000	Australasian	17½	22½ to 23	22, 22½, 23
50,000	Clarence & Richmond	£10	11	10¾ to 11
55,000	Hunter River	£10	15	14½ to 15 c div.
60,000	Illawarra	£5	4½ to 4¾	4½, 4¾, 4¾
	Insurance Cos.			
400,000	General Marine	£5	8	...
150,000	N. S. W. Marine	£2	3	3 ex div.
250,000	Sydney Fire	£2	2¼ to 2½	£2 8s ex div.
	Miscellaneous Cos.			
300,000	Gas Light	£6	12½	12½
30,000	New	£3	8 to 8½	...
50,000	Sydney Exchange	£10	4¼ to 4½	...
160,000	Pyrmont Bridge	£5	2½ to 3	...
100,000	Wallsend Coal	£6	7½	7½
	Ditto	10	12½	12½
134,000	Newcastle Coal & Copper	£22	17½ to 18	18
	Debentures.			
	Government due in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1866, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876, and 1888	£ 100	100 and int.	...
	Interminable	100	98 to 98½	98½
	Australasian Steam due in 1860, 1861, and 1864	100	½ to 1 prem.	...
	City of Sydney	100	98½	98½
	Pyrmont Bridge Co., due in 1862, 1863, and 1864	100	101	...

The quantity of gold dust imported into the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint for the purpose of coinage, from the 1st of January to the 18th of May, has been 168,471 ounces, and the gold coin issued 630,000 sovereigns; for the corresponding period of the year 1860, the amount of gold dust received was 197,914 ounces, and the gold coin issued 555,000 sovereigns and 146,000 half-sovereigns. Total value, £628,000.

The following table will show the quantities of gold dust received and amount of coin issued weekly from the 31st of March to the 18th May, 1860-61.

	Issue. Sovereigns.	Half Sovereigns.	Receipts.
1860.			
January 1 to March 31	407,000	—	131,638
April 6	33,000	20,000	5,325
13	—	—	13,206
20	—	46,000	9,000
27	—	50,000	14,399
May 4	40,000	30,000	3,681
11	50,000	—	10,702
18	25,000	—	10,563
	555,000	146,000	197,914
1861.			
January 1 to March 31	434,000	—	113,938
April 6	—	—	3,166
13	30,000	—	4,146
20	30,000	—	13,614
27	30,000	—	11,849
May 4	36,000	—	7,874
11	40,000	—	8,090
18	30,000	—	5,794
	630,000	—	168,471

The amount of gold-dust delivered by the escorts from our several gold-fields during the month of April has been 27,800 ounces. For the corresponding month of 1860 the receipts were 36,228 ounces. There is therefore a decrease of 8428 ounces in the month. The apparent decline in the yield from our gold-fields is owing to the large quantity that was sent down from Kiandra during the rush in 1860, and which had been in the hands of the diggers for some time, but could not be forwarded on account of there being no escorts from that place until the month of March. During the present year this gold-field has been almost deserted, and the diggings at Lambing Flat have taken its place in public estimation. This gold-field sends down weekly about 3000 ounces of gold-dust, and is likely, from all accounts to be more lasting than Kiandra. During the first four months of the year 1860, the amount delivered by the escorts was 114,624 ounces. During the same period of the year 1861, the quantity received has been 121,424 ounces. The increase in favour of the present year is, therefore, 6800 ounces, or about 5½ per cent.

The following table will show the amounts received from the Western, Southern, and Northern Gold-fields during the first four months of the years 1860 and 1861:—

	Western.	Southern.	Northern.
1860.			
January	8,749	7,238	4,572
February	8,266	5,540	6,118
March	11,633	21,671	4,609
April	10,233	22,592	3,403
	38,881	57,041	18,702
1861.			
January	12,676	21,177	3,096
February	9,258	5,639	2,936
March	12,607	22,935	3,300
April	9,583	15,734	2,483
	44,124	65,485	11,815

From this statement it will be seen that there is an increase in the yield of gold from the Western gold-fields of 5248 ounces, or 15 per cent, and an increase of 8444 ounces, or 15 per cent. on the Southern. On the Northern, however there is a decrease of 6887 ounces, or about 55 per cent.

The amount of Customs revenue received during the month of April, 1861, has been £46,177 11s. 1d. For the corresponding month of 1860 the receipts amounted to £43,493 3s. 4d. There is, therefore, an increase of £2684 7s. 9d., or 5½ per cent. on the revenue of the month. During the past four months of 1860 the amount of Customs duties collected was £176,556 10s. 10d. For the same period of the year, 1861, the Customs revenue has amounted to £189,594 14s. 7d., which is an increase of £13,038 3s. 9d., or 7 per cent., in favour of the present year.

The following table will show the amount received monthly during the first four months of the years 1860 and 1861:—

	1860.	1861.
January	£43,215 13 1	£53,871 1 5
February	46,424 4 10	42,051 6 5
March	43,423 9 7	47,494 15 6
April	43,493 3 4	46,177 11 1
	£176,556 10 10	£189,594 14 7

From this statement, it will be found that the lowest receipts in each year were in the months of February, 1861, and March 1860; and the highest in January, 1861, and February, 1860.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

May 4.—Cyclone, ship, 600, Hossack, from the Downs, 92 days.
May 10.—Damascus, ship, 900, Murray, from the Downs, 88 days.
May 14.—Nile, barque, 716, Varley, from Plymouth, 104 days.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

April 22.—Thames, brig, 283, Bremner, from Mauritius.
April 23.—Guiding Star, ship, 899, Hall, from Calcutta.
May 8.—Marco Polo, barque, 224, Lausen, from Foo Chow.
May 9.—Bengal, ship, 660, Rolls, from Port de France.
May 14.—Spray, brig, 141, Hillman, from Foo Chow.
May 16.—S. H. Talbot, ship, 686, Noyes, from Manila.
May 16.—Constantine, barque, 685, Wrangles.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

April 26.—Granite City ship, 807 tons, Captain Leask, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Maberley, and son, Miss Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrick and child, Mrs. Kirkham, Messrs. A. J. Davis, Fache, E. Chard, A. Sperer, S. Phillips, Dr. North. Cargo: 2107 bales wool, 2987 hides, 275 boxes gum, 14 casks tallow, 106 casks cocoanut oil, 46 ingots copper, 11 casks glue pieces, 40 bags copper ore, 14 bales rope, 53 packages wine, 39 bales rags.

May 19.—Liberator, ship, 690 tons, Captain Martin, for London: Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Sweeney and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson and 7 children, Mr. and Mrs. and Master Robertson, Mrs. Vetch and child, Mr. Styans, Master Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Bowling, Captain and Mrs. Morgan and 2 children, Misses De Lissa (2), Master De Lissa. In the second cabin—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and 3 children, Mr. E. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Elphick and 3 children, Mrs. Cleveland and child, Mrs. Brumell, Mr. Metherell, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Allan. Cargo: 1773 bales wool, 7 bales skins, 328 casks tallow, 37 casks oil, 20 bundles whalebone, 4570 hides, 507 coils lead piping, 40 bags copper ore, 49 ingots copper, 1 cask old metal, 6 cases books, 101 cases wine, 1 case gloves, 6 packages effects, 9 cases plants, 4 packages.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Callao.—April 22, Hotspur, ship, 1670, Stacey; May 1, Centurion, ship, 639, Pile.

For South Sea Islands.—May 16, John Williams, missionary barque, 297, Williams. Passengers—Rev. J. L. Green, Mrs. Green, Rev. G. Law, Mrs. Law, Rev. P. G. Bird, Mrs. Bird, Rev. G. Morris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Robertson, Miss J. Crook.

For Batavia.—April 22, Koenir, brig, 279, Rotganers; April 26, Macassar, barque, 277, Deboer.
For Hongkong.—May 1, Psyche, barque, 250, Waver.
For San Francisco.—May 11, Louise, barque, 248, Madsen.
For Calcutta.—May 1, Edith Byrne, ship, 744, Anderson.
For New Caledonia.—May 1, Gazelle, brig, 260, Stafford.
For Singapore.—May 2, Manuelita, barque, 233, De Bastemante.

For Havre.—May 11, Picard, barque, 328, Pallier. Passengers—Messrs. Folange, Vimont, and Longeours. Cargo: 867 bales wool, 2831 hides, 5174 treenails, 97 casks tallow, 4 cases tortoise-shell.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.

Cordelia, steamer, 11 guns, Captain Hume, at New Zealand.
Pelorus, steamer, 21 guns, Captain Seymour, at New Zealand.
Niger, 14 guns, Captain Cracroft, at New Zealand.
Fawn, 17 guns, Captain Cayter, at New Zealand.
Iranda, 14 guns, Captain Glyn, at New Zealand.

VESSELS LOADING.

For London.

Ackbar, ship, 733, Hutton; Damascus, ship, 900, Murray; John Banks, ship, 650, Walsh; Nile, barque, 716, Varley.

For Foreign Ports.

For Hongkong.—Cyclone, ship, 600, Hassack.
For Valparaiso.—E. T. L., barque, 315, Schroder.
For San Francisco.—Evangelin, barque, 487, Gregory.
For Calcutta.—Guiding Star, ship, 941, Hall.

FREIGHTS AT SYDNEY.

to London.

Wool, ⅝d. to ⅞d. per lb.
Tallow, 60s. to 70s. ℗ ton.
Cocoanut oil, 70s. to 80s.
Sperm ditto, 80s. to 90s.
Hides, 3 s. to 40s. ℗ ton.
Bones, 25s. to 30s. ℗ ton.
Horns, 25s. to 30s, ℗ 100.
Kauri gum, 50s. to 60s. per ton.

EXPORT OF WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

For London.—From January 1st, 1861:—

Per Lochiel—1607 bales wool, 531 casks 9 tanks cocoanut oil, 2345 horns.

Per Wave of Life—2564 bales wool, 5927 hides, 18,426 horns, 18,000 shank bones, 5 tons hoofs, 35 bags copper ore.

Per La Hogue—2524 bales wool, 13 casks tallow.

Per Jason—2589 bales wool, 114 casks tallow, 4870 hides, 164 bags copper.

Per Daphne—2076 bales wool, 3087 hides, 258 bags gum.

Per Omar Pasha—2746 bales wool, 5572 hides, 76 casks tallow.

Per Duncan Dunbar—2858 bales wool, 84 casks tallow, 295 bags gum, 12,030 ozs. gold.

Per Walter Hood—2172 bales wool, 386 cases cocoanut oil, 10½ tons pearl shell.

Per Lady Macdonald—1635 bales wool, 1294 hides, 146 casks tallow.

Per Star of Peace—3260 bales wool, 3777 hides, 45 casks tallow.

Per British Trident—3306 bales wool, 1106 hides, 202 casks tallow, 177 casks cocoanut oil, 2000 horns, 175 ozs. gold.

Per Calabar—1915 bales wool, 6250 horns, 4780 shanks, 5131 hides, 112 bags copper.

Per Tiptree—261 casks tallow, 3680 bales wool.

Per Oliver Cromwell—1178 bales wool, 58 casks tallow, 4720 horns, 8 tons shank banes, 2301 hides, 587 packages gum.

Per Granite City: 2107 bales wool, 2987 hides, 275 bags gum, 14 casks tallow, 106 casks cocoanut oil.

Per Liberator: 1773 bales wool, 328 casks tallow, 4570 hides, 20 bundles whalebone, 37 casks oil.

For Havre.—Per Picard, 867 bales wool, 2831 hides, 97 casks tallow, 5174 treenails.

EXPORT OF GOLD AND SPECIE.

From January, 1861.	Sovereigns.	Ozs.
Airedale, Nelson	10,000	......
Behar, Galle	370	10,711
Rangatira, Melbourne	45,000	......
Duncan Dunbar, London	......	12,080
City of Sydney, Melbourne	60,400	......
Spirit of North (from Newcastle)	......	23½
Rangatira, Melbourne	50,000	......
Salsette, Galle	71,120	3478
Yarra Yarra, Brisbane	100	......
British Trident, London	......	175
City of Sydney, Melbourne	10,000	......
Antagonist, Hongkong	......	2370½
Jeddo, Galle	47,663	2583
Rangatira, Melbourne	11,481	......
Wonga Wonga, Melbourne	20,000	......
Raven, Hongkong	......	5774½
Northam, Galle	44,206	31½
Wonga Wonga, Melbourne	30,040	......
City of Sydney, Melbourne	50,000	......
Lord Ashley, Nelson	10,000	......
City of Sydney, Melbourne	5,000	......
	465,340	37,197

EXPORT OF COAL.

		Australian Agricultural Company.	Newcastle Coal and Copper Company.	Bellambi Coal Mines.
January	4	1817	1861	......
	11	2988	1302	......
	18	2466	2503	1577
	25	2588	2127	......
February	1	2909	1906	......
	8	2901	1370	......
	15	2820	1540	......
	22	2086	1272	1226
March	1	2569	......	......
	8	2260	......	......
	15	2574	......	......
	22	2643	2088	......
	29	1920	......	1618
April	5	1303	2105	......
	12	1926	811	......
	19	2682	1066	......
	26	2510	1012	1512
May	3	2578	2014	......
	10	2460	......	......
	17	2556	1779	......
		48,356	23,756	5933

MAILS BY THE P. and O. STEAMERS.

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
Arrived.			
January—Salsette	17,588	199	21,102
February—Jeddo	18,866	163	19,715
March—Northam	20,332	224	22,933
April—Benares	20,112	154	19,091
May—Jeddo	16,963	251	18,700
	93,861	991	101,541
Sailed.			
January—Behar	19,756	265	21,334
February—Salsette	17,367	225	20,252
March—Jeddo	18,070	126	22,492
April—Northam	20,304	147	20,860
	75,497	763	84,938

REPORTS OF FOREIGN WHALERS.

Arrivals.

Bay of Islands.—April 16, Illinois, ship, 43 tons, Potter, New Bedford, 17 months out, with 550 barrels sperm. April 16, Gazelle, ship, 340 tons, Baker, New Bedford, without having taken any oil since the date of her departure, 18th February last. The Illinois reports the following ships:—James Arnold, 393 tons, Sullivan, New Bedford, 200 barrels sperm since leaving the Bay, March 15. Rainbow, ship, 474 tons, Nichols, New Bedford, with 200 barrels sperm since leaving Auckland. Japan, ship, 487 tons, Grant, New Bedford, with 190 barrels since leaving the Bay, February 2nd. Waverley, ship, 327 tons, Vinal, New Bedford, with 90 barrels sperm since leaving Mongonui. Eugenia, barque, 356 tons, Hamblin, New Bedford, with 80 barrels since leavingthe Bay on March 12th.

Departures.

April 11, Clematis, ship, 311 tons, Watrous, New London, for the fisheries. April 23rd, Gazelle, ship, 340 tons, Baker, New Bedford; April 24th, Belle, barque, 320 tons, Brown, Fairhaven, for the fisheries; April 25th, Illinois, ship, 413 tons, Potter, New Bedford, for Mongonui, to obtain three of his boat steerers who deserted and were arrested at Mongonui upon a warrant issued at Russell. The men were taken away by Yates, master of the cutter Vision, of Auckland, who has been fined for the offence.

Loss of the Schooner Chase.—The Chase, of 45 tons, Captain Greenless, sailed from the Richmond River on the 17th April, with a cargo of 20,000 feet cedar, and encountered strong southerly winds up to the 27th, when a heavy gale came on at east. On the 27th, the foremost went by the board, the schooner at the time being only two-and-a-half miles off shore, when Captain Greenless seeing that the only chance of saving the lives of the crew was by beaching her, she was run on shore fourteen miles to the northward of the Bellinger River, and become a total wreck. The captain and crew walked from thence to the Macleay, and arrived in Sydney on the 9th by the Macleay Packet. The Chase was the property of Mr. Hugh, of Maitland, and we believe is uninsured.

The Bartholomew Gosnold, American whaler, was compelled to put into this port some time since with loss of topmasts. She has now completed her refit, and will proceed to the whaling grounds in a day or two.

Numerous applications for passages are being made for the Damascus. She is advertised to sail on 30th June, and from the rapidity with which cargo is coming forward, augers her quick despatch.

Foundering of the Barque Rembrandt, and loss of eleven Lives.—We have to record the melancholy loss of the above-named vessel during the violent gale of the 15th ultimo. The Rembrandt was a German barque of 530 tons, commanded by Captain Ficke, and sailed from Newcastle on the 10th ultimo, bound for Melbourne with a cargo of 720 tons coal and one passenger, Miss Summers. Her voyage had been successfully prosecuted until the 16th ultimo, by which time she had nearly reached her port of destination, when she encountered the violent westerly gale which has been felt from Cape Otway to Moreton Bay. The ship suffered severely in the loss of nearly all her canvas, and to add to the disaster she sprang a leak; the pumps were at once manned and the vessel got before the wind, in the hope of making some port of shelter to the northward. The sea, which invariably on this coast rises with great rapidity, commenced breaking on board the ill-fated barque as she scudded before the fury of the gale, when one huge wave swept the deck fore and aft, carrying the long-boat overboard. The leak still increasing, the remaining boats were provisioned, and preparation made for abandoning the ship, and on the 18th, at 8·15 p.m., she began settling down, when the captain, chief officer, and two seamen got into the gig and got clear of the sinking hull, and in a few moments she went down, in latitude 38·40 S., longitude 148·12 E., taking with her Miss Summers and ten of the crew. The gig ultimately reached Twofold Bay on the 25th ultimo. From Captain Ficke's account, it appears that Miss Summers refused to enter the boat, although urged to do so at the last moment, and was therefore left to her fate. Numberless cases are on record, in which the obstinate refusal of females to trust their lives to the frail safety of a boat, has been overcome by force, and they have been ultimately saved, and had this recourse been adopted in this instance, it is more than probable the unfortunate lady would have been rescued.

Loss of the Schooner Sancho Panza.—This vessel sailed from the Richmond River with a cargo of cedar, &c., bound to Sydney on Wednesday, the 17th April; on the 21st, encountered very heavy weather from the S.W.; on the 22nd, the vessel was found to be making seven inches of water per hour, and the gale still increasing. Captain Pratt deemed it necessary to run for Trial Bay, for shelter; sailed again on the 26th, seeing that an easterly gale was likely to come on, and the vessel could not lie there in safety, was compelled to put to sea and stood to S. same night, at 10 p.m. was off Tacking Point, wind S.S.E.; put about and stood to the N. at 12 p.m., heavy gales from the E., with heavy roll. 27th, at 4 a.m., terrific heavy squalls, with rain; took in foresail, &c.; ship under close-reefed topsail and fore and aft canvas. 2 p.m., blew the topsail clean out of the bolt ropes; wind blowing with unabated fury, with increasing sea. On the 28th, at 8 a.m., rain cleared a little, but the wind in the height of its violence found the ship about four miles off the Bellenger River, when Captain Pratt, for the safety of ship, crew, and passengers, stood for the Bellenger, at which place, after crossing the bar, the vessel, from the loss of canvas, was unable to stem the heavy fresh in the river, endeavoured to put her on the north spit, and there let go both anchors; the vessel hung to her anchors until nine p.m., when she dragged her anchors and went over the bar, and capsized in the heavy sea. Seeing there was no possibility of saving the vessel, Captain Pratt with the crew and passengers abandoned her. At daylight on the 29th the vessel had drifted about five miles to the S., still hanging to the anchors and lying over on her beam-ends, with both masts carried away by the deck. Not having any provisions, was compelled to leave for the Nambucra, arriving there on the 30th—after being without food for two days—at which place the schooners Daring and Booroowang were lying ready for sea, by which vessels Captain Pratt with crew and passengers arrived in Sydney on Saturday, the 10th instant. The ship and cargo were the property of Mr. Joseph Eyles of the Richmond River, and are uninsured.

The Nile left Plymouth Sound 29th January; experienced strong and adverse winds in the Channel, and was off Plymouth again on February 1st. Left the land and encountered very severe weather in the Bay of Biscay. Cleared Cape Finisterre February 8th; crossed the Equator March 1st, twenty-eight days from the land; passed the Meridian of the Cape on the fifty-seventh day. Experienced, when to the southward, nothing but northerly winds. When in latitude 45° S., longitude 128° E., on April 28th, encountered a furious gale of wind from the northward; barometer 28·51. Ship under storm staysails for six hours. Heavy weather, with a very heavy sea, up to making the south-east coast of Tasmania on May 4th, eighty-five days from Cape Finisterre, ninety-two days from English land, and ninety-five days from Plymouth. From Tasmania variable winds and unsettled weather. There have been three births.

The Damascus, completed an excellent passage on the 10th, of 88 days, having experienced fine weather throughout. With the exception of ten days' violent gale off Cape Finisterre, the passage has been marked by very light winds. The equator was crossed on the 9th March, and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 4th April. Northerly winds prevailing after leaving the Cape, the Damascus was brought south of Van Diemen's Land, and was off the Cape Pillar on the 3rd instant. She was then 28 miles east of the meridian of Melbourne Heads on the same day that the Great Britain (s.s.) entered, so that she had been running with the steamer from the date of their exchanging signals on the 18th April. Northerly winds on this coast have considerably deterred the Damascus.

The Constantine left Manila on the 5th March, having been aground, and compelled to lighten. She cleared Sunda straits on 12th March, and had westerly winds to 12° S. The S.E. trades carried her to 34° S. From thence had N.E. and E.N.E. weather to 40° S. and 95° E. From the 25th to 30th April she experienced very heavy gales, with high cross sea, in which she lost part of her bulwarks, and had the long-boat washed out of the chocks. She passed Curtis Island on the 5th instant, and has had light N.E. winds since. Captain Wrangles had a severe accident a few days since, which has fractured the ribs in his right side caused by falling down the after hatchway.

The Bessie anchored at the bar, at Moreton Bay, on the 4th May, after a passage of 130 days from London. Captain Davies reports that a terrific gale was experienced from E. to S.E., Cape Moreton bearing N.W. by W. fifty-eight miles, on the 27th ultimo; since that day the vessel had been beating about off this coast.

Loss of the Schooner Jessie, at Anatam.—Thursday, March 14th, 1861.—Jessie, schooner, was lying moored in Anatam, for the purpose of refitting, with seventy-five fathoms on the S.E., and forty-five fathoms on the N.W. chain; during forenoon, fresh breezes from S.E. by E. and cloudy, with occasional squalls of rain. At noon, barometer 29·70; 2 p.m. barometer 29·60, and breeze increasing, but no shift of wind; 4 p.m., strong gale and heavy clouds rolling up from S.E. to N.N.E. to S., and round by west to north: barometer at this time down 29·45. Topmasts and yards being on deck, paid out chain on S.E. cable and clinched the end round foremast. 5 p.m.—Water one mass of foam, but no sea, and spray flying from bows to stern of the vessel. 6 p.m.—Barometer 29·20. From this time till 7 p.m. the firmament in the E. and N.E. quarter appeared lighted up with a bluish light, so much so that, although it was dark on other nights by six o'clock, any person might read a book by it. 8 p.m.—Barometer 28·90. At this time, the wind blowing a heavy gale, very little lightning perceptible; ship riding with tremendous strain on her cables, and so it continued until 10; barometer still falling, being down to 28·60 at 10.30 p.m., blowing a perfect hurricane; not a man could see the land for sprays, the ship being covered with them; wind from E.S.E., having shifted the last half-hour. 11 p.m.—More wind, and perfectly dark. Vessel begun to drag starboard anchor; paid out chain on the port anchor, as the vessel took it, and clinched the end round the mainmast, when it brought the vessel up for a few minutes; the force of the hurricane at this time was so great that the crew were blown about the decks, and with difficulty secured themselves with ropes. 11.55 p.m.—Barometer 28·30, and at 0.10 a.m., Friday, 15th, barometer 28·10, wind E.S.E. At 0.20 a.m., ship struck heavily; attempted to cast off and let go the cables, when the vessel was reported filling, and in ten minutes after she first struck she was full and aground. Masts tore the steps from the kelson, and ripped the decks up with difficulty, then cut away the masts, when they fell over the side. At 1 a.m. a perfect calm, wind dying away all at once. Three of the crew jumped overboard and swam on shore to give the alarm; when, at 2 a.m., a boat came on board from the shore, and took the remainder off the wreck, a moderate breeze springing up from the N. at the time.

Stranding of the Steamer William the Fourth (s.).—The William the Fourth, laden with potatoes and grain, in endeavouring to cross the bar at the Moruya on 10th instant, grounded, and after striking heavily was cast upon the inner landspit, where she now lies. The information received does not lead to the belief that she will become a total wreck; every exertion is being made to float her off the spit. The captain states that the channel had completely shifted during the recent gales, to which may be attributed the cause of the disaster.

We have been favoured with the following account of a series of hurricanes that have passed over New Caledonia:—The hurricane that passed over the New Hebrides and Caledonia, on the 14th March, was pronounced the heaviest that has been felt for many years. Previous to the commencement on the 14th it had been blowing hard for two days, with rain at intervals. In the forenoon it blew from S.E. by E., being very cloudy, and with very vivid lightning to the N.E.; at 6 o'clock p.m., it blew a gale of wind, gradually increasing until 10 o'clock, when it blew furiously, so much so, that it was impossible for a man to stand against it; the trees were blown down, and roofs of houses blown about in all directions. Several people that were outside wer driven many yards, and finally were brought up against shrubs, trees, hillocks, &c. Boats were lifted bodily off the beach into the water; the leaves of all the trees on the weather side of the island were blown off, and the force of the hurricane washed the sea 150 feet further in land than ever known. Missionary houses, school houses, and native houses on the beaches on the weatherside, were washed away, and the natives had hard work to escape from drowning. On shore the force was such that houses were blown down, windows and doors carried away, and several people inside forced against the opposite walls. We have had five hurricanes down here this season. The first was in December (1860), which commenced E. veering to N.E., and on to N.W., lasting eleven hours. The second, on the 3rd to 5th January, the heaviest of it lasting fifteen hours, commencing E.S.E. to N.E. to the westward. During this several small crafts in the Caledonia and Loyalty Groups were blown ashore, and a great deal of damage done to shipping. The third was on the 10th to 11th January, which lasted sixteen hours, commencing S.E., S. to S.W. The fourth on February 10th and 11th, lasting twelve hours, and passing the same way. And the fifth on the 14th to 15th March, lasting seven hours, from E.S.E.; part of it passed over Caledonia. It was in this that the Caledonienne French war schooner was struck by a sea, carrying away her port bulwarks, several of her sails, &c., and completely hurling her ballast over and over; iron ballast stoved underneath, stone ballast was hove on the lee side, throwing her nearly on her beam ends, but fortunately, righting immediately, losing her lee boats, davits, &c., and carrying away her weather chain, and disabling her.

ESTATES SURRENDERED, AND SCHEDULES FILED, DURING THE WEEK.

	Estimated liabilities.	Estimated assets.
April		
19 Stephen Richardson, of Nelligen by Charles Scott, and John Frazer, of Sydney, trustees of the estate	£10,447 7 10	£7,940 10 2
John Gillies, of Black Creek, miller	907 1 4	365 4 10
20 Emanuel Benjamin, of Glebe Road, Sydney, greengrocer	97 7 2	13 0 0
22 Robert Newton, of Mudgee, labourer	91 3 11	8 0 0
23 John Dillon, of West Maitland, dealer	137 16 6	79 6 9
William Thompson, of Cleveland-street, Sydney, engineer	118 0 0	14 16 6
William Farrell, of Sussex-street, Sydney, hairdresser	40 19 7	8 8 0
Henry Bower Wilson, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, lately of Twofold Bay, merchant	1128 16 4	557 16 9
24 Richard Harnett, of Sydney, broker	60,105 6 2	230 4 0
John Nebbs, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, lately a licensed victualler	386 9 6	335 0 0
Julius Unger, of George-street, Sydney, clothier	180 13 5	95 0 0
John Musgrave, of Fairy Meadow, Illawarra, farmer	1554 15 0	1517 0 0
26 James Cole, of Peter's Ferry, Hawkesbury River, farmer	190 17 0	53 0 0
27 Henry St. John Madden, of Judge-street, Wooiloomooloo, Sydney, drapers' assistant	£208 9 5	3 0 0
29 James Butcher, of Bronti, Goulburn	985 10 0	158 0 0
Peter Winter, of Prospect, gold-digger	68 9 0	12 0 0
William Carter, of Shellharbour, butcher	226 1 0	81 13 4
30 James Hall, of Wollongong, sawyer	11 11 6	Nil.
Phillip Pinnock, of Tareela, Liverpool Plains, squatter	11,904 17 0	5208 15 0
Samuel Cowan, and Moss Israel, of Annandale, soap and candle manufacturers	8278 12 0	4701 7 4
Randolph Nott, of Braidwood, gentleman	4124 3 8	3380 7 6
May		
2 Charles Augustus Goodchap, of Ashfield, Government clerk	297 4 0	75 0 0
John Murphy, of Orwell-street, Sydney	23 8 3	1 4 0
3 Edwin W. Hollinworth, of Five Dock, gentleman	503 9 6	562 0 0
James Richard Huston, clerk, of Short-street, Sydney	205 1 2	95 0 0
James Foley, of Dapto, labourer	37 18 2	12 0 0
Thomas Plunkett, of Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle, storekeeper	93 15 4½	34 8 1
6 William Richard Tress, late of Kiandra, now of Bathurst, auctioneer	2254 10 5	2205 0 0
George Mortimer, of Adelong Creek, farmer	465 17 0	288 1 11
Joseph Turton, of Hexham, storekeeper	172 14 0	156 0 0
Patrick Tevlin, of Kent-street, publican	154 0 0	133 10 11
7 Archibald Lamont, of Mudgee, storekeeper (surplus)	3453 0 0	6020 0 0
8 Isaac Aland, of Randwick Road near Sydney, hay and corn dealer	178 12 6	15 0 0
10 William M'Ilhatton, of Pope's Creek, Penrith, labourer	58 0 6	5 0 0
Michael M'Cue, of East Maitland, licensed victualler	177 5 8	53 7 9
13 John Arthur Templer, of Orange, Esq.	£1086 0 8	569 19 8
14 Robert Gray, of Molong, lately of Kelso, publican	774 3 6	415 0 0
Arthur Hannibal Macarthur, of Mudgee, grazier	11,875 3 2	8519 0 0
William Gilbert Anderson, of Glen Innes, licensed victualler	434 19 11	245 18 5
Edmund Eaton and Joseph George, of Braidwood, storekeepers	8552 13 1	5786 14 11
15 George Felton Pickering, of Camden, currier	120 6 5	106 13 9
James Thompson, of Mount Tamar, Bathurst, farmer and grazier	204 6 6	23 0 0
16 John Matthew Wright, of Queen's-place, Sydney, warehousekeeper	937 18 11	173 1 3
17 Henry Hyndes, of Parramatta-street, Sydney, licensed victualler	204 0 3	104 0 0
Robert Smith Arnott, late of East Maitland, cabinet maker	122 5 0	17 5 0
William Martin, of Campbell-street, Sydney, publican	180 0 0	5 0 0
19 John Hogan, of Coogee, publican	1335 6 0	1260 10 0

Resignation of Mr. Walsh, M.L.A. for Goulburn.—On Tuesday Mr. Walsh resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly. We believe that the pressure of his numerous professional engagements is the cause of his taking this step. The retirement of Mr. Walsh will be a matter of regret to the whole of his constituents.—*Herald of Wednesday.*

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council, 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average Assets and Liabilities, and of the Capital and Profits, of the undermentioned Banks of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th March, 1861.

Banks.	Liabilities: Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks and Branches.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	268,283 8 4	679 9 7	40,918 11 2	1,410,771 14 10	1,720,653 3 11
Commercial	173,439 6 8	728 13 1	2,075 19 5	979,583 12 10	1,155,817 12 0
Australasia	78,731 3 4	9,477 8 11	......	539,655 2 6	627,863 14 9
Union of Australia	68,044 5 0	8,462 9 1	35 6 11	581,405 13 1	657,947 14 1
Australian Joint Stock	169,372 1 8	6,638 7 7	5,766 4 9	660,677 18 0	842,354 12 0
London Chartered of Australia	14,840 6 8	521 9 6	......	82,625 11 1	97,987 7 3
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	26,927 18 4	1,778 11 8	......	319,388 6 7	348,094 16 7
Oriental Chartered	127,555 0 0	3,922 7 6	232,930 17 1	704,856 7 5	1,069,264 12 0
Totals	927,093 10 0	32,308 10 11	301,726 19 4	5,278,964 6 4	6,539,983 12 7

Banks.	Assets: Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks, and Branches.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	249,187 10 6	27,942 10 10	38,796 17 9	13,069 6 3	900,056 14 6	*1,500,880 5 1	2,729,933 4 11
Commercial	364,036 13 0	33,245 3 3	22,447 19 11	15,672 10 5	52,083 5 2	1,071,054 12 2	1,558,539 3 11
Australasia	97,296 10 10	7,043 8 4	42,850 0 0	6,866 7 10	......	428,995 11 1	583,051 18 1
Union of Australia	137,488 14 9	17,154 4 8	13,870 16 4	5,722 0 9	267 14 1	362,897 1 8	537,400 12 3
Australian Joint Stock	240,886 11 2	1,107 4 8	40,508 0 4	12,794 13 3	107,716 0 8	841,987 7 1	1,244,930 0 2
London Chartered of Australia	37,700 0 7	......	26,084 19 4	1,377 4 2	......	208,171 0 1	273,333 4 2
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	123,499 8 6	......	30,924 14 10	2,308 6 8	......	573,282 18 4	729,915 8 4
Oriental Chartered	211,155 0 1	19,379 0 1	27,188 19 3	5,988 12 3	384,850 14 10	530,532 0 3	1,179,094 6 11
Totals	1,461,250 12 5	105,871 11 10	242,672 7 9	[illegible] 1 7	1,394,974 9 3	5,367,780 15 11	8,836,178 18 9

Banks.	Capital and Profits: Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring Dividend.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	750,000 0 0	15 ℗ cent.	55,594 15 0	207,934 7 10
Commercial	320,000 0 0	15 ℗ cent.	24,000 0 0	65,334 17 3
Australasia	900,000 0 0	†12½ ℗ cent.	67,500 0 0	315,043 3 3
Union of Australia	1,000,000 0 0	12 ℗ cent.	60,000 0 0	273,847 5 0
Australian Joint Stock	375,000 0 0	10 ℗ cent.	18,750 0 0	29,114 13 3
London Chartered of Australia	700,000 0 0	7 ℗ cent.	24,500 0 0	72,987 2 7
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	500,000 0 0	6 ℗ cent.	15,000 0 0	22,487 5 3
Oriental Chartered	1,280,000 0 0	‡10 ℗ cent.	38,200 0 0	252,000 0 0
Totals	5,808,000 0 0		333,524 15 0	1,238,648 14 5

* Including £1100 Government securities.
† 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 26s. per share.
‡ And bonus of 4 per cent.

E. C. Weekes, Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 6th May.

Discovery of Gold.—In our Monday's issue (says the *Advertiser*) a paragraph appeared in reference to a reported discovery of gold near Adelaide, and we are happy to be in a position to vouch for the correctness of the "report" upon which the paragraph was founded. We have seen the sample of the precious metal to which we referred, which is in the possession of Mr. Finke, of the well known firm of Chambers and Finke. The gold differs entirely in appearance from that found at Echunga, being much heavier and composed of small nuggets, flattened, apparently, by pressure between rocks. It is of a dull colour, approximating to that of the metal found in many parts of the western gold-fields of Victoria. The locality where this gold has been discovered is situated about three miles to the eastward of Mount Lofty. Mr. Finke, who is himself the discoverer, informs us that he has long supposed that gold existed in that part of the country, and that he has spent a considerable amount of time and money in endeavouring to decide the question. He has from time to time found small quantities of the metal, but has never been able to perceive indications sufficient to pay for working. The sample which he has shown us, and which weighs nearly 3 ozs., has been obtained at a depth of only two or three feet from the surface, near the source of the Sixth Creek. The strata from which the gold was taken much resembled decomposed rock. The land through which this part of the creek runs is the property of Chambers and Finke, who hold from 700 to 800 acres; but we learn that there is a good deal of unsold land in the locality, which is watered by tributaries of the Sixth Creek, and where it is also expected that gold will be found. A meeting of gentlemen interested in the above discovery was held on Saturday, at the Norfolk Arms Hotel, Rundle-street, when it was decided to take immediate steps to test the discovery.

Smelting Works at Port Adelaide.—The English and Australian Copper Company have commenced the erection of smelting works on their land at the Port, the first timber of which was laid on Wednesday, by Mr. G. W. Hawkes, S.M. for Port Adelaide. The buildings for the present will consist of a single house 276 feet long by 50 feet wide, and will contain six smelting furnaces, and two refineries for smelting the poorer ores from the Burra Burra, as it has been ascertained that a considerable saving will be effected in carriage by conveying the ore to the Port, instead of taking the fuel to the works at the Burra. It is also intended to increase the dimensions of the works, so as to smelt the ores from Wallaroo and any other of the mines which have lately commenced operations in various parts of the province. The smelting-house will then be made double the width, and two other double houses of equal dimensions erected as required. The erections will have little outward show, being simply a galvanized iron roof, upon wood pillars twelve inches square, with iron principals, the side partially enclosed with galvanized iron. A tramway will be laid for the purpose of conveying the coal from the wharf to the building, and another carried above the furnaces to deliver the ore. The sleepers for the posts have been laid on the natural level, but about 10,000 tons of silt will be taken from the bed of the river, which, in addition to increasing the wharf accommodation by about 100 feet, will raise the level of the works six feet, and thus materially strengthen the foundations. It is expected that the present building will be completed and the furnaces lighted by the 1st September.—*S. A. Register*, May 11.

Population of the Deniliquin District.—Residing on the north of the Edward, 937; south of the Edward, 670: total, 1607. On the night of the 7th ultimo there were 60 travelling on the roads within the above district.—*Southern Courier.*

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THE LAND BILL DELAYED.

THERE will be no excuse for Mr. COWPER, if, to enjoy the certainty of six months' recess, he postpone the legislation which he professes to espouse. In the Lower House there is a majority prepared to follow him while he gives effect to those radical theories which they have declared to be the aspiration of the people. The men who accept places in the Upper House under the existing Ministry will vote without discussion, and without division. We hope it will be so. Whatever mischief its measures may contain is now inevitable, and the sooner what is inevitable becomes law, the better for the country. A theory continually held in suspense can yield no practical advantage. While it subverts all existing interests by stamping upon them a character of uncertainty, itself escapes the test of experience. The moment these experiments are tried, their practical worthlessness will reveal itself.

There are two points on which, perhaps, the differences between the two Houses of Legislature have hinged—the first the system of indefinitely deferred payments; the second the laws impeding the squatter. In Victoria, the effect of laws hostile to the pastoral interest is already revealing itself in its rapid extinction. In New Zealand, at the present moment, where a system of payments indefinitely deferred has been adopted, the land is sold with a perfect understanding that the price will never be recovered. No deeds are required, because the right to occupy and hold is as marketable as a formal alienation with all the stamps and parchment by which it could be solemnised. It is found that the Crown cannot enter and take possession of the land so alienated. It is assumed that no Government would attempt to distrain upon a large class of debtors. In Victoria an extension of lease is proposed under radical auspices, to arrest the exodus of the squatters, to whose enterprise new country is hourly unfolding. The stoppage of immigration by Government is forming a colony of men, and the discouragement to squatting is leaving flocks of wethers—a stroke of policy worthy a heaven-born Minister. Thus the principles of our Land Bills, tried by the experience of neighbouring colonies, are already exploded, and we have not the slightest misgiving but that after the experience of a very short time the suicidal policy which has been so loudly demanded will be from sheer necessity abandoned. We have done more to give prominence to the Northern colonies than they could have accomplished for themselves by the utmost effort.

The Government, by its own measures, prevented the passing of the Land Bills. Though we imagine there were some whose views were too strong to have yielded, a majority of the Council would have finally consented to all the demands of the Assembly. One clause, admitted by the Council, gave three years' credit. What could have been easier in the next session of Parliament than for the Ministers, had they thought it desirable, to extend that credit to 330 years? Is it not natural to assume that they were not anxious for the passing of the bill—that it is a source of too much advantage to be easily resigned? So long as the land question continues open all others are postponed. So long as this question remains unsettled, the Government has almost a *carte blanche* to do anything, however corrupt, irregular, or oppressive. It is well known that a majority of the Lower Chamber were dissatisfied with some proceedings of the Government, and it was highly probable that a vote of censure would have met them upon certain questions which they have been enabled by the continuance of this agitation to shelve. We are most anxious on account of the interests of the country that the Land Bills should pass, and this feeling is rather increased by the fact that these measures are to the Ministers their food—their raiment—their political position—their indemnity for all kinds of malversation, and their sure tenure of power, so long as the agitation shall last.

Sir W. BURTON was appointed President of the Council under the Administration of Mr. COWPER. We need not, therefore, inquire into his antecedents, nor defend him from the accusations of his calumniator. Every observer must have seen—that Sir W. BURTON was strongly inclined to conciliation, and that his leanings, so far as were compatible with the dignity of his position, were commonly in favour of the Government. His last act he felt due to his own character as President of the Council, and to the principle upon which that Council exists. We do not suppose that a gentleman of Sir W. BURTON'S rank and habits could read without some feeling of indignation the attack upon his honour by the COLONIAL SECRETARY. That class of colonists who attach any weight to character are not likely to receive the accusation from whatever quarter it may proceed, and least of all from that which it comes. When Mr. COWPER charges men with misrepresentation, the listener is immediately reminded of the reputation of the accuser.

[Sydney Morning Herald, May 13.

THE CHANGE IN THE GOVERNOR'S TITLE.

SIR JOHN YOUNG is gazetted as Governor-in-Chief—and not Governor-General. The resolutions submitted by Mr. COWPER on Tuesday last, protesting against the change, and accepted with the unanimity of indifference by the Assembly, are four months too late. Whatever the distinction was worth, at present little, perhaps hereafter much, it is irrecoverably lost.

If any colony can claim the metropolitan dignity, seniority and prescription assign it to New South Wales; if population and wealth, we suppose no one will dispute that Victoria has superior pretensions. It has not, however, been the custom of the British Government to withdraw a distinction once conferred unless upon the most weighty considerations. The relative strength of colonies may be altered in the course of a few years, and population, like a water bed, may move under any one of those causes of sudden pressure which we have seen so often. When the gold discovery was made at Bathurst, the general expectation was that population would hasten to this country from all the neighbouring colonies, and especially from Victoria. At the first the influx of people made the supremacy of New South Wales an apparent certainty. In a few months, however, a reaction set in, and the great and wonderful career of Victoria commenced, which is only checked for a time by that embarrassment which always avenges imprudence in prosperity. It is, however, impossible to say what the relative position of any of these colonies may be taking twenty years together, and no value could be attached to a distinction if it were forfeited by a sudden change in fortune founded upon accident, which might be any day counterbalanced by another.

The importance of the Governor-Generalship is not in itself as a title, and we see no immediate prospect of federation. The American experience has only confirmed the conviction of the world, that there is no very great durability in the union of independent bodies. We are, however, probably approaching a time when the colonies will be in actual collision. The revenue laws will clash in the end, not only by Customs agents protecting their respective Governments, but by the competition of unequal tariffs. Whenever this collision takes place we suppose that sensible men will seek out some authority which may preserve us from border wars.

An important measure has been mooted by the Government of South Australia—namely, the establishment of a Court of Appeal. This, too, must have a local habitation, and thus the question—where? will naturally arise. If the Governor-Generalship were transferred there can scarcely be any doubt that the Court of Appeal would be established under its shadow. We have at present a successful Mint—one of the usual appendages of the metropolis. Victoria claims a similar institution, and we understand an effort will be made to transfer the Mint from New South Wales to Melbourne, under the plausible representation that that colony is the chief producer of gold. Already, the head-quarters of the military are in Victoria. We have still the naval station, but there are pretences even to this. Thus, one by one, the distinctions of a metropolis have been withdrawn, and, simultaneously, our territory divided. It is only fair that we should look at the question in all its bearings. Victoria is the most central in reference to the older colonies. Beyond it there are the Western and South Australias. Tasmania is within twenty-four hours' sail across the Strait. New South Wales is nearer to Victoria than to any other member of this group. These will be powerful reasons in favour of a further preferment of Victoria. In establishing a Court of Appeal, the three colonies would naturally prefer Victoria, as the nearest. We have, therefore, four votes out of five against our enjoyment of this distinction, and we fear that any impartial spectator would add his weight to this tremendous preponderance.

There are, however, rising in the north colonies which will naturally unite with New South Wales, providing its policy be enlightened and just. They will have no sympathy with us, if their interests are to be compromised by our fiscal laws. But they will have the same motives to support our pretences to metropolitan distinction that the people of South and Western Australia have to oppose them.

Looking at all the facts of the case, we imagine that there is no better course for the home Government than to divide the two groups of colonies, and to appoint a Governor-General to each if the office be not abolished. Each will then have its central court—its mint—its head quarters—its peculiar system of legislation adapted to the difference of climate and production. It is impossible for New South Wales to combat the pretences of Victoria to any distinction or privilege we enjoy. It would be impossible without humiliation, which no Secretary of State has a right to impose upon this country, to transfer its metropolitan pretensions. Either, therefore, the Governor-Generalship should be totally abandoned, or, as the alternative of leaving it where it stands, the distinction should be conferred upon the Northern and Southern group.

With the present absurd notions which have seized upon the intellect of our Ministers, we have no hope that any plan will be early adopted to unite our tariff systems under one administration, and to divide the proceeds by the population of each country. There was originally no more reason for permitting isolation than there is to allow Bathurst or Goulburn to have a tariff each for itself; but the imprudence of the British Government, by declining a reasonable responsibility, and the foolish impatience of the colonies themselves of any moderating power, have deprived us of any hope of harmony, even where it is clearly consistent with the general good. So we must have Customs regulations, which check commerce between the same people in different parts of the continent, and multiply without end our border difficulties.

It will be remembered that the Assembly passed a bill for reducing the salary of the Governor-General, which the Upper House shelved. The Victorians have carried a measure for a similar purpose, in the Lower Chamber, but then their reduced salary was to be £7000 a year, besides very extensive allowances to the GOVERNOR. Our Assembly proposed to reduce the salary to £5000, after having withdrawn a part of the emolument, as in the case of Parramatta, in a very discreditable manner. We have by this threatened reduction, relinquished our claim to the Governor-Generalship. We pointed out, at the time, its inevitable effect. We also pointed out the mischief of that annoyance to the military by which the removal of their head-quarter was, at all events, promoted. We showed that the advantage of the Court of Appeal, and retaining the Mint as an Australian institution, as well as continuing this port as a naval station, would probably depend upon the Governor-Generalship, and that a reduction of salary would lead to this result. There can be no doubt that it was taken as an intimation, and that it was construed as a virtual resignation of the Governor-Generalship, and of the metropolitan distinction that title represents. So, to save £2000 a year, the modest gentlemen who propose to divide some £30,000 amongst themselves, have placed the colony in a secondary position, and deprived us of our right to protest against that inferiority which we have in reality acknowledged. So all our legislation has proceeded, and this is the boorish wisdom of our radical reformers, whose extravagance and whose economy tend both to degradation.

[Sydney Morning Herald, May 14.

THE SWAMPING OF THE UPPER HOUSE IN THE LAST WEEK OF ITS EXISTENCE, BY 21 NEW MEMBERS.

THOSE who imagine that it is the duty of the GOVERNOR to protect the Constitution from violence have expressed in strong terms their disapprobation and regret at the sanction which he gave to the swamping of the Legislative Council. They ask whether it was worth while to set an example so revolutionary on the very eve of the dissolution of the Council, and when in the exercise of a power perfectly constitutional a selection of members could be made in harmony with the views of the Executive. They have asked whether it was worth while to put a public insult on the institution itself—created by prerogative, and possessing as it did the solemn sanction of imperial law? Those who consider education, rank, personal worth, long service, and large stake in the country, claims to individual consideration, pass their eye over the twenty names of the men who have resigned, and compare them with the names of the twenty-one appointed to succeed them, and they ask whether the GOVERNOR ought not to have paused before rejecting the advice of the first in order to obtain the votes of the second?

There are, however, those who take a different view of the conduct of his EXCELLENCY. Without examining the nature and tendency of that act to which he gave his sanction, they assume that the position of a Governor is so changed under the present regime that in reality he gave his signature, and nothing more. To impose upon him the responsibility of an act which he could not resist, or to call upon him to take any other advice than that which was presented to him by the prevailing section of the Assembly, would be merely to invoke a partisanship which would be as unsuitable to his position as his interest. The business of the GOVERNOR is social rather than political. He is the medium through which parties obtain the legal sanction of their triumphs. With him there is no discrimination between Greek and Trojan. The arena of politics is in the Lower Chamber. Its combatants are furnished by democratic communities and universal suffrage. The few fragments of old systems that remain have no appreciable power, and the Government having passed into the hands of Sir JOHN YOUNG, under these circumstances assuredly he consults his peace—perhaps his safety, and, it may be, his usefulness, by yielding to every impulse which comes with the force of democracy.

It is alleged on one side that the British Ministers would never give sanction to this suppression of the Upper Chamber. It is alleged by the other, who have certainly strong evidences in their favour, that the British Ministers care little or nothing for the action of political systems within the colonies. It is assumed by many that they rather see with gratification the absurdities and extravagance of the Democracy—that we have the same function in the system of British Governments that the Helots had in the morals of Sparta—that when the British public see what is the result of this system, which is so earnestly demanded by extreme politicians at home, they will be cautious how they yield to flattering words or transfer power from the educated and propertied classes to the ignorant and needy.

To these last opinions we are strongly inclined. We believe that any Governor, providing he can report that all is quiet, so far as the Downing-street authorities are concerned—may permit the utmost indulgence to all the vagaries of colonial politicians, and allow them to oppress each other without the slightest danger of reproach from home.

There are some who talk of conveying to the British Ministry their sense of the late *coup d'etat*. They may spare themselves the trouble, for if the British Ministry think proper to reply it is possible that terms of compliment would not disguise their philosophical indifference. There is, however, a moral tribunal before which public men of all classes have to present themselves—and, so far as they are members of that body by which this tribunal is constituted, they are conscious of amenableness to its verdict. There are some, of course, to whom opinion is nothing—who contemn the moral judgment of mankind, providing they gain the reward of its defiance. It is not, however, less respectable on that ground, and, except among the most depraved, its secret sentiment is far more the object of apprehension than the determined opposition of avowed enemies.

The question then will naturally come up whether there was any political necessity for this proceeding? Had the Upper House provoked this violent exercise of power? In the first place a series of bills have been introduced during the last five years into the Assembly to dispose of the land question. But of all those bills only the last ever reached the Upper Chamber. It was sent up so closely to the termination of the session as to leave scarcely any time for deliberation. It was impeded by the introduction of other measures which could not be decently disposed of without discussion, and thus the time of the House was limited to the most scanty opportunities of considering the various changes which were proposed. In the next place the judgment of the Lower House upon the Land Bill was by no means in harmony with the views of other colonial Legislatures, nor with the former declared opinions of many of its present supporters. There was only one question submitted to the country for determination, and that was "free selection." This the Upper House yielded. The only clauses upon which it stumbled and involved any principle were such as had never been the subject of appeal to the constituencies, and upon which the majorities in the Lower House had not been large. It was therefore reasonable that the members of the Legislative Council should form their opinion with independence, and that they should enforce it with firmness, though with moderation. Accordingly the bill as it passed from their hands realilised all that the people had asked. When these amendments had been partly adopted and partly rejected, and the Upper House had in some instances given way and in others maintained their opinion, there remained open to the Ministers a conference, and the exercise of some conciliation which might have brought all parties at least to an accommodation. So far from the Upper House obstinately adhering to its own opinions, it is well known that a majority of the members were prepared to give way rather than postpone a measure which had become necessary, and continue an agitation so pernicious to the interests of the country.

Whatever value any one may attach to the land bills will only be a reason to condemn the policy of the Ministers, because it was in their power to have passed those measures in all their popular integrity, and to have amended them in all points in which they might have failed of their plan.

We do not condemn those who held to a different opinion, but we applaud those who, having conscientious objections to some parts of the bill, were determined to vote against them to the last. Their protest, however, would not have availed to prevent the success of the measure, and this was well-known to the Minister. What then could induce Mr. COWPER, in the face of these facts, to recommend to the GOVERNOR the creation of new members on the very last sitting day of the session? We can hardly imagine anything more contemptible than the position he assigned to these volunteers. For men to seize a question which they had never before considered in its previous stages, and to promise to vote for every proposition of Ministers without regard to the reasons by which they might be resisted, was degrading to their understanding. If they came in as a party demonstration—not as legislators, but as factionaries—not to deliberate but to strike—then their appearance was a condemnation on the man who sent them. There was no other reason that we can perceive than a determination on the part of Mr. COWPER to advance a step beyond even the most democratic and furious of his supporters, and to show in this form his contempt for all that was respectable in antecedents, in position, in former service, and in intellectual dignity.

We have no desire to examine personally the members who waited for admission. Let the public, however, judge, comparing them with the men whose opinions they were to overpower and the position they were to degrade. There is, however, this gain to Mr. COWPER—that by this act he has thrown out of public life all that power which existed in the Upper House to moderate the democratic action, or to conserve the established interests of the country. He will now be embarrassed by no established names, and all the Legislative Council will consist of men of his own creation—the tools of his own hand, and the mean and subservient satellites of his own motion.

There is one consolation, however, may arise out of this state of things—that it is scarcely possible for any electoral body, however degraded it may be, and however savage in its political antipathies, to exceed the violence of Mr. COWPER, or to place the destinies of the country in the hands of men less worthy of trust than those whom he may be expected to appoint.

It will be our duty to retrace the course of the Legislative Council from its commencement to the present moment and to estimate those charges which have been made against it as a body obstructive and illiberal. Our readers will be astonished to find how few measures have really been before that House and how large a proportion of them have been accepted and perfected. We believe the exceptions will be such as to shew the immense importance of a body differing somewhat in its sympathies and tendencies from the Lower Chamber, and being less directly responsible to the popular impulse. No doubt there are many objections possible against particular individuals in the Legislative Council, but yet we believe we shall never see assembled in any legislative body so large a number of first-class men.

[Sydney Morning Herald, May 15.

THE REFORM OF THE UPPER HOUSE.

THE decisive vote cast by the Legislative Council against a bill for the construction of that Chamber on Chartist principles, which caricatures the principle of a Conservative Chamber, and that in the face of instant dissolution, is a lasting honour to the men who gave it. They have shown the colony that the British spirit is not yet dead; that we have some among us who prefer to retain their good name and self-respect to a legislative seat held on the condition of slavish submission to a despotic Ministry. They have been forewarned of their doom, should the present Government survive, when a new nominee House is to be instituted. They have left the honour of being chosen to those who have earned it by the zeal of the proselyte or the venom of the apostate. We cannot promise that they will be followed by popular regret into their retirement; that the electors will not be taught to despise a second Chamber by sticking up the lowest of the people on the benches of the Legislative Council; but of what value is a seat to be held on servile conditions? The worst that can happen to those who have set the noble example of resistance to threats of exclusion is what has already overtaken all those, save Mr. Cowper, who were the first to surrender to clamours outside. We cannot stand at the corner of the street, without seeing some repudiated leader of a former time who, having reached the limit of liberal policy as he understood it, stopped short, called a halt, was laughed at, and left behind. Mr. Cowper *is*, no doubt, an exception; *he has managed* to keep up with his *friends*; but how bespattered, pallid, exhausted! The Upper House has chosen a noble part;—fatal to its constitutional life—glorious to its moral renown. We are sure that such men as Mr. Deas Thomson will not tremble at the threat of political extinction. We should deeply regret their disappearance from the Legislature, but we should more regret their degradation. The Democrats of France led out to a ditch to be shot a man whose science had ennobled his name; they offered his life on condition of his service and his abjuration:—"I have always been loyal to my king," was his reply, "and I will not forsake him now. Despicable villains, fire away."

Mr. Robertson's whole speech in favour of the rejected bill was built on the principle that the popular will was to rule—and that it was to suffer no check from minorities, however intelligent, or whatever stake they might have in the issue. To admit anything else would have been to acknowledge that in constructing a Government there was something beside beards to count. Mr. Robertson's idea of political rights is to tell off the males of a country—to set them out in platoons—to let them choose the most popular of their number, and to put government into the hands of their chosen. On this principle, no doubt, he is right in his preference of a single chamber, and no doubt it is a ridiculous pedantry to repeat this process to produce an exact duplicate. It is said by some that even this would be better than a single House, because there are sure to belong to rival bodies certain specialities of sympathy and opinion, which may place them in antagonism; but is it really dignified to confide the safety of the colony to chronic disunion and jealousy, having no better foundation than the rivalry generated by a corporation spirit? Mr. Robertson's speech was in harmony with his bill, and his bill was in harmony with his single-chamber theory; but was he the man to weigh the opinions of those who look to a second chamber as indispensable to freedom, and who believe that it ought not to be a mere form but a power?

Whether this can be best secured by an elective House is a point we shall not now discuss. The bill rejected embraced a far wider question—whether there was to be any Upper House at all. The bill was the offspring of bad faith,—it was agreed to in the Lower House by one set as a step to utter abolition, and by another and scarcely more respectable, with the avowed hope and expectation of its rejection.

The reply to all objections is, that the people will have it so. Be it so. The Ministers can march a file of constables, according to the threat, into the House, to carry a reform, and probably they will be quite as intelligent as their elected successors. It is a mistake, however, to say there is no use in resistance. The people at large mean well; they are often misled by catchwords and by bold declaimers, but it is of use to resist the headlong progress of what may be in substance inevitable. The modification which repeated discussion and delay many secure often neutralises what cannot be prevented. This task requires a noble nature, and it will have its reward. There may be something far more agreeable in descending with the tide; in being pointed at as a man of progress; in receiving greetings and acclamations of every little gathering of politicians; in being saluted as the "coming man," or as belonging to the tail of the coming man. There are those whose sole specific for rising in the world is to shout with the loudest; but truth and justice are rarely in a crowd—and these at last are the glory of the statesman. His voice is heard on the side of the feeble, the oppressed, and the stranger; he stands by the men whom the populace hate; he spurns the enticement of tarnished honours; he is under the ban of every scoundrel: often those who believe in the justice of his opinions and the rectitude of his conduct recognise him by stealth, and receive the full beams of their servile complacency for his detractors. He has to seek repose in the consciousness that his cause will outlive his opponents, and that the time will come when, illusion having passed from the popular vision, the honest, bold, and disinterested opponent of transient though vehement passions will be justified even by those who have been intoxicated by those passions. It is such men who keep up the standard of moral heroism, when but for them society would sink into one mass of meanness, hollowness, and corruption. Even when the Roman poet was offering incense to the fortunes of Augustus he remembered that there was a *royalty of will*, guarded by truth and conviction, which lives above the clamour of the multitude and the frown of kings;—

> "Justum et tenacem propositi virum,
> Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
> Non vultus instantis tyranni
> Mente quatit solidâ."

Distinguished merit, said Robert Hall, will rise superior to opposition, and will gather lustre from reproach. The clouds which begirt the rising sun, and follow him through the day, seldom fail at its close to form a magnificent amphitheatre, whence to display the splendour of that luminary whose glories they could not hide.

Sydney Morning Herald, April 27.

HORTICULTURE.

SINCE our last summary our colonial winter may be said to have thoroughly set in, and it has opened very inclemently. There has been a great quantity of rain both in and about the city and throughout the country, insomuch that severe floods have prevailed. We have had, it is true, some brief intervals of brisk, fine weather, accompanied with sharp nightly frosts; but the prognostics of the season are decidedly unfavourable. Consequently, our gardens, in spite of their sombre cloak of evergreens, begin to look somewhat desolate. No country is more prolific in evergreens, but for the most part our foliage is of a dark tint; still, however, every hour or two's sunshine brings forth a burst of joyous spring-like looking roses that makes one fancy for the moment that Australia has no winter. The prominent feature of our gardens, however, at this season is their wealth of camellias. We stated in a former article, that the trees were in their glorious and luxuriant foliage, and their abundance of buds promised well; but the full show, which is about at its height now, far exceeds anything we anticipated. The size to which the trees grow, and the rapidity of their growth, would astonish an English gardener, and a nurseryman at home would be terrified for his favourite plants, if he could see the merciless hand with which they are denuded of wood and buds here. In England, indeed, where the cultivation of the camellia is so much more difficult and insecure than here, the contrast between the growing plants of this colony is striking; here, in every situation, the trees are so robust, that they successfully face all variation of weather. Rain, sunshine, wind, and storm, affect only to deface the exquisitely delicate tint of the flower, and bloom follows and replaces bloom so luxuriantly, that this is but of small consequence. In England, too, the appearance of the seed is anxiously looked and cared for; here the seed is so plentiful, that it is gathered only in small quantities, the process of planting out being more simple, rapid, and convenient. With a rather whimsical dissatisfaction the gardeners complain that this plant flowers too long. Certainly it is the only favourite of our gardens against which any such cause of grumble can exist. In some particularly favourable situations it is true that some descriptions flower plentifully a month or two before the season, for the bloom can be said to be at its full; and from similar circumstances, tardy loiterers keep putting forth their claims to admiration when the mass of trees have entirely ceased to flower. Mr. Baptist has decidedly the largest and most showy collection of camellias in the colony. He has altogether some acres of ground under this cultivation. Some of the trees are of almost giant growth, and at present are richly laden with flowers. The white varieties are particularly fine this season, the "alba plana" and "incarnata" being larger and more perfectly regulated than we have ever seen them. The deeper colours, and "rosea" and "variegata," are also remarkably fine; the latter, in fact, covering the trees with its gay bloom. Mr. Baptist has several seedlings which look promising, but they have not as yet blossomed. The soil of Mr. Baptist's garden seems admirably adapted for the cultivation of this beautiful plant, but it must be stated that it is an artificial soil. Originally the whole of Mr. Baptist's ground was a sand swamp, which, when reclaimed, left a soil almost unfit for cultivation of the meanest kind. Careful treatment and a very liberal and constant nourishment of manure has now made it most productive to the growth of every sort of vegetable, flowers, or trees; fruit trees, in particular, thrive well. While on this subject we wish to correct rather a serious error in our last article, relative to the adaptation of the soil of Mr. Baptist's garden to the growth of orange trees. It was there stated that a rich soil was not suitable to the permanent growth of the orange. This is not true; the orange loves a good stiff soil. It is a wet, sandy soil, like much of Mr. Baptist's, that is insufficient for the permanent growth of the tree. In such a soil, for a year or two after planting out and grafting, the tree grows rapidly, and apparently healthily, but as soon as the root strikes deep enough to reach the water below, it as rapidly decays. The upper boughs of the tree are leafless and dead, and though nature strives earnestly to keep her ground, and frequently the lower branches are bowed down to the ground by their load of fruit, the work of decay goes on, and cannot be arrested. The singular rapidity of this decay is very remarkable on Mr. Baptist's garden, where trees of three or four years growth, seeming full of strength, are seen side by side of those a year or two older, where the marks of premature disease are fixed and determined. It may, therefore, be taken for granted, that a good rich soil is most favourable to the growth of the orange in this climate.

But to return to the camellias. Mr. Guilfoyle has a magnificent collection of grand flowers. For size of the blooms we think he is pre-eminent, except perhaps in the white varieties, where he is at least equalled by Mr. Baptist. Mr. Guilfoyle has many seedlings, but they are not yet in flower. He has also several new and beautiful varieties by propagation, one of which he particularly prides himself upon, and which, indeed, we may remark as unique in its beauty. The predominant parent flower is dunklerii, but it is not a variegated bloom. It is semi-double, and is the nearest approach to a rich scarlet we have seen among camellias. The corolla, as in all the single and semi-double varieties, is very prominent and vivid in its yellow tips. Mr. Guilfoyle has named it Miss Mort, and as he intends sending it to England as soon as possible, we have no doubt it will soon gain for itself a graceful repute in the gardens and greenhouses at home.

While speaking of Mr. Guilfoyle's garden, we may mention that the Chinese banana (Musa), which we alluded to in a former article, expanded and fruited a few days ago. The fruit, young as it is, is particularly fine, and large, and of a very thick and clustering growth. Captain Loring, to whom Mr. Guilfoyle is indebted for this plant, says, that in China it frequently fruits so heavily that a strong man can hardly lift a branch of it. We would recommend this plant to our Queensland neighbours, where this fruit flourishes so very prolifically.

It will be remembered that in a former article we referred to the Messrs. Shepherd's establishment, long known as the Darling Nursery. We enumerated a few novel and some rare plants which its conservatories had furnished during the past season. We have again to refer to it, and as it is almost at the close of its career as a nursery of plants, we do so with some interest. We believe it is the oldest nursery establishment in the colony, being established by the father of the present proprietors in the year 1827. The ground on which the nursery is, or rather was situated, was mainly granted to the original proprietor by Governor Darling, and hence its name. It was then on the outskirts of the city; now the extreme southern boundary is on a parallel with the southern boundary of the city. Consequently the whole of the estate has become surrounded with the dense mass of buildings, large and small, which have sprung up in that part of the city. In fact, in the progression of value which civilisation and centralisation produce on lands at first intended for distinct purposes, much of the original grant of the Darling Nursery has been cut up into building allotments, and streets, lanes, and courts abound in the locale bearing the name of the proprietor. Of course, these were serious obstacles to the protection of the reserve made for nursery purposes. Smoke and dust, eminently useful in their way, have at length compelled the removal of the operations this world-known establishment to another scene. The Darling Nursery is not abandoned, but cultivation will be continued there on a very small scale; but it will remain as the depot for the sale of the nursery produce, which will be sent from Chatsworth, an estate, purchased, and in course of cultivation, under the enterprise of the Messrs. Shepherd, and to which the practical operations of the Darling Nursery are now substantially transferred. The estate of Chatsworth is about three miles from the proposed railway station at South Creek, on the Western Road. It was purchased about four years ago, and comprehends, we believe, about 1400 acres. Since that time, the labour, the enterprise, and the skill of the Messrs. Shepherd have been steadily devoted to convert this estate into a horticultural institution worthy to take the lead in the Australian colonies. Building, fencing, and farming had their preliminary claims, but these first steps of settlement were soon overcome. Since this necessary accomplishment, about twenty acres have been cleared and trenched for nursery purposes, and these, to a great extent, have been planted. The establishment offers for sale this season from 15,000 to 20,000 grafted orange trees, and from 60 to 80,000 other fruit trees, which, certainly for size and health, are equal to any hitherto produced in the colony. In addition to this, 100 acres are cleared with the intention of being appropriated entirely to the cultivation of the vine and other fruit trees. This plot of land consists chiefly of strong black and brown whinstone soil. It is somewhat hilly, but complete drainage is projected before planting. Only a small portion of this land has yet been planted. The difficulty of procuring at a reasonable rate adequately skilled labour, being the main obstacle to more satisfactory progress. Similar causes have delayed the formation and laying out of specimen grounds for trees and shrubs, which are planned on an extensive scale, and will be carried out as soon as the necessary means are available. At present no pot culture is carried on at the estate at Chatsworth, but two acres of the Darling Nursery are still appropriated to this branch of nursery business. The principal feature of the pot plant nursery is its very extensive and varied collection of coniferous plants; many varieties are rare, but all are very strong and healthy. The nursery is constantly replenished from the Chatsworth Estate, and the plants bear an unusually green, healthy appearance. The Messrs. Shepherd have recently received a very considerable and rare selection of pine tree seeds from California, including among others ten ounces of the famous "Wellingtonia Gigantea." This is the name it bears in European botanical indices, but the free and independent citizens of America, term it "Washingtonia Gigantea." It is, however, popularly known among the natives and the lower classes as the "big tree." It grows very rapidly and attains the height of three or four hundred feet. It has hitherto been principally grown from cuttings, but the seed sown by the Messrs. Shepherd is springing very healthily. The price of the seed is about 100 dollars a pound, and it is not easily procurable at that rate. A pound of seed, however, will grow many thousand trees. The whole of the twenty acres for nursery purposes at Chatsworth has been levelled, so as to admit of irrigation, and an abundant supply of water is at hand, as the handmaid of this important operation. We hope the enterprise of the Messrs. Shepherd will be rewarded—that their estate will flourish—that a goodly mansion will soon adorn it, and that its surrounding grounds will form what its industrious owners aspire to—the greatest horticultural establishment in the Australasian colonies.

We regret we have little to say of change or activity in our great colonial botanic institution. The gardens are kept in extremely good order, perhaps too much denuded of wood for our taste, but this may have been necessary, and is a defect soon reparable in this soil and climate. A series of instructive lectures, delivered by the director, and of which *resumes* have been furnished to our home readers, has, we hope, done something to promote the study and encourage the love of horticulture among the youth of our more educated. Correspondence and interchange of plants goes on with scientific individuals and societies, in different parts of the world; but the institution practically is of little avail to the nurseryman or amateur cultivator. A considerable breadth of land, reclaimed from the waters of Port Jackson, and forming a most desirable completion to the symmetry of the beautiful landscape the gardens afford, is now ready for planting, and cultivation will commence as soon as the necessary funds are voted, to which no opposition is anticipated. The season for transplanting has now fairly commenced. If storms and floods will keep off, the weather is by no means unfavourable, and we believe the demand for trees, especially fruit trees, is such, as prognosticates favourably for the produce of the coming year.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

TANNA.—By a letter from the Rev. John G. Paton, dated 13th April, to a friend in Sydney, we learn that for nearly five months previously measles had prevailed in the island, and that hundreds, if not thousands, of the natives had died from this loathsome disease. In some districts, says the writer, the mortality was so great that the dead were either drawn out from the villages and left to decompose on the ground, or the doors of the houses were closed, and the bodies allowed to decay where the sufferers had breathed their last. As the people around his station got medicine, which did them much good, the mortality among them was much less than that inland, yet twenty-two chiefs in and around the harbour died, and many of their people. Mr. Paton's aniturmese, who acted as teachers in newly opened inland stations, suffered severely, and ten persons died—four being likely to recover, though left very weakly. Except three chiefs, nearly all our people who came to worship died, which tended greatly to excite the prejudices of our benighted natives.

For the box of mission goods received in September last, through you, please in my name to thank the kind donors. When it came my stock of clothing and calico was quite exhausted, and this tended greatly to enhance its real value. It had evidently been made up by some party who knew well what was needed in a land of heathen darkness. At that time our natives were aware that my trade and calico was done, so they were very angry, and threatened daily to take my life. A few days before the box came, Miaki, our great war chief, kept his spear quivering for some minutes within a few inches of my heart, and saying again and again, "I'll kill you dead, Missi;" but I replied calmly, "If you kill me, God will punish you both here and hereafter." At last he became covered with perspiration and trembled so that his spear fell motionless by his side, when he sat down, and after I had reasoned with him and his attendants for a little, he took me by the hand and forced me to go to his nearest plantation, and gave me a large bunch of bananas, which, against my will, he caused one of his men to carry to our house.—When the box came, I sent for Miaki, and told him that the good people in a distant land had sent me plenty of print, and calicoes and clothing for Tanneso now. I then learned that the people had deceived him by telling him that I wrote letters to bring disease and death on him: telling him, at the same time, that I only wrote letters for his good, and though he wanted to kill me, it was my wish to make him comfortable and happy, by teaching him about Jesus, and giving him a shirt and a vest, and also a shirt for his little boy. Then taking off the lid I gave him these articles, and showed him all that had come. For a time he stood speechless, and then replied, "Truly, Missi, I have been deceived, but with my wife and children I will worship in future, for truly I love you, Missi." Yet he has been the ringleader among our enemies, ever since, and lately his men have taken down my fences, cut down my bananas, killed and stolen my fowls, attempted to burn my home, and to take my life, and all by his orders. Lately his infant child died, and he killed four men to follow its spirit as servants. Since January last our savage cannibals have killed and feasted on thirteen men, and had all resolved to cook me also, but our merciful God preserved me from their cruel hands.

The Rev. S. F. Johnston died here on the 21st of January, after four days' sickness. He was an active, talented young man, and his death is a great loss to this mission, and to the church with which he was connected.

On the 3rd and 10th of January, and on the 14th and 16th of March, we had severe hurricanes, which destroyed our trees and fruits, our houses and fences, and left our poor natives the prospect of many months starvation. I have got three parties fitted out for fishing time, so that five parties can now engage in this pursuit, turtle being very plentiful. The great want, however, is rope and a spear for taking them. I have also got a fishing net forty feet long by twelve broad, made for them, which is lent to the various districts, two or three days in turn. I hope that God, who provides for everything, will not let them starve.

Here men and children, as probably you know, are all naked. The women wear grass aprons and petticoats. They all paint red and black, and are bold but degraded people.

OBITUARY.—THE LATE MR. JOHN THOMPSON, FORMERLY DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—In the *Herald* of Friday last, was recorded the death of this veteran officer of the Government, at the advanced age of 62. A brief memoir of his life will recall recollections of the colony in its early days, and will be read with interest by very many of the colonists. Mr. John Thompson was appointed, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as an assistant surveyor of New South Wales, in May, 1827, and arrived here in October of the same year. His peculiar fitness, as a compiling draftsman, was soon discovered by the Surveyor-General, the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, and the appointment of chief draftsman was created for Mr. Thompson. In this position, his emoluments being improved, and another appointment, that of Secretary of the Court of Claims, having been added, he wrought long, diligently, and faithfully, and if not with profound ability, yet with an industry and intelligence that made him a most useful and valuable public servant. On the retirement of the late Captain Perry, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General, and in the absence of Sir T. Mitchell, Acting Surveyor-General; and during such period his personal exertions in the public service were great indeed, considering the delicacy of his constitution. On his retirement from the public service, a pension, as passed by Act of Parliament, was allowed him, and which it may be regretted he enjoyed for so short a time. In private life, he was honourable, true, and benevolent, and those who have known him intimately for years were deeply attached to him. He took great interest in the important question of immigration to this colony on a great scale, and his scheme is one which may yet be adopted. The principal feature is that the cost of passage should be paid by each immigrant, who should receive, on arrival here, a land order, or scrip, equal in value to the amount paid for such passage. He was also the first who in this colony urged the possibility of telegraphic communication with England, and he expounded his views in pamphlets, and papers which were mostly contributed to the columns of the *Herald*. He received from the Crown no advantage beyond his stipend, which could scarcely be said in respect to one of his early contemporaries; and, considering his long and faithful services, of thirty-two years, it may be hoped that the allowance of a pension to the widow of his late chief may form a precedent for any similar claim that may be presented on behalf of his widow—the sister of the late Richard Windeyer. During his retirement from public service, Mr. Thompson devoted himself to literary pursuits, and we are informed that, shortly before his death, he had nearly completed, with a view to its publication in the *Herald*, an elaborate essay on Colonial Architecture, having especial reference to the competitive designs for our new Houses of Parliament and Government Offices, in which some novel principles as to ornamentation are embodied.

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE SAILORS' HOME.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building in course of erection for a Sailors' Home, in Lower George-street, was performed on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 14, by Lady Young. The interesting occasion drew to the spot a very large concourse of persons of all classes, including numbers of seamen belonging to the various ships in port. Within the enclosure where the ceremony took place, several rows of seats were provided for ladies, and were all occupied. In addition to the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings, we observed the French consul, several members of the Assembly, ministers of various religious denominations, and many persons connected with the mercantile and maritime interests of the city. Most of the vessels in the harbour displayed their bunting.

The Sailors' Home is erected upon the site of the old Water Police Court, between Lower George-street and the Circular Quay and facing the Mariners Church, the land having been granted by the Government for the purpose. The complete designs, prepared by Mr. Kemp, were for the erection of a very spacious structure, to provide 160 sleeping berths, and to cost altogether about £11,000. At present little more than £2500 has been subscribed, and the work now commenced consists of a portion only of the building. The ground to be built upon forms an irregular quadrangle, the frontage to George-street being about 120 feet, and the depth to the Circular Quay 130 feet. As the ground descends considerably towards the water, the basement which opens upon the quay will be made use of for kitchens, bathing apartments, and store rooms, and also for separate kitchen offices for the superintendent's residence. Immediately to the south of that will be the large entrance hall, with offices on one side, and waiting rooms on the other. At the rear of the superintendent's residence there will be a dormitory, sixty feet by thirty, and extending parallel with Circular Quay will be the dining-room, forty-two feet by thirty, and an additional dormitory thirty-two feet square. On the first floor, facing George-street, there will be a museum, a library, and a schoolroom. On the other side of the building will be two galleries, around which (and also beneath them on the ground floor) will range rows of cabins—there being altogether 160 sleeping berths, each being seven feet by four. It is upon this portion of the building that a commencement has been made—a considerable portion of the basement stonework being done. The two galleries will, when finished, afford sleeping rooms for sixty men, but at present the space on either side of the dining hall will be appropriated to other purposes. The building will be of brick with stone dressings, with a high pitched roof, and two tiers of Norman windows, so distributed as to give nearly every one of the sleeping berths a separate window. The contractor for the work is Mr. Lavers of Newtown. When completed, the structure will present a handsome architectural feature, especially as seen from vessels coming up the harbour.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Young arrived at the spot, on Tuesday afternoon, soon after two o'clock, accompanied by the Private Secretary (Mr. F. F. Turville), the Aide-de-Camp (Lord John Taylor).

The proceedings were commenced by the Dean of Sydney offering up prayer for the success of the undertaking.

Mr. Cowper (Colonial Secretary) then, at the request of the directors, gave a brief sketch of the history of the institution, and concluded by soliciting Lady Young to lay the foundation stone.

The mallet and trowel were thereupon handed to Lady Young, who proceeded to smooth the mortar with the trowel, and, the stone being deposited in its place, to tap it with the mallet. Before doing so, the architect placed in a cavity in the lower stone a bottle containing copies of the daily newspapers, one of each of the current coins of the realm, a list of the subscribers to the building, together with an inscription, containing a list of the officers of, and the subscribers to, the institution.

The trowel, which is a very beautiful piece of silver work, was manufactured by Messrs. Flavelle, of George-street, the handle being octagonal, and elaborately engraved. Upon the blade of the trowel is the following inscription:—"Presented to Lady Young, wife of his Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor of the colony of New South Wales, by the directors of the Sydney Sailors' Home, on the occasion of the foundation-stone of that building being laid by her Ladyship. May 14th, 1861." The mallet is of myall-wood, and is also inscribed with her Ladyship's name on a silver plate.

The formalities usual upon such occasions having been concluded,

Lady Young read, in a very clear and distinct voice, the following address:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I have just laid the foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home. I feel it an honour that my name should be connected, even by so slight a link, with an institution so disinterested in its object, and so purely benevolent in its character. Other societies and other institutions may possibly reflect greater credit on the genius and originality of the people who created them; but this simple institution can lay claim to yet higher merit, for it is one which shews that the hearts of this people have not, amidst the schemes and ambitions of daily life, grown cold to the wants and comforts of those whose lot has been cast in a lower, but not less honourable, sphere than their own. (Cheers.) To some, perhaps, it may seem that a lady is almost out of place in taking so prominent a part in a public ceremony like the present. But I think you will all admit that in the minds of Englishmen the name of woman and the idea of home are inseparably connected—(loud cheering)—I hope, with a Sailors' Home as much as with any other home, not merely with its foundation, but with its future rise and progress, ever lending those gentler helps which, although small in kind are not therefore we trust, the less appreciated. (Cheering.) You, gentlemen, who have so generously contributed to the formation and building of this excellent establishment, may be sure that many a wife and many a mother will pray Heaven to bless you, when they hear from their sailor husbands and sons how well they have been provided and cared for in what, I hope, may be always known as the prosperous and good city of Sydney."

[Several rounds of enthusiastic cheering greeted her ladyship on the conclusion of her address.]

His Excellency then called upon

Sir W. M. Manning, who made some appropriate observations upon the benefits of a Sailors' Home.

Captain Lamb, R.N., then addressed the meeting on behalf of the navy, and Captain Towns made a short speech on behalf of the merchant marine.

His Excellency said he was well pleased at taking a part in the proceedings, though it was scarcely necessary for him to say more than a few words. England, as they all knew, had been at all times proud of her navy, and well she might be so, for her fleet had been her best safeguard in every hour of difficulty. From the days of Queen Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada—

When that great fleet invincible
Against her bore in vain
The richest fleets of Mexico,
The stoutest hearts of Spain:—

to the time when the most consummate warrior the world had ever produced, who had victoriously carried the standard of France through almost every country of Europe, gazed in vain from the heights of Boulogne upon the white cliffs of England that were barred against him by the British fleet, and whose dream of conquest was finally put to flight by Nelson's closing victory at Trafalgar—(cheers)—from those days to the present, every party in England, every statesman, no matter how great his rivalry with his political opponents, had been united in the one feeling—that the maritime supremacy of England was to be maintained at all hazards. (Cheers.) This supremacy, however, could not be maintained, and the fleet of England would soon be unmanned, if there were not the pluck, the resources, and the number of the merchant navy to draw upon. (Cheers.) It had been that navy that had been the sinews and the main strength of the royal navy. In days past the sufferings of the seamen wounded at La Hogue, touched with compassion the tender feeling of the gentle Mary, wife of the third William, and the consequence was that the noblest hospital the world ever saw, the Greenwich hospital had been dedicated to the shelter and comfort of the worn out seamen of the Royal Navy. The same advantage had since been extended to the other branches of the service, and at the present day, he believed that in most of the seaport towns of Britain Sailors' Homes had been founded. In every instance where they had been so established they had been found to work admirably; they had been crowded with seamen who would otherwise have been homeless, and the benefit they had conferred had been freely and generally acknowledged. He was, then, most heartily glad that the people of Sydney had determined to put their hand to this work. It well became them to do this, as the inhabitants of a great city, already in the centre of a flourishing commerce, and destined at no very distant date, from its magnificent harbour and from its great natural capabilities to become the emporium of the southern world. From his heart he wished all prosperity to the Sailors' Home. Might its foundation be secure and lasting; and might many sailors find within its walls that comfort, which, without such an institution, they could not possess; and might they, through its means, procure all the enjoyments of this happy land, without risking exposure to those temptations that too often entice them to endanger their health and to squander their wages. (Cheers.) He wished the society all prosperity.

His Excellency called for three cheers for the Queen, which were most heartily responded to.

Mr. Mort proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor and Lady Young for their kindness in attending the ceremony. This also was cordially responded to by continued and vigorous cheers.

His Excellency said, "I thank you for those cheers; good luck to you all; and now three cheers for the Sydney Sailors' Home."

Three cheers were also heartily given.

Mr. Towns said they must not part without a cheer for Lady Young, and immediately led off a round of cheers that made the old walls of the neighbourhood ring again.

His Excellency and Lady Young, accompanied by their suite, here left the ground, and the company then gradually dispersed.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW FREEMASONS' HALL.

The ceremony of dedicating the New Freemasons' Hall took place on Tuesday, 23rd April. The members of the several lodges under the English, Scottish, and Irish constitutions mustered very strongly, and most of the principal Masons in Sydney were present to witness this interesting and imposing ceremony. There were about 300 members in all, and amongst them we noticed Brother J. Williams, D.P.G.M.; Brother Thornton, D.P.G.M., and Brother Hobbs, D.P.G.M., being the three Grand Masters under the English, Irish, and Scottish Constitutions, and the Rev. G. Macarthur, the Chaplain of the Grand Lodge. The Legislative Assembly, also, was represented by the following Brethren:—Dick, Gray, Dalgleish, and Hoskins. Before proceeding to give an account of the ceremony it may be desirable to give a description of the building, which will now occupy a prominent position amongst our public edifices.

The new building has been erected upon ground belonging to the Freemasons, extending from York-street back to Clarence-street. In consequence of a lane running between the two thoroughfares, communicating with the adjoining premises, it was necessary to confine the principal building between the lane and Clarence-street. The Freemasons' Hotel has not been interfered with, but at the north side of the hotel a passage has been made, so as to afford communication to the Hall from both streets. The principal entrance will of course be in Clarence-street. The façade of the structure is bold and striking, the ornamentation being appropriate and tasteful, but somewhat deficient in projection. The basement is Doric, and above the Ionic style is followed, a row of pilasters supporting a massive pediment, which it is intended at some future period to fill with sculptured emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity. Above each of the five arched windows are panels, intended for the reception of Masonic emblems. The principal entrance is between square Doric pilasters, which are surmounted with a pediment. The grand vestibule, which is twenty-five feet by nineteen, and paved with squares of black and white marble, opens upon the lodge rooms and other offices. There are two lodge rooms and a supper room, which being each thirty-five feet by twenty-two, will afford ample accommodation for the meetings of the several lodges. The approach to the rooms opposite the entrance is through an archway between two Ionic columns of enamelled slate, ordered from London for the purpose; the dark marble-like appearance of these in contrast with the white plaster has a very pleasing effect.

To the left, on entering the vestibule, a handsome spiral cedar staircase six feet in width conducts to the great hall. The interior of the hall has an elegant appearance so far as size, loftiness, and the due observance of architectural rules are concerned; but the almost entire absence of ornament upon the walls is very conspicuous and displeasing. It is right to explain the reason for this. The whole of the amount required for the completion of the building, according to the architect's designs not being raised, it was decided to proceed with the necessary parts of the building and to postpone for the present all superfluous ornament. Consequently, the pilasters which relieve the walls on either side of the hall are without caps, and the cornices are destitute of enrichment. The arched recesses between the pilasters are also plain, but all the arrangements have, we understand, been made for their decoration with Masonic emblems. The hall is lit by five lofty arched windows at either end; and gas lamps are to be lit at night upon neat brackets in the recesses and upon a pendent from the centre of the ceiling; the latter is, however, a temporary arrangement, an elegant glass chandelier having been ordered from England. The dimensions of the hall are seventy-five feet by fifty, and the height of the ceiling thirty feet clear. The present condition of the ceiling also bears marks of the economy that has been studied in carrying out the work. Within each of the divisions of the ceiling are rows of perforated zinc, through which at present the ceiling joists are visible, but which will, in course of time, be covered with tasteful scroll work. Above the staircase is a handsome gallery extending across the hall. Altogether, about thirteen hundred persons can be seated in the hall, inclusive of two hundred in the gallery. Thorough provision is made for ventilation by the skirting being perforated, through which a constant draft of air admitted by the grating outside is introduced, to replace the foul air which passes off through the perforations in the ceiling. A similar apparatus is provided in each of the lodge and supper rooms, none of which have any fireplaces.

The hall is entered at the east side by a movable staging thrown across the lane from the passage leading from the Freemasons' Hotel. The entrance in York-street, at which there are ornamental iron gates, is Doric; a carved head, intended to represent Solomon, forms the key of the arch, and in the centre of the arch, in a circular panel, is the escutcheon of the English Constitution—a very clever piece of carving. The pediment above the arch appears disproportionately heavy. At the back of the Hotel, adjoining the Hall, some convenient cloak rooms and other offices have been fitted up.

The Freemasons' Hall has been executed from the designs, and under the direction of, Mr. G. A. Mansfield. The masonry and brickwork have been executed by Mr. Loveridge, and the carpenters' work by Mr. Alston. The cost of the building, so far as at present finished, has been £6500, which sum has been raised by shares taken up by the members of the several Freemasons' lodges in Sydney.

The completion of the Freemasons' Hall supplies to a large extent the want long felt in Sydney of a spacious and commodious assembly room, adapted for public purposes, and more particularly for musical performances. Without underrating the accommodation afforded by other buildings it may fairly be stated that in respect to size, capacity, and general arrangements, the Freemasons' Hall is a great improvement on them. This may at all events, be inferred from the fact of the two leading musical associations in Sydney—the Philharmonic Society and the Vocal Harmonic Society—having entered into an engagement with the Freemasons for the use of the hall for their concerts, and also for their rehearsals. For these occasions a platform will be erected at the eastern end of the hall, and upon this will be placed the large organ belonging to the Vocal Harmonic Society, hitherto in the Castlereagh-street schoolroom. The first concert that will take place in the hall will be the performance by the above society, of the oratorio "Elijah," on the 9th of May. There can be no doubt that a hall of much larger dimensions would be filled upon occasions when popular concerts or large public meetings are held; and should the Freemasons be able to obtain possession of the lane which at present awkwardly divides their property, they might so extend the hall so as to meet all the possible requirements of Sydney in that respect.

The Grand Hall, in which the ceremony of consecration took place, was decorated with the flags of all nations—the banners of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales, the Zetland Lodge, the St. Andrew's Lodge, and other Masonic emblems. In the centre of the Hall was a table, on which were placed a salver of silver containing corn, and two silver goblets, one on either side, containing wine and oil. As in all Masonic ceremonies only the initiated are admitted, it is impossible for us to give a detailed account of what actually took place, but we may fairly state the greater portion of the ceremony which was really grand, interesting, and impressive. The brethren of the several lodges having assembled, were ranged round the hall in the following manner, under the direction of the Grandmaster of the ceremonies, Brother Israel, and several assistants:—On the west, the Brethren of the English lodges; on the south, the Brethren of the Scottish lodges; and on the north, the Brethren of the Irish lodges. The east side of the hall was reserved for the Provincial Grand lodges, under the English, Irish, and Scottish Constitutions.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock the ceremony was commenced by the members of the three Grand Provincial Lodges entering and marching in procession round the hall. They were led by the D.P.G.M. Brother Williams, D.P.G.M. Brother Thornton, D.P.G.M. Brother Hobbs, accompanied by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, Rev. G. Macarthur, Brother Murphy, and Brother Malim, and most of the Senior Past Masters, and Masters of the several lodges. Having taken the places appropriated to them at the north end of the building, the Provincial Grand Chaplain opened the proceedings with a prayer, all the brethren standing, and in full Masonic costume. The grand honours, usual amongst Masons, were then given by the brethren and sacred music was played on the organ by brother Packer who also conducted the choir. The CXXXIII. Psalm was then chanted by the choir and the grand honours were again given by the Masons. The Provincial Grand Chaplain then delivered an oration to the brethren, in which he enlarged on the principles of Masonry and refuted the charges that had been made against the Masons as a body. An anthem was then sung by the organist and brethren. At its conclusion the Provincial Grand Chaplain read the consecration prayer, and the brethren formed for perambulating round the Hall. The salvers and goblets containing the corn, wine, and oil were then borne by the three Grand Masters, who led the procession, the organ playing sacred music. The first perambulation, with corn, was borne by the D.P.G.M. of the English Constitution; the second perambulation, with wine, by the D.P.G.M. of the Irish Constitution; and the third perambulation, with oil, by the D.P.G.M. of the Scottish Constitution. At the end of each perambulation an appropriate sentence was enunciated by each D.P.G.M. After the perambulations had been concluded, the brethren having again taken their places, a prayer and a blessing upon the undertaking was pronounced by the Provincial Grand Chaplain. The response Glory be to God on High, being given by the brethren, as well as the response of "As it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be world without end. So mote it be."

The following address was then delivered by Brother D. P. G. M. "Brethren, the active duties that have devolved on me as chairman, in connection with my brother directors, in the building and completion of this edifice, must be my apology for offering a few remarks on this auspicious occasion. I need scarcely inform my brethren, as most of you are aware of the fact, that eleven months ago, when it pleased the G. A. O. T. U. to permit me, through the brethren, to have the great honour of laying the foundation stone of this magnificent building, and without egotism I may call it so, as it stands unequalled in the colonies (for the purposes it is intended), that the directors in the beginning were beset by no mean or ordinary difficulties, surrounded by conflicting interests and gloomy forebodings of failure, and harassed by the technicalities of law, yet by the blessing of Divine Providence we have surmounted all obstacles and impediments, and here we now offer to the brethren who entrusted us with the heavy responsibility of carrying out their wishes and intentions a building suitable for all the requirements of the craft in this city, and worthy of the order to which we belong. One great object to be attained, and which has ever been kept in view by the directors, is the necessity of concentrating and centralising the Masonic body in this city irrespective of Constitutions with a view of all the brethren in the colony partaking of its benefits in a greater or lesser degree with one common interest moving the whole; and while we have provided for the necessary accommodation of the craft through the means of the craft, we have not forgotten to provide also for the requirements of other public assemblies, so that pleasure and profit may be the mutual result. It is with no small degree of pride I point out to you the largest shareholder in this institution. You naturally wish to know who that may be. Well, brethren, you see the symbols that represent life and truth, in the serpent and the square, and the largest shareholders stands much in the same position, as he is only present by his representatives—they are the trustees of the Masonic Orphan Fund. And now, brethren, on you rests and depends the future welfare and prosperity of this institution, by unity of purpose, and that peculiar characteristic we most profess—brotherly love. Let no petty jealousy of distinctive positions in the craft be the means of setting aside that fraternal amity which should ever exist amongst Freemasons. Each brother in his turn, be he ever so lowly, can add his mite to the general stock, for the welfare and good of the order. What matters it to what constitution he may belong, or whether he be Grand Master or Tyler, so long as he can assist in the good work for the benefit of the craft. Thus I would exhort you, brethren, be true to yourselves by the truthful representation of those grand principles to which, in the name of the G.A.O.T.U., this hall has been dedicated. Brotherly love, relief, and truth—thus you will stand unshaken as a living monument of what Freemasonry can do when unactuated by selfish or mercenary motives—guided and governed by this singleness of purpose, from you in Australia will spring an imitation of the mother Grand Lodges, those noble, I might say holy, institutions, to whose care is consigned the aged and decayed Freemasons, the widow and the orphan. Yes, brethren, on you shortly will devolve the care and education of the orphan children of the good and true Mason, who, by his careful attention to his duties as such, will bequeath to his brethren, when it pleases The Grand Master to call him hence, the sacred trust and nurture of those that are most dear to him. How soothing it must be to think—how tranquillising in the last moments of a departing brother to know that while the spirit is passing into the hands of our Great Father, under his blessing, his beloved ones are entrusted to his brethren. By keeping our thoughts directed to these good and humane objects, we will lose much of individual self, and be truly what we are intended to be by the aid and blessing of the G. A. O. T. U., the most noble and fraternal of human institutions."

The D. P. G. M. having concluded his address the anthem of "To Heaven's High Architect," was chanted by the choir, and grand honours were given by the brethren. The national anthem was then sung—the brethren joining in the chorus. The benediction having been pronounced by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, the members of the provincial grand lodges of New South Wales marched round the hall and quitted it, in the same manner they had entered. The ceremony being thus concluded, the brethren took their departure.

A ball, in celebration of the opening of the New Freemasons' Hall, was held yesterday evening. The company began to assemble at half-past eight o'clock; and in an hour's time, there being about five hundred present, dancing commenced, and was kept up with great spirit during the whole night. At twelve o'clock supper was served in the three lodge-rooms; consequently, everybody was able to enjoy the good things provided without the confusion usually attending balls of a similar character. After supper dancing was resumed, and kept up till an early hour this morning, when the party broke up, well satisfied with their evening's amusement. The hall was decorated with flags, and was well lighted up by the temporary chandelier and brackets in the recesses. The German band was in attendance, and played in their usual skilful manner. We must not omit mentioning that great credit is due to Mr. Cohen, of the Freemasons' Hotel, for the manner in which the supper and refreshments were served.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ABBOT—April 28th, at her residence, Lachlan, Randwick Mrs. S. Abbot, of a daughter, stillborn.
AINSWORTH—April 26th, at Richmond, Mrs. R. J. Ainsworth, of a son.
ALEXANDER—March 23rd, at Preston, Burnett District, Queensland, Mrs. Robert Alexander, of a son.
AMBROSE—May 13th, at the residence of S. Edgerton, Esq., Windsor, Mrs. C. N. Ambrose, of a daughter.
ASHCRAFT—May 10th, at Jericho, Bargo River, the wife of John Ashcraft, of a son.
BECKE—April 11th, at her residence, Port Macquarie, Mrs. F. Becke, of a daughter.
BELISARIO—May 7th, at her residence, Phillip-street, Mrs. Belisario, of a daughter.
BERRIDGE—April 10th, at Rockhampton, Queensland, Mrs. Charles Berridge, of a daughter.
BETTINGTON—May 2nd, at her residence, Wollon, Hunter River, Mrs. Joseph Bettington, of a son.
BILISON—May 7th, at her residence, Phillip-street, Mrs. Bilison, of a daughter.
BINNINGTON—May 12th, at her residence, Ashfield, Mrs. Charles Henry Binnington, of a son.
BLACKSTONE—May 10th, at Shirley, Edgecliffe-road, the wife of John Blackstone, Esq., of a son.
BLACKETT—April 6th, at Wanbandry, Macquarie River, Mrs. George Blackett, of a daughter.
BRENAN—May 5th, at Garryowen, the wife of John O'Neill Brenan, Esq., of a daughter.
BROUGHTON—April 8th, at Broughtonsworth, Mrs. William Broughton, of a son.
BROUGHTON—April 26th, at her residence, Bradley, Glenmore Road, Mrs. Thomas Broughton, of a daughter.
BUCHANAN—May 8th, at Newcastle, the wife of Thomas Buchanan, Esq., of a daughter.
BUCKLAND—May 8th, at Belvoir House, Strawberry Hill, Mrs. Buckland, of twins, son and daughter.
BURNES—May 4th, at Hunter-street, Mrs. Burnes, of a son.
CAMPBELL—May 11th, at Hunter's Hill, Mrs. F. G. Campbell, of a son.
CAMPBELL—April 29th, at Jerula, near Cowra, Mrs. George Campbell, of a son.
CHALMERS—May 16th, at her residence, Clarendon Mills, near Richmond, Mrs. Thomas Chalmers, of a son.
CLAYTON—April 26th, at Jembaicumbene, Braidwood, the wife of Thomas Clayton, of a son.
CLEMENTS—May 1st, at Scone, Mrs. W. C. Clements, of a daughter.
COHEN—May 1st, at her residence, Glasgow Hotel, Pitt-street, Mrs. Michael Cohen, of a son.
COHEN—April 29th, at her residence, 209, Pitt-street, Mrs. B. H. Cohen, of a daughter.
CONDELL—April 21st, at her residence 81, Gloucester-street, Sydney, Mrs. Robert Condell, of a son.
COX—May 9th, at 138, Castlereagh-street, the wife of E. King Cox, Esq., of a daughter.
CROOK—April 20th, at Sherwood, near Smithfield, Mrs. S. Crook, of a son.
CUTHBERTSON—April 21st, at her residence, 19, Stanley-street, the wife of the Rev. William Cuthbertson, B.A., of a daughter.
CRACKNELL—April 29th, at her residence, Newtown, the wife of E. C. Cracknell, of a daughter.
DALTON—May 13th, at No. 110, Riley-street, Mrs. Michael Dalton, of a son.
DAVIS—February 23rd, 1861, at her residence, 51, Tavistock-square, London, Mrs. Joseph Davis, late of Sydney, of a daughter.
DAWSON—May 22nd, at Erskine Park, South Creek, Mrs. H. H. Dawson, of a daughter.
DEANE—March 8th, at Cashmere, near Christchurch, New Zealand, Mrs. Robert Deane, of a daughter.
DE BOOS—May 15th, at her residence, Harrington-street, Church-hill, Mrs. C. De Boos, of a daughter.
DUCKER—May 14th, at Richmond, the wife of Mr. R. H. Ducker, of a daughter.
EAGAR—April 21st, at Camber Cottage, Glebe, the wife of Mr. N. H. Eagar, of Millcewah, Ashfield, of a son.
ELLIS—At East Hunter-street, the wife of William Ellis, junior, of a daughter.
EMERY—May 11th, at her residence, Susan-street, Newtown, Mrs. Richard Emery, of a son.
FARR—May 14th, at her residence, Stanley Cottage, George-street, Redfern, Mrs. Joshua J. Farr, of a son.
FEGAN—May 12th, at her residence, Botany-street, Mrs. E. W. Fegan, of a son.
FIELDING—April 12th, at her residence, Elizabeth-terrace, Mrs. F. Fielding, of a son.
FIRTH—May 15th, at the residence of her father, John Gurner, Esq., Glenmore Road, Mrs. J. R. Firth, of a daughter.
FITZGERALD—May 6th, at her residence, Adriaville, Balmain, the wife of Robert D. Fitzgerald, Esq., of a daughter.
FLANAGAN—May 6th, at her residence, Missenden Road, Camperdown, Mrs. James Flanagan, of a son.
GOLDFINCH—April 19th, at Bundarra River, Mrs. J. H. Goldfinch, of a son.
GOLDRICK—April 24th, at her residence, Timbarra Gold-fields, the wife of Sergeant Thomas Goldrick, of a daughter.
GREEN—April 23rd, at her residence, Surry Hills, Mrs. J. H. Green, of a daughter.
GRUMMER—April 26th, at her residence, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. R. S. Crummer, of a son.
HARRIS—May 15th, at her residence, No. 2, Wynyard-square, Mrs. S. H. Harris, of a daughter.
HAYLES—At her residence, Rocky River, the wife of Dr. Alfred W. Hayles, of a son and heir.
HAUGHTON—May 1st, at Ashfield, Mrs. Charles E. Haughton, of a son.
HILLYAR—April 20th, at Bathurst, the wife of the Rev. W. J. M. Hillyar, of a son.
HORDERN—April 30th, at her residence, 674, Brickfield-hill, Mrs. Edward Hordern, of a son.
HUGHES—May 8th, at her residence, Newtown, the wife of Mr. John Hughes, corn merchant, of a daughter.
HUDSON—May 3rd, at her residence, Appin, Mrs. H. C. Hudson, of a son.
JACOB—April 23rd, at Raymond Terrace, Mrs. Robert Jacob, of a son.
JENNINGS—April 20th, at her residence, 204, Lower George-street, the wife of Mr. Thomas Jennings, ironmonger, of a son.
JOHNSTON—May 6th, at her residence, Clyde Cottage, East Maitland, Mrs. John B. Johnston, of a daughter.
JOSEPH—May 13th, at the residence of her parents, 3, Bridge-street, Sydney, Mrs. H. M. Joseph, of Maharatta, Maneroo, of a son, stillborn.
KENSETT—April 25th, at the St. Mark's Schools, Darling Point Mrs. William Kensett, of a son.
KING—April 19th, at Camplehay, Parramatta, the wife of the Rev. R. L. King, of a daughter.
LECKY—May 6th, at her residence, 509, George-street, Brickfield-hill, the wife of Mr. George Lecky, of a son.
LIPPMANN—April 20th, at the residence of her parent, Mr. W. Webb, Pyrmont House, Pyrmont, Mrs. Julius Lippmann, of Victoria, of a son.
LOWE—April 23rd, at her residence, 290, George-street, Mrs. B. Lowe, of a daughter stillborn.
LUDLOW—May 12th, at her residence, Montebello House, Market-square, Newcastle, the wife of David Ludlow, Esq., of a son.
M'CAULEY—April 20th, at her residence, Gladstone-street, Mudgee, Mrs. Andrew M'Cauley, of a daughter.
M'LEAN—April 25th, at Hawthornden, Edgecliffe Road, Double Bay, Mrs. J. D. M'Lean, of a son.
M'MAHON—May 18th, at her residence, Clare Ville Cottage, Upper Fort-street, Mrs. Terence M'Mahon, of a son.
M'ROBERTS—April 18th, at her residence, 565, George-street South, Mrs. Robert M'Roberts, of a daughter.
MACDERMOTT—May 3rd, at her residence, 29, Barker-street, Sydney, Mrs. F. S. Macdermott, of a daughter.
MAITLAND—April 29th, at West Maitland, the wife of D. M. Maitland, Esq., of a son.
MANSFIELD—May 3rd, at her residence, Toxteth Cottage, Glebe, Mrs. G. Allen Mansfield, of a son.
MASON—April 28th, at the residence of her parent, Mr. James Pike, George-street, Parramatta, the wife of Mr. James Mason, of a son.
MILLINGTON—May 10th, at her residence Windsor, the wife of Mr. R. S. Millington, saddler, of a son.
MITCHELL—May 8th, at her residence, North Shore, Mrs. Thomas Mitchell, of a son.
MOSS—May 5th, at the Australian Pawn Office, 59, Parramatta-street, the wife of Mr. William Moss, of a son.
MURRAY—May 6th, at Eden, Twofold Bay, the wife of P. J. Murray, Esq., P.M., of a son.
MYERS—May 10th, at 197, George-street North, Mrs. Joseph Myers, of a daughter.
NAUGHTON—April 21st, at Rosebank, the residence of her brother-in-law, Mrs. Naughton, relict of the late William Francis Naughton, Esq., of Maryborough, Queensland, of a son.
NEEDS—April 17th, at her residence, 147, Pitt-street, Mrs. F. H. Needs, of a son.
OLIVER—May 8th, at 68, Hunter-street, Mrs. John S. Oliver, of a daughter.
PERRY—April 25th, at her residence, Adelaide-terrace, in this city, Mrs. Julius Perry, of a son.
PLUMMER—April 17th, at 76, South Head Road, Mrs. J. G. Plummer, of a son.
PYE—April 19th, at her residence, Waawaarawaa, Eastern Creek, Mrs David Pye, of a son.
RICHARDSON—April 27th, at her residence, Australian Joint Stock Bank, Mrs. Richardson, of a daughter.
ROSE—May 3rd, at the Glebe, Mrs. A. J. Rose, of a son.
ROSEBY—April 19th, at her residence, 781, George-street South, Sydney, Mrs. John Roseby, of a daughter.
RUSSELL—May 7th, at her residence, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. John Russell, of a daughter.
RYRIE—May 4th, at Micilago, the wife of Alexander Ryrie, Esq., of a son.
SELKE—April 23rd, at Bendemeer, New England, the wife of J. Selke, Esq., of a daughter.
SHEPPARD—May 5th, at Fitzroy-terrace, Redfern, the wife of Edmund Sheppard, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.
SPENCE—May 15th, at her residence, 700, George-street, Sydney, the wife of Mr. T. G. Spence, of a daughter.
STAFFORD—May 7th, at Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Charles Stafford, of a son.
STRAFFORD—April 16th, at her residence, 4, Campbell-place, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. William Strafford, of a daughter.
THOMSON—May 3rd, at the Steam Snuff Mills, 521, George-street, the wife of Mr. Archibald Thomson, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—April 18th, at her residence, Prince-street, Mrs. Lindsay G. Thompson, of a daughter.
THORN—May 10th, at her residence, Pearson-street, Balmain, Mrs. John Thorn, of a daughter.
TURRELL—May 8th, at Balmain, Mrs. A. B. Turrell, of a son.
WALFORD—April 30th, at her residence, College-street, Mrs. W. B. Walford, of a son.
WELSH—May 6th, at her residence, Petersham, Mrs. James Welsh, of a daughter.
WHITTINGHAM—May 1st at her residence, Lane Cove, Mrs. Henry Whittingham, of a daughter.
WILKINSON—May 6th, at Burwood, the wife of W. H. Wilkinson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARNOLD—CROSSMAN—April 18th, by special license, by the Rev. G. Charter, Mr. Edward Arnold, of Sydney, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Crossman, of Dera Farm, Balgownie, Illawarra.
BLYTHE—CASWELL—April 20th, at St. James', by the Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A., Sydney, second son of the late Charles Blythe, Esq., Highgate, London, to Louisa Lalla, fourth daughter of the late Captain William Caswell, R.N., of Balickna, Raymond Terrace, New South Wales.
CASSIDY—BYRNES—April 17th, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Austin Ford, Edward Richard, eldest son of the late Mr. James Cassidy, Windsor, to Ellen, second daughter of Mr. George Byrnes, Dublin, Ireland.
CLARKSON—GIRLING—May 8th, at St. Luke's Church, Liverpool, by special license, by the Rev. C. F. D. Priddle, Mr. M. F. Clarkson, to Annie, second stepdaughter of Mr. George Girling, of Liverpool.
CONROY—BOND—April 20th, by special license, at Trinity Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Edward Rogers, Edward Conroy, of Colombo, Ceylon, to Emily Louisa, only daughter of the late Frederick Bond, Esq., Editor of the *Era*, London.
CRANE—KENTWELL—April 17th, at St. Paul's Church, Castle Hill, by the Rev. Robert Taylor, Mr. Charles Crane, the second son of Mr. John Crane, to Mary Ann, the fourth daughter of Mr. John Kentwell, of the same place.
CURTIS—KEIGHRAN—April 20th, at Campbelltown, by the Rev. J. H. A. Curtis, O.S.B., William Cyprian Curtis, M.A., solicitor, Sydney, to Rose, third daughter of the late John Keighran, Esq.
ELLIS—SMITH—March 30th, by special license, at St. Stephen's Church, Penrith, by the Rev. Elijah Smith, Edwin James Ellis, of Romley, county of Kent, England, to Miss Hannah Virgo Smith, of Parramatta, New South Wales.
EZZY—FITZROY—April, 17th by special license, at St. Alban's Church, Muswellbrook, by the Rev. W. E. White, Charles, fourth son of Mr. John Ezzy, Richmond, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. John Fitzroy, of Muswellbrook.
FORREST—LEARY—April 29th, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. S. A. Sheehy, O.S.B., Vicar-General, and afterwards at St. Paul's, Redfern, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, B.A., Edward B. Forrest, of Queensland, to Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Leary, Esq.
GOULDING—PETCHELL—May 7th, by license, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Robert Allwood, Mr. William Goulding, of Ryde, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Petchell, of Sydney.
GRAY—ADAMS—May 11th, at St. Stephen's Church, Newtown, by the Rev. C. C. Kemp, John Gray, eldest son of William Gray, gardener, of Newtown, to Mary Adams, of Cheltenham, near Bristol, England.
GREGG—ROBINSON—April, 24th at Windsor, by the Rev. C. Creed, Wesleyan minister, James Gregg, of Parramatta, to Jane Robinson, youngest daughter of James Hall, Esq., Cattai Creek, near Windsor.
HERRING—BLAKE—April 27th, by special license, at St. John's Church, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, by the Rev. Thomas Hayden, Edward H. Herring, Esq., son of Robert Herring, Esq., of Cromer, Norfolk, to Susanna, eldest daughter of John J. Biske, Esq., of Bramerton, in the same county.
HUGHES—GREENWOOD—April 24th, at Maryborough, Wide Bay, by Mr. William Richardson, District Registrar, William Madeley Hughes, of Rhybon, Denbighshire, North Wales, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. John Greenwood, of Paddington, Sydney.
HUMPAGE—SANGER—May 15th, at St. James's Church, Sydney, by special license, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, William Hill, youngest son of the late Edward Humpage, Esq., M.D., of Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Emily, third daughter of Mildred Sanger, Esq., Corowa, Upper Murray, late of Adelaide.
JOHNSTONE—KERR—May 9th, at Willwood, Orange, by the Rev. G. M. Fox, Whittingdale Johnson, Esq., assistant gold commissioner, Stoney Creek, to Elizabeth Hendrey, only daughter of Andrew Kerr, Esq., J.P.
KEATS—COATES—April 12th, by special license, by the Rev. Mr. Reid, John Keats, of Burnham, Somersetshire, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Coates, and niece of Mr. William Coates, of Kent-street, Sydney, formerly of Norfolk, England.
LAKE—LEEDER—April 27th, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, John, youngest son of the late Captain Lake, of Burnham Overy, Norfolk, to Anne Case, second daughter of John Palmer Leeder, of this city, and late of Scarning, in the same county.
MANNIX—M'SHERRY—May 7th, at St. Patrick's Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. Father Keating, Patrick Mannix, to Miss Mary Ann M'Sherry, second daughter of Mr. Samuel M'Sherry, of Parramatta.
MANT—PALMER—April 18th, at All Saints' Church, Bathurst, by the Rev. Thomas Sharpe, M.A., George Mant, Esq., of Gigoomgan, Wide Bay, to Ellen, third daughter of William Hall Palmer, Esq., Police Magistrate, Bathurst.
MILLER—BAIN—April 24th, at the Congregational Church, West Maitland, by the Rev. S. Hills, Compton South, youngest son of Richard Miller, Esq., of Poole, Dorsetshire, to Annette, eldest daughter of the late James Bain, Esq., of Maitland.
MORTON—FAIRLES—April 25th, by special license, at St. John's Church, Shoalhaven, by the Rev. Abraham Smythe King, Henry Gordon Morton, Esq., Shoalhaven, to Jane, only daughter of Alfred Fairles, Esq., late of South Shields, Durham, England.
MULLER—TIEDMANN—May 13th, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. John Reid, Henry Muller, Hamburgh Hotel, Sydney, to Wilhelmine Tiedemann, daughter of the late Francis Tiedmann, Hamburgh, Germany.
NEWMAN—ENGLISH—March 9th, by special license, at the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, Sydney, by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, Mr. Charles Newman, of Maninford Abbots, Wiltshire, to Martha English, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, England.
NORTON—M'DONNELL—April 25th, at St. Paul's, Canterbury, by the Rev. C. F. D. Priddle, assisted by the Rev. P. I. Smith, Henry, fifth son of the Honorable James Norton, Esq., of Elswick, to Ellen, third daughter of Captain M'Donnell, R.N., of Auckland, New Zealand.
O'CONNER—PIGOTT—April, 24th by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Leonard, Charles, youngest surviving son of the late William O'Connor, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of the late Matthias Pigott, both of the city Dublin.
PEDEN—BROWN—April 24th, by special license, at Christ Church, by the Rev. R. H. Mayne, Magnus Jackson, fourth son of David Peden, Esq., J.P., of Newtown, to Elizabeth Neathway, second daughter of the late J. Neathway Brown, Esq., of Bunnerong.
RIORDON—TIGHE—May 9th, by special license, at Concord, by the Rev. P. Kenyon, Jeremiah Riorden, Esq., native of Cork, to Frances Sarah Tighe, native of Sligo, Ireland.
ROURKE—CORCORAN—May 6th, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Forde, Patrick Rourke, of Campbelltown, to Mary Corcoran, eldest daughter of James Corcoran, of King's County, Ireland.
SPENCE—CAMPBELL—April 10th, by special license, by the Rev. John Dougall, Alexander, eldest son of Mr. Alexander Spence, to Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Campbell, Botany Road, Sydney.
STUTCHBURY—STEWART—April 18th, by the Rev. Robert Blain, at Dr. Fullerton's Church, Pitt-street, Thomas James, second son of the late Mr. George Thomas Stutchbury, of London, and cousin of the late Samuel Stutchbury, Esq., F.G.S., to Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Kenneth Stewart, of Paddington.
VOSS—COGHILL—April 17th, by special license, at St. Andrew's Church, Braidwood, by the Rev. James Allan, Houlton H. Voss, Esq., of Goulburn, to Emma, fourth daughter of the late John Coghill, Esq., of Bedervale, Braidwood.
WALLACE—BOYD—May 11th, by special license, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lavender Bay, North Shore, by the Rev. Dr. Powell, John Nicholas Wallace, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. James Boyd, timber merchant, Sydney.

DEATHS.

ADCOCK—April 8th, in his 46th year, at Ulamambra, Upper Castlereagh River, by a fall from his horse, St. John Adcock, formerly of Oakham, Rutlandshire.
ABRAHAMS—May 15th, at her residence, Riley-street South, Woolloomooloo, after a short but painful illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Abrahams (of the firm of C. and J. Abrahams), of King-street, and eldest daughter of Mr. Emanuel Phillips, of Castlereagh-street, aged 29 years.
AUSTEN—March 25th, at Redfern, Rosetta Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. William Austen, aged 46 years.
BALL—May 1st, at Annandale, after a short but severe illness, Mr. George Ball, aged 35 years.
BEAHAN—January 19th, at her residence, Ford-street, Salford, Manchester, Mrs. Ann Beahan, aged 80 years, relict of the late James Beahan, Esq., and mother of twenty children, one of whom is our talented and respected citizen, James Beahan, Esq., of Pitt-street.
BRADY—April 2nd, at her residence, the Shamrock Inn, Woolloomooloo-street, Esther, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Brady.
BRADY—May 2nd, at her residence, Shamrock Hotel, corner of Crown and Woolloomooloo streets, Esther, the beloved wife of Joseph Brady, and the beloved and only sister of Mrs. T. Purcill, aged 36 years, leaving a family and a large circle of friends to lament their loss.
BRENNAN—May 2nd, at his late residence, 21, Liverpool-street West, Mr. James Brennan, timber merchant, for many years of this city, aged 46 years.
BUCKINGHAM—April 20th, Mrs. Ann Jane Buckingham, of Campbelltown, aged 42, of dysentery, leaving a family of nine children.
BUCKLAND—May 8th, the infant son of T. Buckland, Strawberry Hills.
CARTWRIGHT—February 8th, at Bethnal Green, the Rev. James Boardman Cartwright, M.A., for thirty years minister of the Episcopal Jews Chapel, aged 64, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Cartwright, of Collector.
CHIDGEY—At Stephens-street, Balmain, Margaret, the beloved wife of George Chidgey, formerly of Melbourne, aged forty years, leaving a family of nine children to deplore their loss. Melbourne papers please copy.
CHILD—May 8th, at Scone, William, son of the Rev. Coles Child, aged 17 months.
CHUDLEIGH—May 4th, at his residence, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, George Pope, second son of the late George Henry Chudleigh, after a lingering illness of six months, which he bore with Christian fortitude, aged 18 years.
CLARK—April 22nd, at his residence, Burwood, Mr. Alexander Clark, after a long and painful illness, 34 years of age; leaving an affectionate wife and a large circle of friends to deplore their loss.
COOKE—April 22nd, Thomas John Cooke, grandson of Samuel Barber, Esq., George-street, Parramatta, aged ten years.
CRICHTON—April 18th, at Parramatta, Cristina, the wife of Mr. D. Crichton, daughter of the late Alexander Still, Esq., of Sydney, and mother of Mr. David Crichton, of Point Piper Road.
CRUIKSHANK—April 27th, Mr. Andrew Cruikshank, of Auckland, N.Z., late of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire.
CUNNINGHAM—May 13th, at Rose Cottage, at his mother's residence, Glebe Road, Francis, the eldest son of Margaret Cunningham, aged 20 years.
DAVIDSON—May 2nd, at West Maitland, after a short but severe illness, Henry Edward Davidson, in his fourteenth year.
DU MOULIN—April 10th, George, the infant son of P. N. du Moulin, Esq., aged 23 days.
DUNLOP—February 23rd, at Algiers, Africa, James Usher Dunlop, Esq., merchant, Leith.
ERRATT—May 2nd, at Burrangong, William Soame, son of the late H. C. Erratt, and grandson of the Rev. William Erratt, late of the Grange, Haydon, Essex, England, in his 32nd year. (English papers, please copy.)
EWEN—January 25th, at his residence, Kingsdown Parade, Bristol, England, Thomas Ewen, Esq., father of R. Rupert Ewen, Esq., of 99, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park, Sydney, aged 79 years.
FOGARTY—May 17th, at her residence, Parramatta-street, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mary, the beloved wife of William Fogorty, aged thirty-seven years, leaving five children to mourn their loss. *Dublin Evening Post* please copy.
GARRET—April 22nd, at his residence, Devonshire-street, Sydney, after a long and painful illness, Mr. James Garret, aged 48 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him. (Bristol papers please copy.)
GAZE—April 2nd, at the residence of his sister, Burrowa, James, youngest son of the late Mr. Charles Gaze, of Sydney, aged eighteen years.
GIBSON—April 25th, at Cleveland-street, Redfern, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Matthew Gibson, Esq., of Melbourne, aged 15 years.
HANCOCK—April 2nd, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. Hancock, Burrowa, after a long illness of three years and a-half, James, youngest son of the late Mr. Charles Gage, in his 19th year.
HASLEON—May 11th, Mrs. Jane Hasleon, daughter of James Beacom, late 6th Enniskillen Dragoons. Melbourne papers please copy.
HARBOTTLE—May 12th, at the residence of her parents, George-street, Mary Agnes, infant daughter of William and Mary Harbottle, aged 4 months 13 days.
HAY—April 21st, at Paddington, the infant daughter of John Hay, Esq., having only survived her birth thirty hours.
HOWELL—April 16th, at Castlereagh, Mr. Peter Howell, fourth son of the late Mr. George Howell, senior, of Richmond, aged 49 years, leaving a wife, family, and a large circle of relations to deplore their loss.
JAMES—April 23rd, at 520, Strawberry Hills, Percy Dawson, the infant son of Mr. John James, aged nine weeks.
JESSOP—April 24th, at her residence, Macquarie-street, Sydney, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Catherine, the beloved wife of Charles Jessop (many years steward and housekeeper to the Parliament of New South Wales), aged 45 years.
JONES—May 10th, at the residence of her parents, Newtown, the infant daughter of Francis Jones, watchmaker.
KEARNS—May 6th, at 332, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, James, youngest son of Mr. William Kearns, of Epping Forest, near Campbelltown, aged 22 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.
KEEFE—May 2nd, at his father's residence, Queen's-place, Thomas, the elder son of Thomas and Mary Keefe, in the 24th year of his age.
LEE—April 28th, James Henry Lee, son of George and Mary Anne Lee, aged 16 months.
M'FARLANE—April 14th, at Pyrmont, Sydney, Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr. M'Farlane, aged 39.
MACLEAN—May 5th, at Sofala, Charles Grant Feilding, the infant son of Harold Maclean, Esq., aged eleven months.
MANSFIELD—May 9th, at her residence, Toxteth Cottage, Mary Emma Lucy, wife of G. Allen Mansfield, Esq., and daughter of the Hon. George Allen, of Toxteth Park.
MARTIN—April 2nd, at his residence, Botany-street, Chippendale, Mr. John Martin, aged 75 years.
MASON—January 26th, at Widdecombe Vicarage, Ashburton, Devonshire, the Rev. J. H. Mason, uncle of Madame Bene, Macquarie-street.
MASSEY—April 20th, at Mount Gambia, South Australia, Mr. Edward Massey, only son of the late Mr. George Samuel Massey, of Stoke Newington, England, and brother of Mrs. Webb, of Pitt-street, Sydney, aged forty-one years.
MURDOCH—April 15th, at their residence, Cundle, Manning River, Robert John, the beloved son of George and Ann Murdoch, aged 5 months and 5 days.
OLIVER—February 25th, at Swilly House, by Plymouth, Robert Moon Oliver, Esq., J.P. of Swilly, and of Devonport, navy agent, father of Mr. T. Jewel Oliver, of Sydney.
PARKER—May 12th, at the residence of the Rev. M. Adam, Macquarie-street, Windsor, Robert Parker, Esq., M.D., late of Glasgow, Scotland.
PEARCE—May 10th, at his residence, Castle Hill, aged 25 years, Mr. Samuel Pearce, leaving a wife and infant daughter to mourn their loss.
PEARSON—May 10th, at his residence, Castle Hill, aged 25 years, Mr. Samuel Pearson, leaving a wife and infant daughter to mourn their loss.
REDMOND—May 7th, at her residence, Brickfield-hill, Winifred Redmond, aged 85 years. Requiescat in pace.
REDMOND—May 7th, at her residence, George-street, Brickfield-hill, Mrs. Winifred Redmond, aged 80 years.
REEVES—May 10th, at St. John's School, Camden, Emma Ann, wife of H. P. Reeves, aged 39 years.
RONALD—May 14th, at his late residence, No. 205, Riley-street, Mr. Charles William Ronald, coach-body maker, aged 38 years.
SHEARMAN—April 20th, at his residence, the Wheatsheaf Inn, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, after a long and painful illness, Mr. William Shearman, in the 55th year of his age, leaving a wife and family to mourn their loss. May he rest in peace.
SHEPHERD—March 14th, at his father's residence, Wangaroa, New Zealand, Richard Hill, sixth son of James Shepherd, Esq., deeply regretted.
SIDEY—April 16th, at Wallerowang, Bowenfels, Arche James George Lyon Walker, infant son of Charles Sidey, aged one month.
SINGLE—May 3rd, at her residence, Liverpool Plains, Susan, wife of F. W. Single, Esq.
SKENE—May 2nd, Sandhurst, Victoria, Caroline, the beloved wife of R. Skene, Esq., and sister of Francis Bennett, Esq., of this city.
SLATER—May 11th, Ellen Mary Ann, the only beloved daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Slater, of Windmill-street, aged 5 months and 15 days.
SLATTERIE—January 27th, at her residence in London, after a short illness, aged 64, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Slatterie, of Chatham.
SLOMAN—May 3rd, at her residence, Glebe Road, Elizabeth Froude, wife of Mr. W. Sloman, aged 48 years.
TAWILL—May 12th, at her residence, 50, Kensington-street, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. David Tawill, only sister of Mr. James Graham, of this town, and late of London, aged 31 years.
THOMPSON—May 9th, at 110, William-street, Woolloomooloo, John Thompson, Esq., late Deputy Surveyor-General of the colony of New South Wales, aged 61.
TIDSWELL—May 15th, at Balmain, William Roby, infant son of Henry E. Tidswell, aged six weeks.
VEITCH—April 30th, at the Sydney Infirmary, Mr. William Veitch, aged 56 years, respected by all who knew him.
WALKER—April 12th, at his residence, Rhodes, Tasmania, Thomas Walker, Esq., in the seventy-second year of his age.
WALKER—April 14th, at the Vale of Sighs, Namoi River, after a short illness of nine days, Mr. Paul Walker, aged 63 years, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends.
WATSON—April 25th, Herbert Edward, infant son of Mr. William Watson, Johnson-street, Balmain.
WHITE—April 28th, at Parramatta, at the residence of Mr. J. F. Staff, Frederic Hedley, only child of Frederic and Lucy A. White.
WHITE—May 2nd, at the residence of Mr. J. F. Staff, Parramatta, Lucie Annie, wife of Frederic White, aged 28.
WHITTAKER—May 5th, at her residence, 131, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, after a long and painful illness, Jane, the beloved wife of John Whittaker, aged thirty-five.
WHITTINGHAM—May 8th, at Lane Cove, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mrs. Henry Whittingham, aged 7 days.
WILLIAMS—March 3rd, at Calcutta, Mr. Francis Williams, merchant, aged 41 years.
WRIGHT—April 23rd, William Wright, of Ultimo, native of Gilgorum, County Antrim, Ireland. Belfast papers please copy.
WRIGHT—On Saturday, April 29th, at her sister's residence, Liverpool, Ellen Wright, second daughter of the late John Wright, of Sussex-street, Sydney, aged seventeen years.

The Royal Review of the Scottish Volunteers.—It may be remembered that, in the summer of 1860, shortly after the review in Hyde Park, of certain of the English Volunteers, by the Queen, it was announced, through Lord Elcho, that her Majesty had intimated her intention to honour the volunteers in Scotland in like manner, in the autumn, whilst passing through Edinburgh, *en route* to her Highland home at Balmoral. The 7th of August was the day fixed upon. To commemorate this event, a first-class coloured lithograph, from a drawing by Arnst, was shortly after published in Edinburgh, by the famous house of Schenck and M'Farlane, lithographers. By last mail copies of this print (which measures thirty-eight inches by nineteen), were received in town, and are now on view at the shop of Mr. J. R. Clarke, bookseller, George-street. It conveys a vivid and truthful idea of one of the most imposing military spectacles ever witnessed in Scotland. The review took place in the Queen's Park, a natural amphitheatre adjoining Holyrood Palace, some miles in circuit, from the level basement of which, to the left of the picture, tower up Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat, to the height of nearly a thousand feet, while from the foot, surrounding St. Mary's Lock, to the highest ridge, it is nothing but a sea of people. On the top of Arthur's Seat the national flag of Scotland, with the lion rampant, is unfurled, and crowded around and near it are a number of bell-shaped tents of pure white, glistening in the sunshine. The field is kept by soldiers of the line: the 78th Highlanders and 13th Light Dragoons, if we remember rightly. The time chosen by the artist is when her Majesty had taken her position at the royal standard, and the troops are marching up in close column, then defiling in companies, and saluting as they pass the Queen—the mounted rifles leading the van, followed by the artillery, rifles, engineers, &c., to the number of thirty-four battalions, or 21,000 men in all. The grouping is admirable, and the handling of the surrounding scenery, which, in the distance, takes in many of the most prominent features of Auld Reekie, the Calton Hill, and Leith Walk, is worthy of all praise.

GOLD BY ESCORTS.

	January, 1859. ozs. dwts.	January, 1860. ozs. dwts.	January, 1861. ozs. dwts.	February, 1859. ozs. dwts.	February, 1860. ozs. dwts.	February, 1861. ozs. dwts.	March, 1859. ozs. dwts.	March, 1860. ozs. dwts.	March, 1861. ozs. dwts.	April, 1859. ozs. dwts.	April, 1860. ozs. dwts.	April, 1861. ozs. dwts.
WESTERN.												
From Stoney Creek	547 18	473 13	819 8	393 0	366 9	383 2	438 10	476 6	309 6	402 14	196 6	226 8
Bathurst	517 7	1453 19	3274 13	560 18	1631 17	1773 15	981 0	2563 10	2196 5	720 18	2049 4	2619 11
Sofala	2613 18	2754 4	3380 14	2377 3	2579 2	2189 9	3348 6	3614 3	3386 5	2955 16	3353 11	3224 19
Tambaroora	1621 10	1250 8	2295 5	1850 0	1023 0	1478 19	1409 0	1336 18	1734 13	1251 2	1144 8	2125 16
Hargraves and Windeyer	2239 12	1957 10	1849 0	2854 6	2203 11	2489 0	4172 3	2650 7	1975 5	3196 16	2278 2	1045 1
Mudgee	1135 0	648 11	909 7	1011 12	328 7	587 12	1452 9	673 8	1015 12	283 14	844 3	275 6
Orange	239 1	210 15	93 15	403 8	245 0	60 2	348 16	300 0	1886 12	89 1	111 0	70 10
	8914 6	8749 0	12,682 2	9650 7	8367 6	8960 19	12,150 6	11,612 11	12,605 16	8900 1	10,176 15	9587 11
SOUTHERN.												
From Braidwood	44 10	3164 6	6765 10	3312 10	3494 4	2683 15	5086 4	6880 17	5067 15	4344 6	4290 3	2268 17
Adelong	3043 15	3639 7	3519 1	3481 6	1946 18	......	4558 2	4005 5	4231 0	3515 12	2650 8	1360 1
Goulburn	519 0	494 3	336 3	948 2	560 16	......	1819 16	1040 5	155 15	768 9	561 6	201 6
Kiandra	......	......	3538 10	......	64 0	1522 14	......	8233 10	2557 19	......	15,340 15	1124 8
Yass	......	......	5531 17	......	......	3124 14	......	......	9743 7	......	......	4042 15
Tumberumba	......	......	368 0	......	......	......	......	......	113 15	......	......	......
	3607 5	7297 16	20,060 1	7741 18	6065 18	7331 3	12,464 2	20,159 17	22,758 11	8628 6	22,843 12	9087 10
NORTHERN.												
From Rocky River	4187 7	2160 12	736 4	3585 7	2032 1	657 5	4493 6	2943 12	1256 0	4392 14	2091 2	1051 18
Timbarra	......	2311 7	515 17	......	2204 17	......	921 0	3542 1	247 9	1393 10	1313 1	346 13
Nundle	......	......	1369 9	......	......	456 11	......	......	1049 3	......	......	985 0
Tamworth	......	......	475 18	......	......	114 2	......	......	266 16	......	......	100 17
	4187 7	4471 19	3097 5	3585 7	4236 18	1228 18	5414 6	6485 13	2819 8	5786 4	3405 3	2484 8
Totals	16,708 18	20,518 15	35,868 11	20,977 12	19,470 2	17,520 0	30,028 14	38,256 1	38,188 17	23,314 11	36,422 10	21,159 9

It will be seen that there is a falling off in the Western, Southern, and Northern escorts, for the month of April, 1861, as compared with 1860; but on the four months' escort of 1861 there is still an increase in the four months of 21,760 ozs., over 1859, and 6740 ozs. over 1860.

AUSTRALIA'S WELCOME.

Welcome back, time-honor'd Wentworth, to the land of wool and gold,
To the wealthy marts of Sydney—to the sellers and the sold;
To the soil where plastic nature plays her quaintest freaks at will,
Wingless birds and beasts with pouches—otter-moles with duck-like bill.

Welcome home! a people's instinct greets thee with an earnest cheer;
Line the wharfage—crow'd the steam-boat! "He is coming!" "He is here!"
Thousand hands applaud thy presence—thousand voices join acclaim;
Wooded isle and rocky headland waken to the echoed name.

One cheer more! tho' years have circled with their all-effacing days,
Tho' the serpent tongues of malice hiss against thy well-earn'd praise,
Once again, a cordial welcome! There are hearts among us yet
All too honest to defame thee—all too grateful to forget.

Much—too much have we forgotten, since we saw and heard thee last;
High resolves to shape the future, solemn warnings of the past;
Yet abides a deathless record in the bosoms of the free
How a nation's deepest longings found a mighty voice in thee.

Then we had indeed a Senate! Then were link'd in golden band
Wit and wisdom, thought and action, all the promise of the land;
Now we shake the dice for statesmen; phrensy has thy work undone;
Yet Australia is not thankless, still she hails her foremost son!

Nature smiles unchanged to greet thee; brightly glancing as of yore
Quiver on the laughing waters fragments of the mirror'd shore;
Gaze across yon western champaign; stately as in years gone by
Sweeps the range of dark blue mountains, blending with t azure sky.

But alas! for men and manners; for the blessings cast away;
For the pride that brings destruction; for the waste that courts decay.
Nature works by Law and Order; 'tis an antiquated school;
We have learnt the lore of chaos! scorning order, flouting rule.

We have fall'n on hollow systems, reckless projects, evil days;
Here collective dulness dictates, and elected folly brays;
Wisdom dwells in number'd noses, knowledge in display of hands;
And we rear our house of Babel on a waste of shifting sands.

Wouldst thou know how States may dwindle? enter you Assembly's door;
Glance along the Treasury benches, and the well-remember'd floor;
Mark the tone—the mien—the gesture; listen, till the jaded brain,
Slowly languish into Lethe, and thou sleep away thy pain.

Listen to the wordy jargon, bursting from discordant lungs—
Choughs, and owls, and bulls of Basan mingling in the war of tongues—
Dreary nothings; fustian phrases; catch-words for deluded mobs;
Pointless jest and shameless libel; lame apology for jobs!

Ask not who or whence the speakers—here and there some loftier brow
Wakes a thought of earlier senates; puts to shame the abject now;
But our salt has lost its savour; bow'd beneath a vulgar sway
We are vot'ries of the nameless, and our idols are of clay.

Not for such the gather'd wisdom of the grand historic page,
Tracing laws of human action, fix'd thro' ev'ry changing age;
Quote they one stray fact or lesson, from recording annals glean'd,
'Tis the witch's pater-noster, backward spelt to raise the fiend.

Not for such the measured prudence, chary of a nation's store,
Pruning wealth's luxuriant offshoots, but to make the produce more:
Bends the tree with golden clusters! lo! the axe is at it's root—
Mimics of the thriftless savage, they would fell it for the fruit.

Speak to these of law and justice! they have but the fool's reply,
"We have seen the learned erring—let our untaught sages try.
What are precedent and statute? we are wise without their aid—
Bow your heads, ye oaks of Themis! sit beneath the bramble's shade!"

Tell them of the patriot's glory—work unselfish, votes unbought—
Lo! the huckster's ready question, "should we vend our wares for nought!"
Late, they flaunted on the hustings, boasting they alone were pure;
But their buzzard-wings are heavy, and they stoop to clutch the lure.

Keen as penny-scraping Joseph, vex'd with Phichellenic scrip;
Greasy-handed as the scullion, when she flares her kitchen dip.
See! they stretch their sordid fingers; hark! they strain their brazen throats,
Screaming for a "cool three-hundred;" joyless till they pawn their votes.

Woe is me! the spirit sickens; can we marvel, that distress
Haunts the track of purblind rulers! that their meanness makes us less!
That the flocks forsake our pastures! that our commerce droops and wanes!
That the ill-paid sons of labour pine in Sydney's crowded lanes!

Look around, time-honoured Wentworth; note our errors, guide our way;
We are lanthorn-led by meteors, point us to a steadier ray;
Show us where to plant our standard; what is left us to defend—
Cheer us to a desp'rate rally; be the leader and the friend.

If our delegated dulness scare thee from the Assembly's walls,
We have yet another council; not unhonor'd, tho' it falls;
Stretch a hand to wav'ring Cowper, teach him how to prop the state;
Rise to train the coming senate; rise, the Nestor of debate!

Bid resentment drop its grudges—bid despondence rear its head;
Scare the vultures from our vitals, ere their tortured prey be dead;
Check presumption's youthful fervour; rouse the languid—crush the base;
Warn the many from their madness; shame the few from lust of place!

But whate'er thy purposed future, we are mindful of the past;
Hearts would glow and brimmers sparkle, tho' the joy-cup were our last:
Yet once more, ten thousand welcomes! be to-morrow what it may,
Thou art here, and unforgotten—we will feast on Hope to-day!

"THE SOLITARY" ABROAD."

Rev. Dr. Jobson.—The *Galle Fortnightly Intelligencer* of 16th April states:—The Rev. Dr. Jobson once more arrived in Galle by the last steamer from Australia. On Sunday morning, the 14th instant, the Rev. Dr. preached at the Dutch Church a very impressive sermon. In the evening of the same day he preached at the Wesleyan Chapel to a crowded congregation, a very eloquent and impressive discourse from the 9th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, part of the 2nd verse, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee," which was listened to by the congregation with great attention.

Snow.—A great deal of snow fell between Micilago and Cooma during the past week. In some places the snow lay to the depth of nearly a foot.—*Goulburn Herald.*

Annual Meeting of the Vineyard Association.—The annual meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association, adjourned on account of the floods, is fixed for Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at the Northumberland Hotel.—*Mercury of Saturday.*

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PUBLIC COMPANIES' REPORTS.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on the 24th April. Mr. A. Stuart took the chair. The Secretary read the following report and balance sheet :—

In conformity with the provisions of the deed of settlement, th directors now place before the shareholders the annexed statement of the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended on the 31st ultimo.

The undivided balance of 30th September was		£2,561 16 1
To which is to be added the profits, after deducting rebate on current bills, allowing interest on deposits, paying expenses of management, providing for bad and doubtful debts, and making an allowance in reduction of bank premises and office furniture		60,274 12 11
Leaving for distribution which the directors recommend to be appropriated as follows :		£62,836 9 0
To payment of dividend, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum	56,250 0 0	
To increase of reserved fund	2,017 10 6	
To balance carried to present half-year	4,568 18 6	
		£62,836 9 0

With the above addition to reserve fund, and the sum of £5109 17s. 9d., which they are happy to say has been recovered from debts previously written off as bad or doubtful, that fund will amount to £212,500.

The directors have had for some time past under their consideration the propriety of extending the operations of the bank to the important colony of New Zealand, and believing that the time has now arrived for doing so, they have to request the sanction of the shareholders to certain alterations in clauses 4, 5, and 60 of the deed of settlement, requisite to enable them to accomplish this object, and they do not hesitate to express their opinion that the opening of branches there will add to the position which the bank has already attained, and prove remunerative.

Since last half-yearly meeting the directors have lost the valuable assistance of two of their number, Sir Daniel Cooper, and Mr. Frederick Tooth, who both resigned on their departure for Europe. Their places have been temporarily filled, under the 44th clause of the deed of settlement, by the appointment of Mr. Thomas Buckland and of Mr. Robert Tooth, who on the present occasion are the only candidates for these vacancies.

Owing to the falling off in the escort returns of gold dust from Timbarra, and the Rocky River, the agencies of the bank in those places have been withdrawn, and a fresh agency has been opened at Lambing Flat.

The dividend will be payable at the head office to-morrow, and at the branches on receipt of advice.

For and on behalf of the board of directors.
ALEXANDER STUART, President.

AGGREGATE BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 31st March, 1861.
(Including London Branch to 31st December, 1860.)

Dr.

To Bank Stock	£750,000 0 0
Notes in circulation	483,814 0 0
Bills payable	1,638,909 5 6
Deposits and other liabilities	2,757,489 10 5
Reserve Fund	210,482 9 6
Profit and Loss	86,478 4 6
	£5,927,173 9 11

Cr.

By coin and cash balances	£1,062,035 7 2
Bullion in hand, and in transit to London, 31st March, 1861	765,585 8 6
Government securities	72,510 5 7
Notes of other banks	24,681 0 0
Bank premises	96,391 12 4
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the	3,900,035 6 1
Insurance account	5,934 10 3
	£5,927,173 9 11

PROFIT AND LOSS, 31st MARCH, 1861.

Dr.

1861.		£ s. d.
March 31.	To rebate (at current rates) on bills discounted not due at this date	23,641 15 6
	Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum	56,250 0 0
	Increase of reserve fund	2,017 10 6
	Balance carried to profit and loss "new account"	4,568 18 6
		£86,478 4 6

Cr.

		£ s. d.
1860. Sept. 30.	By amount from last account	2,561 16 1
1861. March 31.	Balance of current half-years profits after writing off bad debts	83,916 0 5
		£86,478 4 6

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.

		£ s. d.
1861. March 31.	To balance	212,500 0 0
		£212,500 0 0

Cr.

		£ s. d.
1860. Sept. 30.	By amount from last account	205,372 11 9
1861. March 31.	Recoveries from bad and doubtful debts	5,109 17 9
	Amount from "profit and loss"	2,017 10 6
		£212,500 0 0

Audited 23rd April, 1861.

EDWARD LOTZE,
JAMES HENDERSON,
Auditors.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved as an amendment that the report be referred back to the directors, for the purpose of considering whether a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum should not be declared.

Mr. J. H. BETTINGTON seconded the amendment, which was put, and negatived by a very large majority.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. R. JONES moved, and Mr. Walker seconded, that the following amendments be made in the deed of settlement.

That in clause 4 of the deed of settlement the words "British Dominions" be substituted for the words "Australian Territories."

That the object of the company as described in the 5th clause of the deed of settlement be extended so as to include the establishment of agencies or connexions in any part of the world and the establishment of branch banks in any part of the British dominion and that the said clause be read and construed as if the words "the world" were substituted for the "British Dominions" and if the words "British Dominions" were substituted for the words "Australian Territories."

That in clause 60 the words "British Dominions" be substituted for the words "Australian Territories" and the words "any part of the world" be substituted for the words "Great Britain or elsewhere in the British Dominions" and that the words "with the previous concurrence of any general meeting of proprietors" be omitted and that the following proviso be inserted at the end of the clause. Provided that the establishment of any such branch bank or banking agency shall be reported to the next half-yearly general meeting and it shall be competent for such meeting or for any special general meeting to direct the discontinuance thereafter of such branch bank or banking agency.

That all other the clauses and provisions in the deed of settlement applicable to the branch banks or banking agencies contemplated by the said deed shall be construed to apply to the branch banks or banking agencies by these resolutions authorised to be established.

The amendments were carried.

Mr. Thomas Buckland and Mr. Robert Tooth were elected directors, in the room of Sir Daniel Cooper and Mr. Frederick Tooth, resigned.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman and directors, and the meeting separated.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of this Company was held at the Phœnix Wharf, on Tuesday, 7th May. The following report was read, and adopted by the meeting :—

The directors have the pleasure of again meeting their co-proprietors, for the purpose of furnishing them with the accounts of the company for another half-year ending on the 31st March last; and in doing so they may say that, closely as they have watched over its trade and general operations for the last six months by their more frequent periodical meetings, they had scarcely hoped for so favourable a result.

It will be remembered that, at the last general meeting, much was relied upon from an expected trade with Kiandra, which, if it had been realised, would have resulted most favourably for their branches to the Clyde and Merimbula.

Many expenses were incurred as preparatives to this movement, which would not have been justified but for the general impression that the results would fully warrant them.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the sequel was wholly at variance with the expectations that had been raised, and as far as regards this company, the particular trades above referred to now show even a less return than they had previously done. Another feature of drawback has been the general state of the weather; of special drawback to this company, by reason that their trade is for the most part in connection with small ports, bar harbours, and roadsteads, that are difficult of approach in severe weather. Out of this has arisen not only the positive loss of the trips themselves, but an injury to their trade from breaches of regularity, so specially essential in all steam matters.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the directors have the pleasure of laying before the proprietors a balance sheet which will be somewhat satisfactory to them. It will be seen that the property account of the company has been reduced to £50,000. Charging a considerable sum to the revenue and the Clyde Conveyance Company has been reduced in like manner to the lowest value at which it can be estimated, and at which, indeed, more than one tender has been made for its purchase. There will then be left to the credit of revenue an available sum of £4535 2s. 3d.; out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 5s. per share, amounting to £2376 15s., and to carry to credit of the reserve fund £1549 6s. 9d., so as to increase this fund to £5000; leaving a balance of £609 0s. 6d. to be carried to the next half-year.

With regard to the general trade of the company, there is little to state.

Those in connexion with Wollongong and Kiama have somewhat increased.

That to Port Macquarie has been resumed by the running of a monthly steamer to that place; the result being such as to justify a continuance of the trips.

The trade with Shellharbour has for the present been discontinued, from the impossibility of prosecuting it without danger and loss, from the want of landing and embarking facilities.

A trade has been initiated with the Moruya district, but the directors are not in a position, as yet, to offer any observations upon their prospects in this quarter.

The steamship Kembla, which had been ordered from home chiefly with the view of maintaining the expected large trade to the southward, is hourly expected. She had proceeded to Ascension under steam, having made a very speedy run to Madeira and that place. From thence she would proceed under canvas to Sydney.

Arrangements have been made, at a very trifling cost to the company, to have all ordinary repairs to machinery and boilers effected on the wharf under the immediate inspection of the manager and superintending engineer.

This, while it may save some considerable sums in the course of the year, will put the directors in a position to have repairs effected speedily and on the spot—occasions having frequently arisen in their past experience where detentions have been caused from the want of such an undertaking.

It now devolves on the proprietors to fill up such vacancies as may have occurred in the directory, and to reappoint auditors for the ensuing year.

The following directors have retired—Henry Mort, Esq., and A. de Mestre, Esq., by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; J. H. Williams, Esq., and John M'Arthur, Esq., by resignation of their seats; and Mr. Joseph Pike, by disqualification.

In conformity with Rule 37, Mr. B. Buchanan was elected temporarily to fill the office of director on the retirement of Mr. Williams (on the 8th January last).

The following proprietors have offered themselves as candidates for the directory:—Henry Mort, Esq., A. de Mestre, Esq., B. Buchanan, Esq., Robert Owen, Esq., and William Perry, Esq.

The balance sheet, showing the operations of the company, was laid upon the table by the auditors.

Messrs. Henry Mort and A. de Mestre were re-elected directors of the company; and Messrs. Robert Owen, B. Buchanan, and W. Perry, were also elected to fill the vacancies in the directory; and Messrs. Buyers and Watson were re elected auditors.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on the 24th April, at their offices, George-street. Mr. J. Fairfax took the chair. The Secretary then read the following report and balance-sheet :—

At the nineteenth half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, held in the Company's office, George-street, Sydney, on Wednesday, the 24th day of April, 1861, the following report was presented :—

The directors, in laying before the proprietors the usual half-yearly statement of the affairs of the company, have to report a considerable improvement in the amount of business done during the past half-year, as compared with that which preceded.

The accounts now on the table show a balance remaining at the credit of profit and loss, on the 30th September, 1860, of		£1096 4 6
Less dividend declared, 24th October, 1860		937 10 0
Leaving		158 14 6
The receipts for the half-year have been		
Interest and rent		494 5 2
Premiums from 1st October, 1860, to 30th March		4019 6 11
Making		4672 6 7
The expenditure for the same period has been Directors' and auditors' fees, salaries, and incidental expenses	£844	
Losses and average paid £314		
Returns for short interest, &c. 251		
Bad debts written off	48 15 0	
Written off office furniture	42 7	
		1501 10 4
Leaving at the credit of profit and loss, 30th March, 1861		£3170 16 3
The directors having no losses to report, and as the last dividend was below the usual average, recommend on the present occasion the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. for the half-year, which will require	£1500 0 0	
And to carry to the reserved fund	1000 0 0	
		2500 0 0
Leaving at the credit of profit and loss		670 16 3

for the equalization of future dividends. The reserve fund will then amount to £9000 to meet any extraordinary losses.

It will devolve on this meeting to elect a director in the room of Thomas Andrew, Esq., resigned. John B. Watt, Esq., a duly qualified proprietor, has given the required notice that he is a candidate for the vacant office.

To the last report the directors appended a memorandum stating the probability of their bringing before this meeting a proposition to dissolve the present company, and to form a new one on an extended basis, so as to embrace insurances against fire, &c., and they now solicit the opinion of the proprietors present upon this question.

The dividend will be payable at the Company's office, on and after Monday, the 29th instant.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Chairman.

Sydney, 24th April, 1861.

Profit and Loss from the 1st October, 1860, to the 30th March, 1861.

Dr.

To directors' and auditors' fees, salaries, and incidental expenses		£844 12 7
Bad debts written off		48 15 0
Written off office furniture		42 7 8
Losses and averages paid	314 4 7	
Returns for short interest, &c.	251 10 6	
		565 15 1
Balance		3,170 16 3
		£4,672 6 7

Cr.

By balance 30th September, 1860		1,096 4 6
Less dividend declared 24th October, 1860		937 10 0
		£158 14 6
Interest and rent		494 5 2
Premiums from 1st October, 1860, to 30th March, 1861		4,019 6 11
		£4,672 6 7
Balance		3,170 16 3

Balance Sheet of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, 30th March, 1861.

Dr.

To Australian Joint Stock Bank (cash)	£1,905 8 0
Premiums due	1,145 9 11
Government debentures, at par	16,000 0 0
City Corporation ditto, ditto	1,500 0 0
Interest due on debentures to 31st March	200 12 6
Office furniture	100 0 0
Premises in George-street	4,860 9 7
Bills receivable	616 14 0
	£26,328 14 0

Cr.

By capital	£15,000 0 0
Reserved fund	8,000 0 0
Profit and loss	3,170 16 3
Dividends unpaid	155 19 2
P. W. Flower and Co., London agency	1 18 7
	£26,328 14 0

Mr. J. B. Watt was elected a director in the room of Mr. Thomas Andrew, resigned.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on the 24th April. Mr. R. Jones took the chair. The Secretary read the following report and balance sheet :—

The directors, in laying before the shareholders the usual half-yearly statement of the affairs of the company, have to report as follows :—

The balance remaining to the credit of profit and loss on 30th September, 1860, was	£13,149 12 6	
Less dividend declared at 10 per cent.	2,500 0 0	
		£10,649 12 6
The receipts for the half-year have been as follows :—		
Premiums	£8,250 5 9	
Interest on investments	1,961 17 8	
		£10,212 3 5
		£20,861 15 11
The expenditure for the half-year has been as follows :—		
Fire losses accrued during the previous half-year	£2,518 17 10	
Fire losses during this half-year	7,408 0 6	
Fees, salaries, commission, fire brigade, and other charges	2,184 15 7	
		£12,111 13 11
Leaving to the credit of the contingent fund, 31st March, 1861		£8,750 2 0

Out of which the directors declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which will leave a balance of £6350 2s. 0d.

From the above statement it will be seen that the losses incurred and paid during the last half-year have been heavier than in any previous half-year since the establishment of the company. The only outstanding claims are two, for damage sustained at the fire on the 21st instant, the amount of which will not be serious.

A careful revision of all the risks of the company is now being made, as they fall due, and reductions of amount effected where the sum appears too large.

In conjunction with the other Insurance Companies, a new minimum scale of rates has been agreed upon, which came into effect on the 1st January this year; the result of which the directors hope will be to place the business of the company on a more satisfactory basis.

The total amount at risk on the 31st March, was £4,170,242 of which £2,811,862 are reinsurances, and £1,358,380 new policies.

The directors have the satisfaction of stating that during the present session of Parliament, an Act has passed empowering the coroners of the colony to hold inquests in cases of fire.

The dividend will be payable on and after Friday, the 26th instant.

R. JONES, Chairman.

Profit and loss account of the Sydney Insurance Company, for half-year ended 31st March, 1861 :—

Dr.

To Paid losses by fire	£9,926 18 4
Expenses fire brigade	286 11 2
Printing, advertising, salaries, fees, commissions, petty charges	1,898 4 5
Balance	8,750 2 0
	£20,861 15 11

Cr.

By Balance 30th September, 1860, less dividend declared	£10,649 12 6
Premiums received this half-year	8,250 5 9
Interest on investments	1,961 17 8
	£20,861 15 11

Balance sheet of the Sydney Insurance Company, 31st March, 1861 :—

Dr.

To capital paid up	£50,000 0 0
Contingent fund	8,750 2 0
Dividends unpaid	147 18 0
	£58,898 0 0

Cr.

By Bank bills with interest due	£18,572 19 11
Mortgages ditto	26,481 5 0
Office and adjoining premises	11,778 17 2
Office furniture	422 5 8
Fire engines	672 16 8
Due by other companies on account brigade	50 17 6
Bank balance current account	753 18 3
Dividend accounts unpaid, as per contra	147 18 0
Cash in hand	17 1 10
	£58,898 0 0

Sydney, 23rd April, 1861.

HOW TO MAKE EVERLASTING ROADS.—Oblige the Legislative Assembly to pass an Act declaring Government bank notes a legal tender in the colony of New South Wales, limiting the issue to the amount necessary for the purpose, and paying them off only out of the receipts.—*By Way.*

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, NEW PITT-STREET Sydney.

CAPITAL, £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS:
H. H. BROWNE, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALEXANDER, Esq.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, Esq.
WALTER LAMB, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain H. T. FOX, Fort-street.
AGENT and MARINE SURVEYOR for the Port of Newcastle:
JOHN BINGLE, Esq.
SURVEYOR for Auckland, New Zealand:
Captain ALEXANDER GRANGE.
LONDON AGENT:
THOMAS BROWN, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.

Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general.

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Europe	1¼	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel	1
India, China, and Manila	2¼	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Ditto, by steamer	1¼
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Moreton Bay (by the northern passage)	1½
California	2	Wide Bay	1½
Mauritius	2	Launceston	1¼
Bourbon	2¼	Hobart Town	1
Auckland	1¼	Ditto, by steamer	¾
Ditto, by steamer	¾	Twofold Bay	¾
Port Nicholson	2	Tahiti	1½
Port Nelson	2	Otago	2¼
Port Cooper	2		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra.

Time risks on first-class vessels.
3 months .. .. 3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto .. .. .. 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto .. .. .. 9 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage .. 10 guineas per cent.

Specie—to or from London, one guinea and a half per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.

Specie—to or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, one guinea per cent.; by steamers, ¾ per cent.

The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales. Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
GEORGE KING, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
MICHAEL EGAN MURNIN, Esq.
The Hon. THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, Esq.
BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.

ASSURANCE of every contingency of human life.
ISSUE of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities.
GRANTING ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND FOR OLD AGE.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.

ALL the PROFITS belong to the Members.

IT is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, on the model of the most successful British offices; while from the much higher rate of interest it obtains on its investments, more profitable returns are secured to its members than the best European offices can afford. Thus, at the Investigation of March, 1854, all policies then entitled to participate were increased by Bonus Additions averaging considerably more than three per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or about THREE TIMES those secured by the most liberal British joint-stock companies.

BONUSES may be applied to the extinction of future premiums, or their value in cash may be handed to the member.

SURRENDERS accepted on equitable terms.

GENERAL FACILITIES with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.

PREMIUMS payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

LOANS on policies on favourable terms.

CLAIMS payable three months after proof of death.

ALL ITS POLICIES are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.

POLICIES effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.

THE FAMILIES OF SMALL ASSURERS are saved the expense of letters of administration.

PROSPECTUSES, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of its agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the Principal Office. ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Hunter-street, February 15th, 1859.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, 62, Margaret-street, Sydney.
Income, 1859, over £200,000. Invested Funds, £453,675.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES GILL, Esq., Chairman.
ALFRED ROSS, Esq. | A. B. WHITE, Esq.
Hon. W. C. HAINES, M.L.A. | Hon. D. KENNEDY, M.L.C.
SUPERINTENDENT: J. RATTRAY, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: JOHN MOON, Esq.
SOLICITOR: ALEXANDER DICK, Esq., M.L.A.

Fire Insurances effected at current rates of premium.

Life Department.—The rates are the same as those charged in England.

WIALIAM RAE, Resident Secretary.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

RATES OF PREMIUM

CLASS 1st.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2nd.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASS 3rd.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—John Bibb, Esq.
LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SMYTH'S SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, George-street. Established A.D. 1846, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters. Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.

Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels only. Free from average, unless general.

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Torres' Strait	3	Port Nicholson	2
Fitzroy River	2	Auckland	1¼
Wide Bay	1½	Ditto (steamer)	¾
Ditto (steamers)	1	Nelson	2
Port Curtis	1½	Port Cooper	2
Moreton Bay	1½	Port Otago	2
Ditto (steamer)	¾	Great Britain	1½
Clarence River	2	Canton and Hongkong	2½
Ditto (steamer)	1½	India	2½
Macleay River	2	Manila	2½
Port Hunter	1	Singapore	2
Ditto (steamer)	¾	Batavia	2
Twofold Bay	¾	Ceylon	2
Port Phillip	1¼	Mauritius	2
Ditto (Sts. from Sydney)	¾	Cape of Good Hope	2½
New Caledonia	1½	Tahiti	1½
Portland Bay	2½	California	2
Adelaide	1½	Honolulu	2
Launceston	1½	New York or Boston	2
Hobart Town	1	Valparaiso	2
Ditto (steamer)	¾	Talcahuano	2

TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS SHIPS ONLY.

Three months	Free from particular average	3 per cent.
	With particular average	4 ditto
Six months	Free from particular average	5 ditto
	With particular average	6 ditto
Twelve months	Free from particular average	9 ditto
	With particular average	10 ditto

Second-class vessels subject to arrangement.

N.B.—Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Lyons-buildings, George-street.
March, 1861.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established in Melbourne 1849.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Accumulated and Invested Capital, £200,000.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. B. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MELBOURNE BOARD.
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and the LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, or at the LONDON BRANCH of the COMPANY; at the option of the insurer.

Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application to

C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

N.B.—Country agents wanted. Applicants must give reference to firms of respectabilit in Sydney.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Incorporated by Act of Council.
Paid up capital £320,000
Reserved fund 58,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened for small sums, and every facility is afforded to traders and others for the transaction of business.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued for lodgments for fixed periods, bearing interest at from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum.

DISCOUNTS and ADVANCES.—Approved trade bills discounted. Advances made upon bills of lading, accompanied by policies of insurance, of goods shipped from Sydney or London to any port in the colonies or Great Britain.

CASH CREDITS granted for amounts varying from £100 to £2000, secured by two or more approved sureties.

DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at the several branches and agencies of the Bank issued, and bills payable at any place in the colonies or Great Britain purchased, or sent for collection. Also, Government Debentures or other securities received for safe custody, and the interest due thereon, whether in the colonies or England, collected for customers without charge.

AGENCY BUSINESS.—The agency of other Banks undertaken on favourable terms, and investments in Colonial or British securities effected for the constituents of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE.
DIRECTORS:
WALTER LAMB, Esquire, Chairman.
CHARLES KEMP, Esquire, Deputy-Chairman.
HENRY GILBERT SMITH, Esquire.
RICHARD JONES, Esquire.
GEORGE KING, Esquire.
AUDITORS:
Sir HENRY WATSON PARKER, Knt
JAS. EDWARD EBSWORTH, Esquire.
MANAGER:
ROBERT NAPIER, Esquire.
SOLICITOR:
RANDOLPH J. WANT, Esquire.
LONDON OFFICE.
EDWIN BRETT, Esquire, Manager.
JNO. GILCHRIST, Esquire, } Directors.
FREDERICK PARBURY, Esquire, }
BRANCHES.
SOUTHERN OFFICE, Haymarket, Sydney—James Antrobus, Esq., Manager.
GOULBURN—John O'Sullivan, Esq., Manager.
YASS—R. W. Pearson, Esq., Manager.
MORPETH—John Whytlaw, Esq., Manager.
ALBURY—R. W. Swete, Esq., Manager.
WOLLONGONG—Stephen J. Pearson, Esq., Manager.
MAITLAND—Robert M'Donald, Esq., Manager.
QUEANBEYAN—Walter Scrivener, Esq., Manager.
KIAMA—R. W. McKellar, Esq., Manager.
SHOALHAVEN—John Young, Esq., Manager.
COOMA—R. C. Joplin, Esq., Manager.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY—T. B. Gaden, Esq., Manager.
BURROWA—George Green, Esq., Acting Manager.
LAMBING FLAT—J. L. Cobb, Esq., Manager.

AGENCIES IN THE COLONIES.
MELBOURNE AND ELSEWHERE IN VICTORIA—The Bank of Victoria.
HOBART TOWN—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
LAUNCESTON—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land and the Commercial Bank.
ADELAIDE—The South Australian Banking Company.
QUEENSLAND—Maryborough Commercial Bank—Thomas Page.

AGENCIES IN ENGLAND.
LONDON—The London Joint Stock Bank; the South Australian Banking Company.
LIVERPOOL—Liverpool Union Bank.
MANCHESTER—The Manchester and Salford Bank.

AGENCIES IN IRELAND.
The National Bank and Branches.
The Belfast Banking Company and Branches.

AGENCIES IN SCOTLAND.
The Commercial Bank of Scotland and Branches.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A Branch of this Bank is now opened in PARRAMATTA, for the transaction of general banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned, having obtained a thorough knowledge of Australian requirements, from nearly twenty years' personal experience both of the Colonial and English markets, is prepared to undertake General Agency Business, either in the sale of Australian Produce,—guaranteeing punctual Account Sales with cash remittances, or in the purchase and shipment of merchandise to the best advantage. Having been actively employed in London for the last ten years, in purchasing and shipping on behalf of various constituents, and for the last three years on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, he flatters himself that he possesses information and experience which could only be obtained by others who have had the same facilities; and with a determination to confine himself exclusively to commission business, he now offers his services to any house or individual that may require them. He will be happy to afford colonial constituents reliable and latest information respecting English exports, prices current, shipping, and commercial data generally. BENJAMIN S. LLOYD, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, London, 18th April, 1860.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.—The undersigned beg to remind producers and others that they continue to make advances on wool, hides, tallow, and sheepskins, consigned to them for sale, and that no commission will be charged when the same are not sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalgety and Co., London.

DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers.

Circular Quay, November 2nd.

WALTER BRADLEY, General Auctioneer, Valuer, and Commission Agent, 239, George-street (formerly the Bank of Australasia), will make cash advances (without any extra charge) on furniture, plate, jewellery, pianofortes, general merchandise, &c, intended for sale by auction.

Gentlemen leaving the colony, and others, are respectfully informed that he has long been accustomed to the management of sales of valuable household furniture, and will doubtless give satisfaction to those parties who favour him with their effects and appreciate care and attention.

Makers of colonial furniture will have every facility afforded them, and their manufactures exhibited in his spacious auction room to the best advantage, no charge being made for labour or store rent.

Account sales rendered immediately after every sale.

FREDERICK HAMMON (from Messrs. James Hammon and Son, London), Practical Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, and Silversmith, 81, King-street, Sydney, begs to inform the inhabitants that he has for SALE a general assortment of the best London-made gold and silver lever watches and clocks, Geneva watches, jewellery, &c, at the lowest possible price for a really good article. Watches, clocks, jewellery, and plate properly repaired; marine chronometers cleaned and rated. Merchants and shippers supplied direct from the London manufacturers.

KEATING'S WORM TABLET.—A purely vegetable sweetmeat both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for intestinal or thread worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation; and is especially adapted for children, being as harmless in its action as it is prompt and certain in its effects, and may be taken with impunity by the most delicate. Sold by FOSS, SON, and CO., 217, Pitt-street, and JAMES SMITH, William-street, Woolloomooloo; and sold by druggists in principal places in the colonies. THOMAS KEATING, pharmaceutical chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—Unrivalled in exterminating mosquitoes, fleas, bugs, flies, beetles, cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting animals and poultry; protects clothes, &c., from moths. Only injurious to insect life. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every packet. Sold by all agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—For half a century this well-known remedy for pulmonary disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for coughs, colds, asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors in the world.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraven on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Agents in Sydney:—Foss and Co., Walker and Co., Messrs. Rice, Rowe, Pratt, and Jenkins. At Windsor:—Mr. J. Mountford.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it form an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity), by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the Empire.

TIGHTNESS of the Chest, Difficulties of Breathing, and affections of the pulmonary organs generally.—Immediate relief will be afforded in any of the above cases by taking one or two doses of the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared solely by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite the Central Police Office

PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, hooping cough, difficult breathing, and all obstructions of the air passages—the best preparation yet offered for the cure of the above complaints; there is an immense demand for it. Prepared only by N. WEEKES (late H. E. Hood), dispensing and family chemist, 51, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

PARRAMATTA-STREET DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT.—N. WEEKES, Dispensing and Family Chemist, begs to inform the residents of Parramatta-street, Redfern, and Glebe, and the inhabitants of Sydney generally, that he has purchased the business lately conducted by Mr. H. E. Hood, at 51, Parramatta-street, and, in soliciting a continuance of that support which was so liberally bestowed on his predecessor, begs to assure them that it will be his object by strict attention and moderate charges to merit their favors.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by DAYRELL and CO.'S Worm Lozenges, which are now declared by thousands in and around Sydney to be the most speedy, certain, and agreeable medicine ever discovered for the expulsion of worms, either from children or adults. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney, and sold by their appointed agents.

THE GENUINE TRICOPHEROUS for the hair, 9s. per dozen, is at SENIOR'S, opposite Jamison-st.

FINE NEW CANARY SEED, 4d. per lb. SENIOR, opposite Jamison-street.

CHEAP BREAD AND LARGE PUDDINGS, by using HARPER TWELVETREES' Baking and Pastry POWDER. The great saving of flour astonishes all who have used it. Try a small packet, and notice its surprising results.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I like no baking powder so well as 'Harper Twelvetrees' baking and pastry powder,' for I find it makes the flour go further."—Mrs. Thorne, New North-road London.

"I like Harper Twelvetrees' baking and pastry powder exceedingly, and always feel satisfaction in recommending it."—Mrs. Brown, Mile End, London.

"Your baking powder is superior to any I have ever used."—M. Provost, St. John's, Oxford.

"I have constantly used your baking and pastry powder, and my pastry and cakes have been praised by every one."—E. Pinel, Jersey.

"I consider that your baking powder is superior to any article for those who suffer from indigestion."—E. Jasceylin.

Sold in packets at 1d. and 2d.; and in canisters at 6d. and 1s., by grocers, druggists, and corn-chandlers everywhere.

Sold by all grocers and druggists. Wholesale agency for Sydney, 89, York-street.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION, of every description, for sporting or military purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of guns, Wire Cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality.

Sole contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts', Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges, for Whitworth rifles; also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other breech loaders.

ELEY, BROTHERS, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. Wholesale only.

TO STOCK BREEDERS IN THE COLONY.—Mr. WILLIAM GUERRIER, of the London Metropolitan Cattle Market, of great experience in the selection of cattle and sheep, will be happy to purchase on commission the best description for the improvement of Colonial Stocks, being well acquainted with all the principal breeders in England. Address 63. West Smithfield.

N.B.—The best attention will be paid to all commissions entrusted to his care. Reference in Melbourne to G. Cowie, Esq., Union Bank of Australia.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES.—Morewood and Rogers patent, On SALE.

Roofing Tiles, 3 feet x 2 feet. These form a very light, and at the same time strong, roof; the rafters may be 3 feet 6 inches apart, and the battens 2 feet 8 inches apart. They are very valuable for country use, as the tiles may be laid with facility by any ordinary workman. The weight of a roof covered with tinned iron tiles ranges from 90 lb. to 130 lb. per square of 100 feet, while a square of slates weighs about half a ton; this lightness effects a great saving in the timber and general fabric of a building, and makes a roof of this metal the most economical that can be erected. The tiles, if required, may be laid over old shingles, thus saving the expense and risk of stripping the roof.

Galvanized Iron Ridgecapping. This is well adapted for either iron, slated, or shingled roofs, and is the cheapest and most durable capping that can be used.

Galvanized Iron Guttering, Down-piping, Heads, Shoes, Brackets, &c.

Galvanized Tinned Sheet Iron, 6 feet x 2 feet.

E. C. WEEKES and CO., ironmongers, 398, George-street, Sydney.

WATER-PROOF ROOFS.—Buy Patent Roofing Felt of BEAUMONT and WALLER, Castlereagh-street.

PATENT GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.—
5 tons 6 feet lengths, 26 gauge
8 tons 6 feet lengths, 27 gauge
5 tons 7 feet lengths, 26 gauge
5 tons 8 feet lengths, 26 gauge
For SALE, by IREDALE and CO., opposite the Markets.

FOR SALE—
Steam engines and boilers, 8 and 10-horse power
Boiler plates, rivets, and angle iron
Muntz's yellow metal and nails, small anchors
Indiarubber belting, Europe rope
Patent safety tape and gutta percha fuze
Red lead, bath bricks
Wotherspoon's confections, candied peel, and jams
Glenfield patent starch
Printing, writing, and brown papers, letter books
Writing and printing ink, and stationery
Scotch whisky in quarter-casks
Belmont sperm candles.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

MANILA HAWSERS, from 8-inch to 9-inch "hawser laid," for SALE, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Hunter-street.

MINERS' BOOTS, American, and of most superior quality, for SALE, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Hunter-street.

ALLSOP'S ALE, new brew, on SLAE by GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO

SEED WHEAT! SEED WHEAT! SEED WHEAT.—The undersigned have just received their annual importation of choice Adelaide Prize Seed Wheat, comprising the Red Straw, Lamas, and Tuscan samples, which have arrived in splendid condition Those who are desirous of having some of the above for change of seed are requested to send their orders promptly. FERRIS and SON, near Theatre, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CHESME RAISINS, in barrels, in splendid order. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

HART'S FINE FLOUR for SALE, to land ex Gratia, and Rialto. BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FINE FLOUR for SALE, to land ex Gratia. A small parcel Steven's brand, of very superior quality, in 100 lb. bags.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FINE FLOUR, various brands, for SALE by BEILBY and SCOTT.

CHINESE TOBACCO.—Chee Kwang Lung brand, in cases of 200 half-pound packets.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
Adelaide fine flour, Hart's and other brands
Navy canvas
Woolpacks, 10 and 10½ lbs.
Gunny bags
Chinese tobacco
Manila arrowroot
Caustic soda
Kent hops
Bottled beers, various brands
Case brandies
Colonial wines.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ON SALE:—
Kerosene oil
Paraffin oil
Colza oil
Castor oil
Boiled and raw oil
Turpentine and naptha.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, author of Works on Nervous Affections and Diseases of Women and Children, may be consulted from 11 to 1 daily. 36, York-street, between Barrack and King streets.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of three dwelling HOUSES with shop fronts and out-buildings in George-street, Sydney. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. JOHN BIBB, Architect, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on MONDAY, 3rd June.

The acceptance of the lowest or any tender will be optional.

TO STOREKEEPERS and others.—TENDERS are invited for the Stock, Book Debts, and Goodwill of a well-established General Business, about 80 miles from Sydney. Particulars can be ascertained on application to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

TO MASONS, CARPENTERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.—TENDERS are required for certain additions to Vaucluse. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

HANKS and COMPANY, Australian Tea Mart, 478, George-street, opposite the Markets.—H. and Co., beg to inform the public that they have not removed their business, nor have they connection with any house of the same name which has done so.

TOBACCO.—The undersigned is the holder of his usual large and varied stocks of tobacco, including every variety in consumption, and contemplating a change in business, will be happy to sell out at reduced rates. On hand, all the choice brands of Negrohead, Eagle, Raven, Shellard, Black Sevan, and others. W. H. ALDIS.

NEW MANTLES, ex Jeddo.—FRANCIS GILES and CO. have received, ex the above late arrival, two Cases of very choice Mantles, direct from Paris.

NOVELTIES, ex mail steamer Jeddo.—FRANCIS GILES and CO. have much pleasure in announcing the receipt of the undermentioned new Goods by the above late arrival :—
A choice assortment of millinery, flowers, feathers, head dresses, &c.
Black Lyons glace silk, in all qualities
White ditto
Silver, pink, mauve, solferino, royal sky, magenta ditto ditto
Coloured taffeta and Pekin broche
Pointelle and moire ditto
Taffeta faconure and salena raye
Black and coloured silk velvets
Choice broche ribbons
Quilted ribbon trimmings
Honiton and Maltese lace
Black ditto ditto
Trimmed cambric handkerchiefs
Honiton sets, sleeves, and collars
Maltese ditto ditto
Gold and silver belts
Silk and velvet buttons, &c., &c.
Denison House, George-street.

TO THE GENTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER beg to announce that they have made large purchases of very superior all-wool tweeds, and that they are now prepared to take orders for suits of Coat, Vest, and Trousers, made in the best style, at the low price of three and a half guineas per suit—or either garment separately in proportion. Victoria House, 269 and 271, Pitt-street.

MESSRS. FARMER and PAINTER invite inspection of a large lot of superior all-wool tweeds for gentlemen's wear, which they are now offering at 4s. 6d. per yard. Victoria House, 269 and 271, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL TWEED.—
Colonial plain tweed
Ditto shepherds and 42nd plaids
Ditto heather mixture, doe and tweed
Ditto Bedford cord, &c.
Are manufactured from first-class wool by M. M. CAMPBELL, late Thomas Barker and Co., Sussex-street.

BRITANNIA HOUSE.—O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO. beg to return thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them during their clearing-out sale. They take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public that the sale will terminate on SATURDAY, May the 25th. Especial attention is invited to the last week, as great bargains will be offered. O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO., 357, George-street.

GOLOSHES, Ladies' and Gentlemen's.—Only first quality lot in the market. T. and W. BENNETT, 294, George-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned.—Whisky, Campbelltown (a direct shipment), in hogsheads and quarters, shipped at 11 o.p.
Ditto, case, each 1 dozen, superior quality.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FINE FLOUR (Beeby and Dunstan's), on SALE by Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

AMERICAN LATHS, Flooring, Shelving, G. and T., Lining, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine and Parramatta streets.

2000 BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3, just landed, GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

50,000 FEET CUT CEDAR, seasoned. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street and Parramatta-street.

80,000 FEET H. T. HARDWOOD, Battens, Palings, Shingles, &c. GOODLET and SMITH.

SAWING, Dressing, and Flooring prepared for the trade on reasonable terms. GOODLET and SMITH.

SKIRTING, Mouldings, Architraves, &c., on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills.

30,000 FEET Kauri Pine Spars and Planking, now landing on Circular Quay. W. H. ROLFE.

COAL, best Wallsend, or A. A. Company, well screened, P. J ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

WOOD of every description, cut to any length. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

CHARCOAL and Breeze of superior quality for stoves. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

HAY, Corn, Chaff, and Bran in any quantity. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

SHINGLES and Laths, from the best splitters. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

POSTS and Rails, and Palings, in any quantity, of every kind. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

COALS.—The best Newcastle, delivered on the wharf at 25s. per ton. T. H. GREEN, wharf, Bathurst-st.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

IMPORTANT TO WINE GROWERS.—To be LEASED, for a term of five years, from the 1st July next, PORPHYRY VINEYARD. For particulars apply to Messrs. DODDS and CO., auctioneers, East Maitland; H. HAMBURGER, commission agent, New Pitt-street, Sydney; or to the proprietor, Porphyry, Seaham. None save principals need apply.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, an excellent Family RESIDENCE, having every comfort for a large and respectable family, beautifully situated near the church at St. Leonard's. Fine garden and pleasure grounds attached. For full particulars apply to T. W. BOWDEN, 423, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a very comfortable COTTAGE RESIDENCE, for a moderate sized family, standing upon one and a half acre of land, in Miller-street, near the Church, St. Leonard's; commanding splendid views of the harbour and city. Terms, liberal. Apply to T. W. BOWDEN, 423, George-street.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

GLEBE.—For SALE, a gentlemanly RESIDENCE of seven rooms; hall, kitchen, stable, garden, &c. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. AMLA, HERALD Office.

STORE SHEEP FOR SALE.—
Maiden ewes
Breeding ewes
Store wethers
Rams. Also,
Store cattle, of different ages and sexes.
Full particulars of the above may be obtained on application at the Rooms.
JOHN BREWSTER, Stock and Station Agent, Squatter's Exchange.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—
Wethers, 1739, 2 years old last September
Ewes, 796, ditto ditto ditto
Ewes, 840, 12 months old last September
Wethers, 400, ditto ditto ditto
Ewes, 1300, 4 to 6 years old.
5075
They are perfectly sound. For price, &c., apply to A. BLOMFIELD, Cooma, Maneroo. No objection to deliver at Goulburn.

FOR SALE, in the town of Windsor, that well-known House, the PENINSULA HOTEL, situated opposite the Court-house, containing 4 excellent rooms on the ground floor, also 4 bedrooms up-stairs, with good kitchen, side room, and a capital cellar, first-rate stables, granary, sheds, fine yard, and a small garden. The house being so adapted, it would make a fine family residence, in fact, it only requires to be seen to be duly appreciated. A. SHEARING.

MILK BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, near Redfern and Newtown. Application to be made in the first instance to Rev. A. H. STEPHEN, St. Paul's

[By Electric Telegraph.]

LAMBING FLAT.

Monday, 6 a.m.

[From our Special Commissioner.]

The Escort takes 2002 ounces and £1414. This is greatly in excess of what was generally anticipated.

A large amount of gold is being obtained at Tipperary Gully. Several other small rushes have taken place near the township of Lambing Flat, with fair prospects.

Application was made on Saturday for another prospecting claim, distant about 1½ mile from Tipperary Gully, payable gold having been struck. Our population is increasing.

Several serious accidents have taken place during the last few days—one fatal to a miner named John Sigerson who, whilst working in a sixty-feet shaft, was killed by the bucket falling on his head. A sum of money and an escort receipt for 48 ozs. of gold was found upon him. His sister lives at Redfern, and other relatives in Castlereagh-street.

Upwards of thirty informations have been laid against the sly grog sellers. They are to be brought before the bench to-day.

[From our Correspondent.]

NEWCASTLE.

Monday, 5 p.m.

Captain M'Donald, of the schooner Petrel, reports having passed the Grafton, steamer, this morning, steering for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 8 p.m.

Business dull.

Weather squally, cold, and threatening. Wind, S.W.

Flour market heavy.

The Robert has arrived from San Francisco, with passengers, and a cargo of wheat and oats.

QUEENSCLIFFE.

Monday, 7·15 p.m.

ARRIVED.

May 19.—White Swan (s.), from Wellington, New Zealand.

20.—Water Nymph, ship, from London.

Pet, Drover, Jessie, Prince Albert, and Vibilia, from Newcastle.

Robert, barque, from San Francisco.

Pride, brig, from Oporto.

SAILED.

May 20.—5·20 p.m., City of Sydney (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

The following names have been sent to the Governor and accepted as the new Ministry:—

Chief Secretary	Mr. Morphett
Treasurer	Mr. Reynolds
Attorney-General	Mr. Stow
Public Works	Mr. Hay
Crown Lands	Mr. Strangways.

Flour to-day is £15 15s. Wheat, 6s. 6d.

The Aldinga (s.) from Melbourne, arrived at 10 a.m.

Another murder has been committed on a white person, at Port Lincoln, by two blacks.

Parliament meets to-morrow.

DEPARTURE OF MR. PARKES.

A meeting, convened by advertisement, was held yesterday afternoon, at the Glasgow Arms, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting Mr. Parkes with an address prior to his leaving the colony. There were about forty or fifty persons present, amongst whom were—the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Stewart, M.L.A., Mr. Windeyer, M.L.A., Mr. W. Harbottle, and Mr. J. Dyer.

Upon the motion of Mr. Harbottle,

The Mayor of Sydney took the chair, and remarked that he attended there as a private citizen, and had great pleasure in presiding, feeling that it would be very difficult to replace Mr. Parkes in the position he had occupied.

Mr. Mountcastle stated that he had inserted the advertisement calling the meeting, as he considered it would be a disgrace to the colony for Mr. Parkes to leave without some manifestation of good-will on the part of his friends. He had drawn up and inserted the advertisement on his own responsibility, and he was glad to see that it had brought together so many of the citizens. All that he desired to suggest was, that a sub-committee should be appointed to draw up an address to be presented to Mr. Parkes to-morrow before he left. Mr. Parkes was so well known that he felt he need not say any more.

Mr. Harbottle was of opinion that there was no time for any subsequent meeting to be held; this meeting must, therefore, be final. Mr. Parkes would leave the colony with mingled feelings, and would, no doubt, prefer to be left to himself. He would suggest that a committee should be appointed to draw up an address, and that they should present the address to him on behalf of the citizens. Mr. Parkes had had many misfortunes and trials; he had laboured hard in the service of the country, and was leaving it a poor man; and the least that we could do was to give him some testimonial in the form of an address.

Mr. W. Cox suggested that there was not sufficient time now to prepare an address, unless the meeting were to be adjourned till seven o'clock for the purpose. No man had ever left New South Wales with a stronger feeling in his favour than Mr. Parkes would leave it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. Gleadall said that if a suitable address were drawn up, a very few hours would suffice to obtain a large number of signatures. It was not desirable that signatures should be obtained to the address with a view to express an opinion as to Mr. Parkes' public career, but for another object. Mr. Parkes was going to England, and the whole country desired that he should be of service there; and if a large number of signatures could be obtained, including those of the leading men in the country, they would be of great value to him; as he would then appear before the English people as not merely the accredited agent of the Government, but as having the confidence of his fellow-colonists. (Hear, hear.) This would add considerably to his influence in England. He had no doubt that a proper address would obtain the signatures of the members of the legal profession, including that of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Stewart regretted that this matter was not taken up earlier, because he had no doubt that many people would have entered into the movement with pleasure who would not now have the opportunity. He was sure that, notwithstanding the strong feeling entertained against him from various causes, Mr. Parkes did maintain the full confidence of a very large number of members of this community. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Parkes' career was well known to the country and to the world; but he (Mr. Stewart) thought it would be unfair to Mr. Parkes to attempt, in the short space of time at our disposal, to get up anything in the shape of an address. The most we could now do was, to assemble upon the steamer to bid him farewell. He believed that there was not a man in the country to take Mr. Parkes' place. His departure would be a loss to the country, though he was going on a mission that would do us good service. Mr. Parkes had been one of the hardest working men in the Assembly, and there would not, probably, be any person to take his place. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dyer said he felt very strongly at parting with Mr. Parkes, and he much regretted that the time was now so short that we were unable, before he left, to get up an address that would be a credit to ourselves and would at the same time, testify to the high esteem in which Mr. Parkes was held. Mr. Parkes' friend could, however, assemble at the wharf to see him off and he would, under the present circumstances, take that as a compliment. An address might be got up and sent to Mr. Parkes by the mail; and after he had left these shores there would be such a feeling around his memory that hundreds would sign the address who might not be inclined to do so now. If the address were to be sent him by the next mail, it would reach him soon after his arrival, and he could show it in every town in which he went to lecture. Such a list of signatures would be obtained as any man might be proud of; and the address would constitute him the ambassador of New South Wales before any audience in the world. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. T. Thornton said he considered there was ample time to get an address well signed before Mr. Parkes left.

Mr. Owen proposed, in order to obtain the sense of the meeting, that a committee consisting of Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Mountcastle, Mr. Harbottle, and Mr. Dyer, with power to add to their number, be appointed to draw up an address to Mr. Parkes, to be read to him to-morrow, but to be subsequently signed, and sent to him by the next mail.

Mr. Dyer seconded the proposition.

Mr. Rhodes considered that Mr. Parkes had no business to go to England without a Land Bill in his pocket (hear, hear); he ought to stop in the colony and finish his work. When he addressed the working-classes in Yorkshire they would turn round and say, "Show us a copy of your Land Bill." Mr. Parkes, too, ought to take home with him a copy of his Report of the condition of the working classes in Sydney, and tell the people in England that there were plenty of men starving in this city. ("Hear, hear," and interruption.)

Mr. A. Allan said he had supported Mr. Parkes for many years, and thought he ought to have an address; but along with that address he would furnish Mr. Parkes with some instructions. What had passed between Mr. Parkes and the Government he did not know; but he thought that both he and the Government were to blame for the appointment. Mr. Parkes' visit home would, he thought, be useless unless he took home the Land Bill with him. Mr. Parkes ought to be instructed to read in his lectures portions of his Report on the condition of the working classes. He quite admitted that no man had done more for the advancement of liberal principles in the colony than Mr. Parkes; but he altogether disapproved of the appointment; and he did not know which was the worse, Mr. Cowper or Mr. Parkes—he thought them both very bad. [Mr. Allan proceeded to make some further disparaging remarks, which occasioned frequent interruptions and calls to order.]

Mr. Cox moved, as an amendment, that the committee now retire to prepare the address, to be submitted to this meeting, to be signed and presented to Mr. Parkes to-morrow at the steamer.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Gleadall.

Mr. E. James proposed a further amendment, to the effect that an address should be prepared and signed, to be sent to Mr. Parkes with a copy of the Land Bill, when passed.

Mr. Riley seconded the amendment.

Mr. G. L. Wilson proposed, as a third amendment, that there be no address at all presented.

Mr. Hughes seconded this amendment.

The Chairman proceeded to put, *seriatim*, the three amendments of Messrs. Wilson, James, and Cox; each of them was negatived by small majorities. The original resolution—that the address be read to Mr. Parkes to-morrow, and sent home by the next mail—was then put and affirmed.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor closed the proceedings, which towards their termination were rather irregular in their character.

The Queen's Birthday Levee.—The Levee in honour of her Majesty's birthday will take place at *three* (3) o'clock, instead of 2, as originally intended. This alteration is made by His Excellency, in the hope of suiting the convenience of the volunteers. More time will be given for the review, and additional time for change of attire, should the members of the regiments desire all to attend the levee.

Dinner to Mr. W. B. Dalley.—A complimentary dinner was given to this gentleman yesterday evening by his friends, prior to his departure for England by the Great Britain. There were about forty gentlemen present, and amongst them were the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. S. D. Gordon, Mr. Dick, M.L.A., Mr. Egan, M.L.A., Mr. Atkinson, M.L.A., Mr. Hoskins, M.L.A., Mr. R. Jones, and Mr. Prince. Mr. R. Jones took the chair. After ample justice had been done to the good things provided, the usual loyal toasts were drunk. The chairman, in a very feeling speech, proposed the toast of the evening, which was drunk with loud cheers. Mr. Dalley, in a very eloquent speech, and amidst continued applause, returned thanks; and after several other toasts had been drunk—including the health of the chairman—the company separated, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Roman Catholic Tea Party.—A tea party, in commemoration of Whit Monday, was held last evening. The meeting was intended to be held in the pavilion of the Female Refuge Society, but the very inclement state of the weather induced a withdrawal to the hall of the institution, and to the hall of the Sacred Heart. Both halls were crowded, and though the meeting was divided, it was one at heart. In spite of the difficulties of getting to the spot, not less than 700 or 800 young persons assembled, and a very merry party sat down to tea. A musical entertainment followed, which, with a few addresses from clergymen, concluded a pleasant evening.

Tattersall's.—A meeting of this body was held last evening, for the purpose of discussing the entrances for the Queensland Champion race, and other forthcoming great events; and also to determine upon the propriety of resolving the institution into a turf club. Owing to the wet weather, however, the latter business was not proceeded with, it being considered advisable to allow the project to remain in abeyance until some future period, when a full muster of members can be obtained. Some sweepstakes were drawn on the Queensland Champion Race, and the Melbourne Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, beyond which nothing in the shape of speculation took place. Another meeting is to be held on the publication of the Maitland acceptances.

Mr. Fitzgerald's Entertainment.—Owing to the unfavourable character of the weather the promised treat of an interesting dramatic and musical entertainment of Mr. Fitzgerald, assisted by Mr. Stephens and Mr. Banks, was postponed until Wednesday next.

Wesleyan Church, Dowling-street.—The second anniversary of the establishment of the Sabbath School of this Church, was celebrated by a tea party, held last night, in the Church. The very inclement state of the weather lessened the attendance, which would doubtless, otherwise, been very full. The tea, which was fully appreciated with the dreary evening, having been disposed of, the audience assembled as a public meeting, Mr. W. Love, M.L.A., presiding. The meeting was opened with hymn and with prayer. The chairman then addressed the meeting at considerable length in support of Sabbath Schools, of which, he said, he had been a teacher for many years past. The secretary then read the report, from which it appeared that the school had prospered. In scholars and teachers it had increased, and the collection cards and mission box showed a collection on this behalf of £14 6s. At present the school comprised seventy-four boys and seventy-six girls, making 150 in all. There were eight men and nine female teachers in the school; the library was increasing, and the institution in this respect advancing. The expenses of the society were £30 18s. 1d., but a balance from the treasurer was due, of £9 6s. 7d.

Wesleyan Sunday School Anniversary.—A public tea meeting was held in the Wesleyan School-room, Newtown, yesterday evening, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Sabbath schools of the Newtown circuit. The attendance was not very numerous, but, considering the unfavourable state of the weather the meeting was larger than might reasonably have been expected. After tea, a public meeting was held, and the chair was taken by Mr. J. Caldwell, M.L.A., who briefly addressed the assembly in reference to the importance of Sabbath school instruction, and the extension of Sabbath school operations, and then called upon the secretary (Mr. Dunlop) to read the report, from which it appeared that the schools under the management of the committee contained, according to the last report, 68 teachers and 318 male and 345 female scholars. This year there had been a slight falling off, from causes beyond the control of the committee. But were it not for those schools, it was stated that several places would be destitute of Gospel instruction. They not only formed the nucleus of small and prosperous churches, but also proved a great help to the churches. There were in this circuit 650 children under religious instruction. Mr. Dunlop also observed that it was fifteen years since he commenced a school in this locality, enlarged upon the progress of Sunday schools in Newtown since then, and remarked that they owed something of their success to the chairman, who, years ago interested himself in the matter. He also observed that the system of rewards during the continuance of children at the school as pupils has been abolished. From the treasurer's statement, it appeared there was a deficit of about £5.—The Rev. S. C. Kent moved the adoption of the report. He commenced his speech by congratulating the chairman (who in his introductory remarks had made a brief allusion to political matters) on the temporary cessation of his parliamentary duties, and parenthetically observed that it would be an excellent guarantee of the character of our legislators if each one of them during the vacation would preside over a meeting like the present. (Cheers.)—Mr. Andrews, junior, seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.—The claims of the Sunday-schools were also enforced by Mr. Callaghan and the Rev. S. Ironside; after which, a collection was made. The following gentlemen were elected to be the moiety of the committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Andrews, senior, Fallick, senior, Butcher, Henson, Humbly, J. Saxby, Sparks, J. Callaghan, J. Andrews, Bullard, G. W. Barker, and G. Dawes; P. J. Goodsell, treasurer. And shortly afterwards the meeting separated.

OUR GOLD-FIELDS.

The history of the past month offers but few items of interest; a more than ordinary sameness pervading the course of events.

At the Lambing Flat, the Chinese question seems to have settled itself, without the aid of legislation. A new rush to a locality named Tipperary Gulley, has carried away the great bulk of the miners, to the number of some 5000 or 6000, from the scene of the former disputes; and the Chinese disliking the mode in which they were hemmed in to the spot that had been allocated to them, have, after protesting against the illegality of the Commissioners' proceedings, quietly withdrawn themselves to other fields, where more license and increased liberty of range are afforded to them. The new rush at Tipperary Gulley appears to be answering well although the sinking is rather deep; those holes already bottomed, the most shallow run about 40 feet deep, and the yield has been 2 dwts. and 3 dwts. to the dish, with a depth of 18 inches of washing-stuff. The late showery weather has at length extended into the interior, and given to the miners on this gold-field the supply of water they have so long been praying for.

The great bulk of the diggers, who have hitherto stood by Kiandra, now appear to be leaving that locality, preferring to winter in some more genial quarters than amongst the snows and ice of the Southern Alps. There are, however, many who will return in the spring, as their faith in its golden promise has not yet altogether departed.

From Braidwood reports have been received of the discovery of a new and payable gold-field, but the locality has not yet been made public. The Gulf diggings, recently opened, are said to be yielding payable gold, and the number of working miners there is steadily increasing. A large number of Chinese have found their way to the different gold localities in this district.

In the West, the yield of gold has been steady, and owing to the great influx of Chinese has greatly increased in some places, more particularly on the Meroo, which is now being worked steadily throughout its whole length. Several quartz reefs have been opened and tried, and will be worked it is believed under the Mining Partnerships Act.

The Northern Gold Fields have furnished us with no intelligence of importance. No news of an authentic character has been received from the new ground opened on the table land above the Clarence, though reports of their prolific character are rife. The miners on the Rocky River have taken to tunnelling as the means of working some of the larger hills, in the bosom of which heavy deposits of gold are thought to exist. The Hanging Rock and Peel River support the ordinary number of diggers, who remain fixed and contented there despite the many rushes and the golden prospects held out in other localities, and the yield of gold is steady.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock.—Motions and petitions: Forsyth v. Fox and another, hearing; Ashdown and others v. Fox; Caldwell v. Fox and another; Caldwell v. Gormley and others, part heard; Lee v. Billyard, hearing.

Jury Court.—Special jury of twelve.—Ruffy and another v. Pearce (part heard).

Banco Court.—M'Arthur and another v. Tebbutt (part heard), Cohen v. Brady, Hill v. Forbes, Eyles v. Mossman, assessment.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MR. G. M. PITT.—At Mr. Fullagar's Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Spring-carts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Lady's Horse; at the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, American Clocks, Saddlery, Jewellery, Musical Instruments, Oil Paintings, Fishing Tackle, Microscopes, Telescopes, Fireworks.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Slops, Hats, Caps, Damaged Clothing, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Engravings, Oil Paintings, Pianofortes, Pillows, Bolsters, Hair Mattresses, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter, Stearine Candles, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Belmont and Stearine Candles, Port Cooper Cheese.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—On the Premises, Newtown, at 11 o'clock, Crockeryware, Groceries, Scales and Weights, Furniture, and Sundries.

MESSRS. GREER AND CURTIS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, House and Shop, in the South Head Road; Cottage, at Burwood; Farm, at Illawarra; Two Cottages, at Redfern; Cottage and Land, at Strawberry Hills.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

THE SHERIFF.—At the north end of Forbes-street, at 11 o'clock, Rough Stone, Copper Boiler, &c.

The Late Duchess of Kent.—A sermon in memory of the late Duchess of Kent was preached on Sunday evening last, by the pastor of the Newtown Congregational Church (the Rev. S. C. Kent) to an unusually large congregation. The rev. gentleman took for his text the 25th and 26th verses of the 5th chapter of the Book of Job: "Thou shalt know also that thy seed shall be great, and thine offspring as the grass of the earth. Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season."

Art Union of Glasgow.—We have received a prospectus issued by Mr. J. L. Sherriff, of George-street, calling attention to the Art Union of Glasgow. Many of our readers are acquainted with the character and operation of this association, but others it may be necessary to inform that its object is to aid in extending throughout the community a knowledge of the fine arts by distributing among the members meritorious works of art. The annual subscription to the Art Union is one guinea, which entitles the subscriber this year to a copy of a line engraving after Frith's beautiful painting, "Many happy returns of the day" (one of which may be seen at Mr. Sherriff's establishment), and also to the chance of obtaining a prize at the annual drawing. The report of the last distribution contains the names of several subscribers in this colony who received prizes. By a recent alteration in the management the prizeholders have the right of selecting paintings or other works of art to the value of their prizes from any of the public exhibitions of art throughout the country; and subscribers for three or more shares can have in lieu of the engraving, to which each subscription entitles them, a choice from a selection of Parian statuettes. It appears that the society has already distributed works of art, in paintings, engravings, photographs, statuettes, &c., amounting to upwards of eighty thousand pounds. Mr. Sherriff is acting as honorary secretary to the Art Union. The advantages offered by the society are so evident, that by means of giving publicity to its operations, a large accession to the list of subscribers in this colony will be induced.

Iron Trade Protective Association.—A special meeting of the members of this association was held yesterday evening, at the Lighthouse Hotel, corner of Sussex and Bathurst streets. The meetings of the association being open to the members only, the Press was not admitted. Our reporter was informed by a member of the association, that the principal object of the meeting was to take into consideration the difficulty now existing between Messrs. P. N. Russell and Company and the men recently employed by them, now on strike. We are informed that there is no present prospect of the matter being amicably settled, but that the few men still at work are about to follow the example recently set them and strike.

Tea Meeting.—The annual tea meeting in connection with Ebenezer Chapel, Riley-street, takes place this evening, at half-past six o'clock. After tea, addresses suitable to the occasion will be delivered, and a selection of sacred music sung by the choir.

Sunday School Institute.—To-night, the usual monthly meeting of the Church of England Sunday School Institute will be held in the society's house, Phillip-street, at half-past seven o'clock. A paper "On the Natural History of the Bible" will be read by the Dean of Sydney.

Excursion.—To-day, the Sabbath School children connected with the Wesleyan Church, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, are to have an excursion on the Parramatta River, to the grounds of Mr. Medcalf, where they spend the day. The steamer leaves the wharf, at the foot of Dowling-street, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Presbyterian Church, Newtown.—The hall recently erected in Newtown by the Oddfellows of St. John's Lodge was opened on Sunday last as a Presbyterian Church, having been leased for twelve months by a committee of Presbyterians. The services were conducted in the morning by the Rev. John Reid; in the afternoon by the Rev. J. L. M'Skimming, and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Adams. The attendance on each occasion was encouraging. The building is forty feet by twenty.

Port Cooper Cheese, Candles, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of cheesemongers, grocers, candle manufacturers, and others, to his sale, This Day, Tuesday, May 21st, 1861, at eleven o'clock, at the Bank Auction Rooms, comprising—Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles, damaged Neva stearine candles, 150 prime Port Cooper cheese, &c., without any reserve.—Adv.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of boot and shoe makers and the trade to their sale of a large shipment of seasonable goods, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

One of the chief events of the musical world during the past month has been the extra concert of the Sydney Vocal Harmonic Society, which came off on the 9th instant, at the new Freemasons' Hall. The subject was Mendelssohn's oratorio of Elijah. The oratorio was, on the whole, very creditably performed, but neither the attractions of a really fine music hall nor the presence of Sir John and Lady Young, proved sufficient to draw so numerous an audience as had been confidently anticipated. The principal vocalists were Madame Sara Flower, Madame F. Harris, Mrs. Bridson, Mrs. Cordner, Miss Brady, and Mr. Waller. Mr. Cordner acted as conductor, Mr. Stanley presiding at the organ. On the 14th, the Sydney Philharmonic gave its fifth concert in the great hall of the Exchange, with the usual success of all the concerts of that society. Two or three other densely attended concerts (chiefly of a vocal character) were also given in the course of the month, by Mr. J. R. Black. It is believed that public concerts are likely to be held at the Freemasons' Hall for the future; the new chamber there provided being found admirably adapted for that purpose. A succession of light and agreeable pieces have been brought out at the Victoria, where the Dons continue to draw good houses, the comic powers of Sir William and his Lady never failing to fill the house, notwithstanding the state of the weather. Two burlesques have been produced, and have drawn well; and Scotch and Irish dramas have been represented with a spirit which has rendered them extremely popular. An old Sydney favourite, Mr. Stephens, has announced his intention of leaving the colony for England; and another actor of acknowledged ability has just reappeared on the boards—Mr. G. H. Rogers—a gentleman whose histrionic talent is well known to theatre-goers in this city.

THE LATE FLOODS AT THE CLARENCE.

(*From the Clarence and Richmond Examiner, May 7.*)

GRAFTON.

The damage done by the late floods fortunately turns out to be much less than was anticipated; no lives have been lost, except those of the boy Forde and constable Siedtz, who so gallantly endeavoured to save the lad, and lost his life in the attempt, as published in our last week's issue. We regret to learn that Siedtz has left a widow and four children under six years of age totally unprovided for. Subscriptions for their assistance are being collected in Grafton, and it is hoped they will be liberally responded to by all parties.

Mr. Frazer's mill, at Small's wharf, has sustained some damage; one side of the brick wall supporting the boiler, having been undermined by the rush of water, has fallen down, and the chimney shaft has been slightly injured. We believe the spirited proprietor intends to remove it to higher ground in the immediate vicinity, so as to be out of the reach of future floods.

Mr. Scadden, who has recently established a ferry at the end of Dobie-street, had his hut and boat-building shed carried away; the materials, however, will be recovered.

A considerable quantity of standing maize on the low back lands will be injured more or less, according to the time the water remains on the ground.

On Alumy Creek most of the farmers were flooded out, and compelled to remove to the high ground; most of whom have lost the whole of their maize and other crops.

The bridge over the Coalbrook has settled down, and the communication by drays is interrupted. The bridge is to be immediately repaired, so that in the course of a few days the bridge will be perfectly safe for all traffic. The culverts at Mylne's Gap have also been damaged. The other bridges are uninjured; the roads, however, are in a frightful state.

Mr. Margrie states that the flood at Nymboida was 13 feet higher than the former one, but that the bridge is still in its former position as far as he can observe, lying alongside the piers.

This has been the heaviest flood known (except one) since the discovery of the Clarence, and it is very satisfactory to find that so few disasters have occurred. It will be a lesson to many of our new comers to be careful to build on high ground, if they do not wish their dwellings to be flooded occasionally, and so far will do good by preventing losses of life and property in future visitations of this kind.

Had the last two or three years been dry, many would have been tempted to occupy the swamps and low lying grounds, and the destruction of life and property would probably have been tenfold greater than it has been. Let our farmers note this, and remember and act upon the old proverb—"forewarned is forearmed."

ULMARRA.

April 30th.—Our parish has been the scene of considerable excitement during the last three days. The river commenced to rise on Saturday evening, but on Sunday morning—in fact, the whole of Sunday, and till four o'clock on Monday morning—it continued to rise so rapidly that it had obtained a level with its banks, and threatened every moment to break over and inundate the surrounding country. In some places it was only prevented from coming over by the farmers banking up the low places with logs and earth. The appearance of the river when at its height, was truly terrific: standing on its banks, the water level with your feet, and rushing at the rate of from five to six miles an hour, carrying on its surface an heterogeneous mass, amongst which were logs of enormous size, your feelings would not be of the pleasantest kind—especially when you considered the possibility of the river overflowing its banks, and the impossibility of escape to higher ground. It is no use trying to shirk the important fact, that the whole of Ulmarra is liable to be flooded. The blacks give an account of two or three feet of water on the highest ridge, and if less than three days rain will, as it has done, fill the river—boiling like a cauldron—level with its banks, we have strong reasons for believing their statement. As it is, the back water from the Coldstream has filled all the low places. From Sweeney Creek, round by way of Deep Creek, extending to the river in some places, there is nothing to be seen but one vast sea of water. Messrs. Cavanagh, Sinclair, Cooper, M'Intosh, Dennis, besides several others, have been washed out, and forced to leave their houses. In Mr. John Small's boiling-shed there was two feet of water, the floor of his dwelling-house escaping only by a few inches. We think all danger is past, as the river has fallen a few feet, and the back water has commenced to recede. We cannot state what amount of destruction to property has been occasioned by this flood. The farms on the opposite side of the river—most of which were purchased at the last land sale—are completely covered with water, in some places to the depth of fourteen feet. No pleasant prospect for intending settlers: however, they will be aware of this fact, and that will, no doubt, induce them to stand prepared for any other emergency of the kind. In our next we will be better able to state the amount of damage.

NYMBOIDA.

On Sunday last, the river attained a height greater than any witnessed here for the last fourteen years. The flat in front of Nymboida house formed a complete lake; and in the after part of the day, when the sun shone brightly, the numerous green islands dotting the surface of the temporary water, had a most picturesque appearance. In one of the houses belonging to the station the water reached the window sills, and of course the inmates had to fly. Mr. Mayne's house was also surrounded, but though his family took refuge at Mr. Thorold's, the water subsided without reaching the house. Some damage was done to the Nymboida corn paddocks, and the destruction of a valuable stack of hay (injured by the last flood) was rendered complete. This flood has caused a further suspension of operations at the Nymboida bridge, which were to have been resumed on Monday; but except the unavoidable delay, it is believed that no further damage has been sustained by the bridge.

A Man found Dead in the Bush.—A man named John Percy, for a long time employed by Mr. B. Ross, of Quart-pot Creek, was found dead on Thursday last, within a short distance of the hut of a shepherd named Dalton, in the Maryland employ. There is a creek between the hut and where the body was found, and although within sight of the hut, the country is so rocky and broken as to be very seldom frequented, which will account for the fact of the body being far advanced in decomposition before it was discovered. The poor fellow's coat was found close to the body, and his pipe close beside it. The occurrence took place within the Queensland border, and the coroner from Warwick, attended by the chief constable, and Messrs. Baker and Bode, from Maryland, went on Saturday last to hold an inquest on the remains.—*Tenterfield Chronicle.*

Accident.—Mr. Menzies, of the Australian Joint Stock Bank here, met with a severe accident on Thursday. While riding in the bush his horse suddenly took head and became quite unmanageable, and threw him with much force against a stump, causing a severe contusion of the left jaw, and breaking several teeth. There was also a contusion on the right side. Mr. Menzies, under Dr. Mason, is progressing favourably.—*Tenterfield Chronicle.*

QUEENSLAND.

[From our Correspondent.]

Brisbane, May 15.—The following are the more important items of parliamentary news since my last communication.

The Council has been chiefly occupied with business of a formal character, and in forwarding through their several stages various bills of little general interest.

In the Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. Lilley brought forward his promised motion for leave to bring in a bill to alter what is known as the two-thirds clause in the Constitution Act. The motion was at once opposed by the Colonial Secretary, and, after some discussion, negatived by a majority of fourteen to eleven. During the same sitting, a motion by Mr. Macalister for the production of a copy of the commission issued to gentlemen appointed to seats in the Upper House was agreed to by the Colonial Secretary, provided it was found that a compliance with it did not infringe the privileges of the Council. A resolution, also brought forward by Mr. Macalister, for establishing district courts in the colony, was negatived on a division by a majority of 18 to 16. A bill to regulate the legal profession was brought in by Mr. R. Cribb, and read a first time.

On Friday the Colonial Treasurer made his financial statement. The actual expenditure for 1860, including a balance of expenditure over revenue for 1859, of £2213 12s. 11d., was a little over £163,000. The actual income for the same year (1860) was £178,589 8s. 5d., leaving an unexpended balance of nearly £15,000. For 1861 the estimated revenue was £182,200, and the estimated expenditure £197,633. The deficit had already been more than covered by items of revenue which had been underestimated. The supplementary estimates for the same year amounted to £24,370 1s. 8d., but a confident hope was expressed that this sum also would be made up before the end of the year by the excess of the realised revenue over the estimate. There was an unexpended balance of £15,784 11s. 1d. of the amount voted for public works in 1860, which would be available for 1861. The reasons given for this large sum remaining unexpended were, first, the difficulty experienced in getting eligible contracts; and, second, the unusually unfavourable weather which greatly retarded the construction of public works. For the year 1862 the estimated revenue was £341,000. This included the sum of £115,300 proposed to be raised by loan. The following are the more important items of revenue which go to make up the above estimate. Customs, £80,000. Proceeds of Land Sales, £60,000. Rents of Lands and Licence Fees, £32,000. Assessments, £30,000. Postage, £6000. Licences, 5000. Receipts from Telegraph, £2500. The estimated expenditure for 1862 amounted to £330,845 5s. 10d. Of this sum the amount of the loan (£115,300) was proposed to be expended on public works. By comparing the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1862 it would be seen that there was a balance in favour of revenue of £10,154 14s. 2d. The following are the more important of the public works to be defrayed from the loan:—Completion of steam dredge and appliances with cost of working for one year £12,600; completion of Government House £7000; public buildings throughout the colony £21,500; bridge over Brisbane River at Brisbane £15,000; bridge over Bremer at Ipswich £7000; bridge over Condamine £2200; electric telegraphs £28,000; for immigration purposes for 1862, £22,000. The loan is proposed to be raised by debentures at five per cent. terminable in fifteen years, the liquidation of the debt to be provided for by means of a sinking fund. The treasurer also announced that the Government had no intention of interfering with the present tariff. In conclusion he congratulated the House on the rapid advance of the colony in population and resources. The imports at Brisbane for the first quarter of 1860 were £137,734, and for the corresponding quarter of 1861, 157,185. The exports during the same periods were £155,193 and £173,355, the latter not including the cargo of the Maid of Judah, valued at £59,000. The number of arrivals during 1860 was 3007, and the departures 1329. The arrivals during the first quarter of the present year were 1030, and the departures 319, showing an increase of 711. The revenue for the first quarter of 1860 was £16,259 9s. 8d., and for the corresponding quarter of the present year £29,641. Items of revenue amounting to nearly one-third of the whole did not appear, for various reasons, in the first quarter of the current year, and only one land order had been lodged in the Treasury during that quarter. In the first month (April) of the second quarter of the current year the revenue was £17,430, a sum not only in excess of any month of the previous year, but also in excess of that received during the first quarter of 1860.

The Assembly did not meet yesterday afternoon, in order to allow hon. members to prepare for the English mail which will be forwarded per Yarra, this morning.

The meeting called to congratulate the Judge on the return of the Supreme Court Bill for reconsideration, and for adopting a petition to both Houses of the Legislature, praying that his services may be secured to the colony, was held on Thursday evening. I am not singular in the opinion that this was a very ill-advised proceeding, and reflects no credit on any one concerned. The speeches delivered formed a compound of bombast and exaggeration which has been rarely equalled, and on reading them one would think that we were living under a despotism, compared to which that of Russia was mild and paternal. I believe a grosser instance of misdirected popular censure never was exhibited, and that the best excuse that can be made for those who took part in it is, that they were used as instruments to give expression to the spite and malice of others who cowardly kept in the back ground, and that they did not fully understand what they were about. For what are the simple facts? In the Supreme Court Bill, brought in by the Government, the Judge's salary was set down at £2000, the sum that his friends claim for him. The Assembly, in committee, thought proper to reduce this sum to £1200, the amount contained in the schedule to the Order in Council. Their reasons for doing so were, I presume, that they thought that sum sufficient, as it was £500 in excess of the other official salaries set down in the same schedule; and that, moreover, it was as much as the revenue of the colony could afford. I cannot help thinking that a truly patriotic gentleman would have acquiesced in this view. It will be seen from this short statement of facts that it was not the Ministers but the Assembly that fixed the Judge's salary at the amount contained in the bill just sent back for reconsideration. The influence of Ministers was exerted in a direction quite contrary, for I well remember to have heard the Colonial Secretary offer to recommit the bill if hon. members would give him a pledge that they would reconsider the Judge's salary with a view to its increase. This, however, they declined to do. With the facts of the case as thus disclosed, it will be difficult to understand why the Government could deserve the abuse heaped upon it by the meeting. I think the friends of true liberty must regret all needless popular interference in judicial affairs. Where is such interference likely to end? It is only carrying it a little farther to insist that Judges shall be appointed by universal suffrage, and we know what a precious state of things that practice has led to wherever it prevails. Perhaps I have dwelt too long on this subject, but my excuse is a desire to expose what I must consider an attempt to pervert the truth. I have confined myself entirely to facts, and allowed no weight to rumours or conjectures as to the correctness of which the public have no proof.

The sale of the grand stand, and permission to erect booths on the Ipswich course during the forthcoming champion race, amounts to £561 9s.

The Roman Catholic bishop Dr. Quinn, some clergymen of his church, and six nuns arrived in the Yarra Yarra. The Bishop has given up the mansion in Fortitude Valley, intended for his own accommodation, to the nuns, and has contented himself with the smaller cottage designed for the residence of the latter.

The first number of the *Burnett Argus*, published at Gayndah, has appeared.

The first municipal election has been held at Maryborough. The following are the aldermen elected:—Messrs. H. Palmer, Eaton, Booker, Travis, Cleary, and Howard. Subsequently the first named gentleman was elected Mayor. They have already resolved to petition the Government for the sum of £2000 to improve the thoroughfare leading through the town, and for a sum of money to build a Council Chamber. I ought to have mentioned that one of the aldermen, Mr. Travis, resigned office, paying the usual fine.

Mr. J. H. Plunkett, and Mr. W. H. Carey, of New South Wales, have been admitted members of the Queensland bar, on the motion of the Attorney-General.

The river steamer Bremer has been got off the seventeen mile rocks, and is found to have been but little damaged. The captain says that the accident was caused by the boat of the marine surveyor, Lieutenant Heath, being moored across the narrow channel. This statement Mr. Heath positively denies—and there the matter rests. The Premier has also been floated off the beach at Moreton Island, and towed up to Brisbane. She is found to be considerably injured.

The Rockhampton correspondent of the *Courier* says that trade is brisk there, in consequence of the numerous parties on the look out for country. Several stations were about to be formed on the Nagoa and Upper Isaac. Messrs. M'Donald, Orr, Hood, and Manning, were on their way from Yaamba to their new runs on these rivers. The Nagoa country was said to be superb, and Mr. Wills' station one of the best in Queensland. The blacks are said to be quiet. The Presto had arrived at Rockhampton from Port Denison, and reported the safe arrival of the Jeanie Dove and Ben Bolt at the latter place. Mr. Dalrymple and his party had also arrived at Port Denison in perfect safety. The only accident reported is one that befel Mr. Craigie, a passenger by the Jeanie Dove, who received a mortal wound while loading his gun.

The Yarra Yarra brought no less than ninety steerage passengers, besides a large number in the cabin. Quite a stream of immigration has set in here of late from the neighbouring colonies. As a guide to those intending to come here in quest of work, I extract the following remarks on the labour market from yesterday's *Courier*:—

"The numerous arrivals since our last has altered the condition of this market in all cases, save for female servants and families for the bush. At present all other branches are well supplied, and should immigration from the other colonies continue in the ratio of the last three weeks, for any length of time, the market will be overstocked. Our powers of absorbing labour, although large, is not equal to 100 per week; with labour bringing its own capital the matter is different, for that there is, and will be for years, plenty of room. Among the late arrivals are many tradesmen, who have acted unwisely in assuming that because there was a demand for other classes of labour, there must be room for them also, we have only to repeat again, that the course for this class to pursue, is not to come unless they are well-advised of a demand for their labour. Female servants and families for the bush are the classes most in request, and these and labourers and shepherds will be steadily absorbed as settlement goes forward. Other sorts must, however, come in small proportions if they wish to avoid the difficulties incidental to want of employment in a young community."

A notice appears in the *Courier* stating that henceforth that journal will be published daily.

The weather does not improve but, on the contrary, gets worse. It may now be said that we have constant rain, or the next thing to it. Last evening we had a thunder-storm by way of variety, accompanied with heavy rain, but, fortunately, with but little wind. This morning, however, appearances are a little improved.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Representation of Goulburn.—Several names have already been mentioned in connexion with the vacancy in our representation. Mr. C. Kemp has been spoken of, but as he is one of the Commissioners for the Great Exhibition in London of next year, it is not likely that he will be disposed to come forward as a candidate for any constituency under such circumstances. Mr. John Robertson, the Secretary for Lands, has also been mentioned; but as Mr. Parkes has resigned his seat, it is more than probable that Mr. Robertson will stand for East Sydney. We have heard also Mr. S. Emanuel, sen., freely spoken of, but have not yet learned that any active steps have been taken to fill up the vacancy. Candidates are, perhaps, waiting for the issue of the writ before they "come out."—*Goulburn Chronicle* of Saturday.

The Manufacture of Flour in New England.—As an instance of the advance of the agricultural requirements of the district, we may mention that there is now a third flour mill in operation at Armidale, that of Messrs. Moore and Co. The new mill commenced work a few days since. The power used at present is steam, though, we understand, the engine is also adapted for horse power. It turns one pair of stones, and the mill is capable, we are informed, of manufacturing into flour about thirty bushels of wheat per diem. We have no doubt of there being room for the enterprise, and that the three mills will be kept busy the greater part of the year. There is yet a valuable trade open which has been taken little or no advantage of, supplying the warm country to the westward with New England flour. We have been repeatedly assured that squatters and storekeepers to the westward would be happy to give a preference to New England flour over that from the Hunter district, but it must be equal in quality and price to Maitland flour.—*Armidale Express.*

Mining News.—Writing from the Village of Peel, on the 13th instant, the correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press* says:—Since the removal of the quartz crushing machine from Clear Creek to Wattle Flat, the place has been completely deserted. During the last fortnight, however, several parties who worked on the hill before, have returned from the Lambing Flat and commenced working one of the neighbouring hills higher up, and some rich quartz has been found a few feet from the surface. They are, I believe, now down about fifteen feet, and as they progress, the quartz grows richer. There are good alluvial diggings close by, which, it is reported, will turn out well.—Winburndale diggings, I am happy to state, still maintain their old reputation, and from the quantity of gold that Mr. Joseph Foot buys every week from the diggers of the place it is the opinion of many that it is one of the best paying gold-fields in the western districts. For some time past it has been worked by Chinese, and a large number of them can make their eight and ten shillings a day per man; some of them, by dint of perseverance, are amassing a fortune. Cheshire Creek diggings were abandoned some time ago for the Lambing Flat and Snowy River gold-fields; but as matters in those places have turned to a disadvantage, several have returned again to this locality, and are now quietly settled down working on the creek, and making good wages. The points of the ranges coming down upon this creek, as well as the small gullies, are thought to be worth working. A few persevering Europeans, with a little capital, could, I think, at any time, make £4 to £5 a week each man.

Death from Animal Poison.—It is with extreme regret that we have to record a most melancholy death from this prolific source of fatality, which occurred on the 3rd instant, at Werris Creek. The victim was the wife of a respectable settler, Mr. Frank Single, and it seems that a few days prior to the event, Mrs. Single having occasion to go to a bin in which flour was kept, raised the lid, and was stooping down to take out some of the contents, when the lid fell upon her, and a nail sticking out of the lid pierced her neck, but not severely. No further notice was taken of the matter, till a day or two previous to her death, when all the symptoms usually attendant on deaths from animal poison became apparent. Dr. Scott, of Tamworth, was sent for, and reached Werris Creek a few hours prior to her death, but not in sufficient time to be of any service; the disease had taken a fatal hold, and the unfortunate lady expired on Friday morning, at about 4 a.m. The manner in which the poison was communicated to the system has been accounted for in two ways—first, that the nail which scratched her neck was tainted with animal poison; and, secondly, that after this occurrence, Mrs. Single had been rendering down fat of diseased sheep or cattle, of which there were some on the station, and the irritation of the sore on the neck caused her to touch it with her hand while boiling the fat. In whichever way we attempt to account for the sad occurrence, it is manifest that the utmost caution is necessary on stations where diseased stock are located, and that on the very first symptoms medical aid should be secured at all hazards. Mr. Single was on his way to Maitland, and a messenger was immediately despatched to acquaint him of his bereavement.—*Tamworth Examiner.*

Gold at Molonglo.—The Queanbeyan correspondent of the *Goulburn Chronicle* writes, under date 15th instant.—It will be in the recollection of many, that some time ago gold was found at Foxlow, to which place a number of diggers from the Braidwood and other diggings hastened, and tested the worth of the place. Several found gold, but all seemed to think it was not in paying quantities, at least, not for the poor digger, as the depth necessary to go was so great that it was eventually abandoned, the diggers not prospecting any farther in the neighbourhood. On Sunday last, however, a disappointed digger from Lambing Flat, bound for Braidwood, went out to look for his horse, which he the previous night had hobbled on the grass at Sheehan's blacksmith-shop, Molonglo. Having been looking for some time, he thought he would search in Mr. Rutledge's paddock, and accordingly went through it. On going along, he observed some rotten slate which he thought contained gold, he took out his knife, made a search, and found a few specks. He at once reported the fact, and on Monday morning Mr. N. S. Powell, J.P., of Bungendore, accompanied by Mr. P. Carroll, went to Molonglo, where they were joined by Mr. T. Shannahan, junior, and others. The digger took them to the place where he found the specks, and pointed out the indications of gold, and the most likely places to find it. About two barrows full of earth were carried down to the river, which runs at no great distance, and after puddling it, the tin-dish was used, and to the agreeable surprise of those present, about one and a half pennyweights were realised from the washing. The gold is beautiful.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Acidity, Heartburn, Flatulency, and Indigestion.—Sufferers from these complaints may confidently resort to these famous digestive pills. They at once remove all causes of indigestion, acting so effectually on the stomach and bowels that perfect health results. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
Liverpool salt, coarse and fine
Congou teas—chests, half-chests, and boxes
Orange pekoe, sago, 1859 hops
W. I. arrowroot, Brewer's isinglass
New Patna rice, split peas
Belmont candles, light weight candles
Currants, in barrels; Valencia raisins, sultanas
Oatmeal, in barrels; dried apples, in half and quarter barrels
Vinegar (Pott's), in quarter-casks; Crosse and Blackwell's, in case
Ehrensperger's royal laundry blue
Bottled fruits—Crosse and Blackwell's, Batty's, and Copland's
Oilmen's stores, assorted invoices (Copland's)
Lea and Perrin's worcester sauce, pints and halves
Jams and jellies, Taylor's chocolate
Sinclair's hams, bacon, sardines, salmon
Tobacco, half-tierces, best brands; Havannah cigars
Windsor soap, colonial-made soap
Corks, woolpacks, biscuits
Manila cordage, assorted sizes
Colza oil, in drums; boiled and raw linseed
Turpentine, ditto; lamp glasses
White and red lead, in drums
Phillipson's perfumery, in every variety
Eau de cologne, all sizes, in bond and duty paid
Bottled ale and porter, various brands
Brandy, pale and dark; Martell's and central vineyard
United vineyard and various brands, in case
Rum, W.I., Lemon, Hart's, and Lowndes', 10 and 30 o.p.
Sherry, in quarter-casks; port wine, in cases
Sparkling wines, cherry cordial
Invoices of
Perfumery, in every variety
Phillipson's soaps and violet powder
Papers of every description
Skinner's riding whips
Combs, razors, brushware
Platedware, best descriptions, assorted cases
Jewellery, various; watches, gold and silver
Carved wood bread trenchers, and cheese and butter plates
Printed cambrics, slops
Stays, skirts, Russian corsets
Children's and ladies' dresses and underclothing
Trimmings, feathers, gentlemen's collars
Men's woollen shirts, black silk mantles
Ironmongery, &c., &c.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

DRUGS and CHEMICALS.—The undersigned is prepared to execute indents through his friends, Messrs. Langton, Scott, and Edden, London, on the most advantageous terms. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTER SAUCE.—Wholesale dealers can be supplied at the Sydney agency. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

VICKERS' Celebrated London CREAM GIN (Bell brand), in 1 dozen cases, constantly on hand. S. A. JOSEPH.

FIRE BRICKS and Portland Cement, now landing. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, Geor ge-street.

FOREST OAK SHINGLES for Sale. W. JOLLY and CO., Timber Wharf, Bathurst-street.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD.—The largest and best assortment in Sydney. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Posts, Rails, Palings, 5, 6, and 7 feet, Spokes, Dray Poles, Shafts, &c W. JOLLY and CO.

A LARGE assortment of CEDAR, in logs and boards. W. JOLLY and CO.

IRONBARK Billet Wood, in long and short billets. W. JOLLY and CO., Sydney Railway Station.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident n trying or breaking-in horses.

South Country Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from James Manning, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of useful horses, broken in, and suitable for saddle and harness purposes.
No reserve.

Lady's Horse.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A handsome black mare, broken into saddle, and an excellent ladies' hackney.

Second Draft of the Prospect Horses.
At the Cattle Yards, Sydney.
On TUESDAY, 21st, at 2 o'clock.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Cattle Yards, Sydney, THIS DAY, May 21, at 2 o'clock,
About 40 head of useful horses, from the well-known stud of the late William Lawson, Esq., of Prospect.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Draft of country horses and mules
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
BURT and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

To Crockeryware, General Dealers, and others.

LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, on the premises, near the Railway Bridge, Newtown, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Glass and crockeryware, pots, kettles, axes, books, dishcovers; a small quantity of groceries; scales and weights, soda, starch, &c., &c. Sundry lots of furniture.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Continuation Sale.—Wholesale Stock.
To Storekeepers, Dealers, Private Families, and others.
In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. George John Crouch, Toy Importer, George-street.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by public auction, on the premises of the above insolvent, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Comprising the following goods—
Perfumery, fancy goods
Toys, cabinetware, stationery
Jewellery and platedware
Iron treasure chests, cutlery
Toilette bottles
Papier mache, alabaster, and bronze goods
Combs, brushes, fans, beads, &c.
Needles, purse fittings, portemonnaies, pocket books
Roman violin strings and silver ditto
Violin pegs and tail pieces
Indiarubber balls, corkscrews, &c.
Musical instruments, wax dolls, &c.
Tortoiseshell combs—side, back, and rack.
And a variety of goods, too numerous to advertise.
Terms, liberal.

American Pegged Boots.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Messrs. Maguire and Co.'s well known American pegged boots, viz.:—
20 cases superior fremont boots
9 ditto ditto nugget ditto
6 ditto ditto gilt top ditto
4 ditto grain champion gilt top boots
4 ditto indiarubber thigh ditto
4 ditto ditto knee ditto.
Terms at sale.

Best Brown's River Potatoes
Just arrived ex Tasmania.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Ex Tasmania, just arrived,
30 tons best Brown's River potatoes, a very fine sample.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Battens and Shingles.
Ex Tasmania, just arrived
For Sale by Auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf.

On WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Ex Tasmania,
900 battens, 10 feet long
3642 ditto 12 ditto ditto
601 ditto, 14 ditto ditto
103,500 fine full cut shingles.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes.
Just landed, ex Damascus.
Bostock's and Dawson's Manufacture.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock,
153 trunks Bostock's and Dawson's boots and shoes, new seasonable goods, just landed, ex Damascus.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Preliminary.

Important and Extensive Auction Sale of Ironmongery, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.
At the Australian Auction Mart.

THURSDAY, 23rd May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of ironmongery, paints, oils, &c., &c.
Particulars will appear in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
Drapery.
Ex Damascus.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 28th May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Saunders and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 28th May, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of their extensive and very valuable shipments of seasonable drapery, &c., ex Damascus.
Full particulars will be duly advertised.

To Warehousemen, Shippers, Storekeepers, Drapers, and others.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, at 11 o'clock precisely,
84 cases of choice winter clothing, just landed, ex Damascus, as undermentioned—
Drab beaver jackets
Sealskin lion pea jackets
Mohair ditto ditto
Blue beaver ditto
Fancy ditto ditto
Blue pilot ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto ditto sealskin ditto
Gents' fancy beaver ponchos
Ditto ditto ditto talmas
Drab waterproof and capes
Boys' black mohair dresses, c.c.
Ditto sealskin ditto
Gents' super fancy doe trousers
Ditto black ditto ditto
Gent's bedford cord ditto
Ditto leamington ditto ditto
Ditto blue beaver ditto
Men's millers' mole, c c.
Boys' and youths' ditto, c.c.
Gents' fancy doeskin sacs
Ditto black ditto ditto
Sealskin melbourne ditto
Sattara doeskin ditto
Fancy doe and black cloth vests
Ditto tweed and mohair ditto
Miners' kersey drawers
Southwesters
Oilskin coats and capes.
*** The auctioneers would direct the attention of the trade to the above important shipment, and the goods will be for unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Continuation of Important Sale of Drapery, Clothing, &c., &c.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, WEDNESDAY, May 22nd at 11 o'clock,
97 packages of new and seasonable drapery, just landed, ex Damascus
Plain and striped winceys
Alpaca and lustre robes
Gros de ede joupons
Gala plaids
Norwich crossovers
Black and coloured coburgs
French merinoes, all colours
Black and drab moreens
Rich black and coloured moires
24-inch glace silks
Silk velvet mantles
Tweed and cloth ditto
Girls' and women's brown straw hats
Felt and chip ditto
Fine white cotton hose
Spanish brown merino ditto
Children's white and coloured socks
Men's lambswool hose
Ditto military ditto
Fine white and regatta shirts, w. and b.
Blue serge ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Heavy drab and miller's moleskins
Blue jeans and drills
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 coloured and white blankets
Railway rugs
Dressed and undressed hollands
Huckabacks and towels
Forfars
Beaufort and fancy ties
Haberdashery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Rich Silk Velvet Mantles
Tweed and Fancy Sealskin Mantles.
Just landed, ex Damascus.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
Two cases of rich velvet mantles
Four cases tweed and cloth ditto
One case rich ball dresses.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Oriental Ribbons.

WEDNESDAY, May 22nd.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Cyclone, Hossack, master, from London,
On account of whom it may concern,
KP&Co. ◊ 1155 ◊
One case—192 pieces 30 rich oriental ribbons, in following colours—
Solferino, violet, scarlet
Magenta, drabs, crimson
Browns, pink, rose
White, sky green, &c.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Woollen Cord Trousers
Ditto Shepherds' Coats
Ditto Doe Coats
Ditto Oxonian Coats
Ditto Serge and Guernsey Shirts.
On account of whom it may concern.

WEDNESDAY, May 22nd.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1 cases shepherds' coats
2 cases fancy doe ditto
1 case oxonian ditto
1 cases serge and guernsey shirts
2 ditto woollen cord trousers.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Pongees, Ribbons
Fancy Silks
Black Glace Silks
Rich Fancy Parasols.

WEDNESDAY, May 22nd.

To Drapers, Haberdashers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
One case pongees, assorted
Two cases oriental ribbons
One case black glace silk, 24 inch
One case rich fancy silks
Two cases rich fancy parasols.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of 75 Packages Seasonable Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, at 11 o'clock precisely,
75 cases general drapery, &c., just landed, comprising
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Witney and Bath blankets
9-4, 10-4 scarlet and gentian blankets
Railway wrappers
Black, Oxford, and fancy doeskins
Oriental and fancy bonnet ribbons
Umbrellas and parasols
Men's serge drawers, Canadian frocks
Blue serge shirts, guernsey shirts
Ladies' and girls' sealskin and cloth mantles
Children's sealskin jackets
Black and coloured coburgs
Dacian damasks, cotton fringes
Bedford cord, black broadcloths
Pongees, printed corahs
Grey coutille stays
Black glaces, fancy silks
Crimean and serge shirts
Scotch twill and regatta shirts
Men's and boys' white shirts, W. and B.
Fancy bordered tweeds, black doeskin
Lambswool and merino shirts
Men's and boys' colonial tweed trousers
Men's brown half-hose and worsted hose
Women's white cotton hose
Rough and dressed hollands
Men's bedford and worsted cord trousers
Black and fancy doe sacks
Tapestry carpets, hearthrugs
Black Paris hats, cloth caps, panama hats
Men's pilot reefing jackets
Fancy doe and tweed trousers
Men's and boys' millers' mole ditto
Ditto black cloth and fancy doe vests
Boys' and youths' fancy silk and black satin ditto
6-4 printed oil baizes
Matting, &c.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Henry Hyndes.

MR. VAUGHAN has received instructions from F. W. Perry, Esquire, Official Assignee in the above estate, to sell by public auction, at Land of the West Inn, Parramatta-street, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
License, bar fixtures, with counter, beer engine, spirit fountain, and a quantity of wine, spirits, and beer; also, a quantity of household furniture.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.

To Watchmakers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert) have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases best American clocks, assorted.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.

Fireworks. Fireworks. Fireworks.

PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert) will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
A small invoice of fireworks, assorted.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.

To Storekeepers, Jewellers, Opticians, Music Sellers, Fancyware Dealers, and Admirers of the Fine Arts.
Oil Paintings, Musical Instruments
Plated Jewellery, Opera Glasses, Telescopes
Photographic Lenses, Microscopes
Thermometers, Acetometers, Fishhooks, &c.

PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert) have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 CASES.
Just landed, ex Cyclone.
SADDLERY.
Riding saddles, canvas saddle bags, hobbles, braid trimmings, &c.
JEWELLERY, &c.
Gold plated watch chains, alberts
Agate bracelets, brooches, tea and coffee sets.
OPTICIANS and CHEMISTS.
Walnut stereoscopes and shades, statuettes, coloured groups
Mahogany pocket folding stereoscopes
Walnut cameras, telescopes, microscopes
Galvanic battery, thermometers, gauging rules
Acetometers, for testing the strength of spirits, acids, &c.
Very superior achromatic double opera glasses
Photographic lens, capsules of copaiba.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Boxwood flutes, 4 and 10 key; cocoa flute, in case, by Prowse, 8 keys
Ebony flute, 7 silver keys, with extra joint, by Mazoni, in mahogany case
Cornopeans, in case.
OIL PAINTINGS.
Superb oil paintings—
Tasso, by Rogers
The Graces, by Meadows
Off the Needles, by Drew.
FISHING TACKLE.
Fishing rods and tackle
Fishhooks by Kirby, notch and platted ends, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, and a variety too numerous to particularise.
*** All first-class goods.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.

To Fancyware Dealers, Perfumers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert) have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
40 packages, comprising
Looking glasses, wax vestas
Cigar cases, G.S. pencils, pens (assorted)
Snuff-boxes, link coat buttons
Three-bushel bags, bagging
Work-boxes, purses
Eau de cologne, chess boards
Presses for seals, gold scales and weights
Iron and brass weights
Commodes of various descriptions, &c., &c.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 23rd May.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Matthew Wright.
By order of the Official Assignee.

PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert) have received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, on the premises, Queen's-place (late Pollard's Bond), on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at 11 o'clock,
Crab winch and weighing machine
Pullies, timber trucks, tools
Office furniture
Pony, saddle, and bridle
3 bales woolpacks
1 case soap
1 ditto ale.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
365 Trunks of Seasonable Goods, from the undermentioned well-known makers,
Davies and Sons.
J. Joseph and Sons
Homan and Co.
Just landed, ex Damascus and Cyclone.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, and
The Trade.

On TUESDAY, the 21st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 21st,
365 packages boots and shoes, manufactured by the above well-known makers.
Terms, liberal.

Winter Drapery, Slops, &c.
Now landing, ex Damascus, Cyclone, and other late Arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, 23rd, at eleven o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
A seasonable shipment of winter goods.
Terms, liberal.

On THURSDAY, May 23rd, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Executors of the late Edward Salamon, Esq.
Marble Statuary
Musical Boxes, &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, May 23rd, at 12 o'clock,
A small invoice of marble vases, and
Four first-rate musical boxes, each twelve tunes.
Terms, cash.

Extensive and Valuable Shipment of Japanese Manufactures.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Sixty Packages of the above, comprising
Elaborately Carved Cabinets
Richly Inlaid Work Boxes
Ditto ditto Walking Sticks
Superb Porcelain Vases
Japanese Literature, exquisitely bound.
The far-famed Silks of Japan, &c., &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Marks, Brothers, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street (formerly the Bank of Australasia), on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22nd and 23rd May, commencing each day at half-past 10 o'clock,
The above valuable and recherche productions of the Japanese empire.
Without reserve—Terms, cash.

The Auctioneer would call particular attention to the recent Treaty of Commerce between Japan and Great Britain, prior to which their exquisite manufactures were comparatively unknown. The present shipment comprises elaborately carved fire screens, picnic companions, cabinets, work-boxes, jewel boxes, fruit-baskets; silks of the purest quality and richest design; costly porcelain vases, goblets, &c. In selecting which the importers have been anxious to introduce into the Australian colonies a superior class of useful and ornamental articles, which from beauty of design and general adaptability to domestic use will, they feel satisfied, be considered indispensable and ultimately lead to an extensive commerce between the two countries.
On view, Friday, and Saturday, 17th, and 18th May, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and on Monday, the 20th May, from 9 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.
Catalogues will be issued.

On THURSDAY, May 23rd, at 12 o'clock.

Japanese Shawls and Silks
20 Nests Clothes Baskets.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 21st May.

Notice to Purchasers of General Drapery, Ready Made Clothing, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sales, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Comprising
Invoices of general drapery, ready made clothing, &c.
For positive sale, to close accounts.
27 cases of ready-made clothing, hats, caps, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ready-made clothing, boas, and cuffs.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
Tuesday's Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 21st May.

To Outfitters
To Drapers
To Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of new and seasonable ready-made clothing, just landed, comprising
Men's regatta shirts, men's white shirts, belts
Piccadilly collars, Scotch twill shirts
Crimean sac coats, embroidered shirts
Men's doe sacs, men's black cloth oxonians
Fine panama hats, cabbagetree hats
French braces, elastic belts
Men's black mohair sacs, boys' and youths' vests
Scarlet imperial caps, railway cravats
Lambswool vests, flannel drawers
Mole trousers, men's mixed doe trousers and vests
Men's tweed suits, angola trousers, grey tweed sacs
Wellington vests, diagonal tweed trousers, braces
Black cloth sacs, boys' tweed suits, tunics, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, 21st May.

To Drapers.
To Storekeepers and others.
For unreserved sale, to close accounts.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st May, at 11 o'clock,
For unreserved sale, to close accounts.
1 case—100 men's cheviot tweed trousers
1 ditto—50 ditto black cloth sacs
1 ditto—12 dozen men's French felt hats
1 ditto—men's blue serge Brighton sacs
1 ditto—super ditto ditto
1 ditto—black cloth caps, French peak
1 ditto—felt Canadians, leather bound
1 ditto—French Garibaldi's
1 ditto—French kid
1 ditto—men's Cardigan vests
1 ditto—6-4 gala plaids
3 ditto—trimmed panama hats.
3 cases, each 50 pieces, British corahs
3 bales, each 50 pairs, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 blue blankets
3 ditto, each 16 pieces, 28-inch woolbagging
1 case, 30 boxes feathers
2 ditto, each 40, railway wrappers
1 ditto, 10 dozen cabbagetree hats.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
Tuesday's Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 21st May.

On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern.
Men's pilot chesterfields
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's cloth ditto ditto
Men's cloth sacs
Ditto ditto talmas
Ditto drab chesterfields
Ditto doe shooting coats
Boys' and youths' pilot reefers
Men's blue pilot American reefers
Boys' and youths' pilot reefers
6-4, 8-4 oil cloths
Ladies' squirrel musquash riding boas
Ditto ditto cuffs
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 23rd May.

Unreserved and Clearing-out Sale.
To Stationers, Drapers, Grocers, Country Storekeepers.
198 Packages Merchandise.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 23rd May.
All their consignments of stationery, paper, &c., of which the following is a brief extract:—
FOOLSCAPS.
Foolscap paper, superfine blue-wove, 10, 12, 14
Foolscap paper, ditto yellow ditto, 11, 12, 14
Double foolscap yellow, superfine blue-wove, 27 lbs.
Foolscap, cream-laid, fine, 10 lbs.
Foolscap, blue-laid, ditto, 10 lbs.
Foolscap, hand-made, 14 lbs.
POSTS.
Post, blue-laid, fine, 12 lbs.
Post, yellow-wove, superfine, 11, 12 lbs.
Post, commercial, blue, 12 lbs.
Post, foreign.
NOTES.
Fine cream-laid, small, 11, 12, 13 lbs.
Fine blue-laid, large, 12, 13, 14 lbs.
Commercial note, in quarter-ream packets, 14 lbs.
Superfine small cream-laid, 13 lbs.
PRINTING PAPERS.
Superfine royal printing, 24 lbs.
Double demy yellow, 28 lbs.
Double demy pink, 28 lbs.
Double demy, green, 28 lbs.
Demy, yellow, pink, green, 20 lbs.
CARDS.
Cards, blue, yellow, drab, green, slate, enamelled, for concerts, &c.
ACCOUNT BOOKS.
Foolscap ledgers, hand-made laid, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 quires
Journals, hand-made, 5, 6, 7, 8 quires
Cash books, hand-made, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6 quires
Day books, ditto, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 quires.
BROWN AND WRAPPING PAPERS.
Royal brown, 54 lbs.
Imperial, 55 lbs.
Elephant, 45, 57 lbs.
Double royal, 55 and 60 lbs.
Brown, 30 x 40, 54 lbs.
Brown, 31 x 46, 80 and 90 lbs.
Crown brown, 21 lbs.
Royal brown, 31 lbs.
Imperial brown, 44 lbs.
Brown, 24 x 38, 46 lbs. and 60 lbs
Brown, 31 x 46, 110, 112, and 170 lbs.
Brown, 36 x 48, 124 lbs., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

The Town and Environs of Grafton, on the Clarence River.

Two Days' Highly Important Sales of
Agricultural Farms, adjoining the township and several choice Allotments in the towns of North and South Grafton, containing some of the first selections when the district was thrown open for settlement by the Government, made by the purchaser then residing on the spot, and personally acquainted with each Allotment and Farm.

For Positive Sale.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from John Morris, Esq., official assignee in the estate of Mr. Joseph Sharp, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on MONDAY, the 17th, and TUESDAY, the 18th day of June next, commencing each day at 11 o'clock precisely, on account of the numerous and important lots.

It is impossible to condense into an advertisement anything like a full description of the respective lots, so that the auctioneer is compelled to give the merest outline, trusting it may be sufficient to enable persons resident in the neighbourhood and those who may proceed from other parts of the colony to view and select the land prior to the day of sale.

Lithographic Plans can be seen at the Rooms, and information afforded as far as possible to all enquirers.

LOT 1—An allotment in North Grafton, containing half-an-acre, at the corner of Prince and Victoria streets, being lot 1 of section 11 on the Government plan.
LOT 2.—An allotment adjoining lot 1, containing half-an-acre, at the corner of Prince and Fitzroy streets, being lot 2 of section 11.
LOT 3.—An allotment adjoining lot 2, containing 3 roods 30 perches, having frontages both to Victoria and Fitzroy streets.
These allotments are close to the stores, and have been long known as the property of Mr. Sharp, one of the earliest residents.
LOS 4.—An allotment in South Grafton, being 18 of section 2, bounded by the stream, near the wharf; bounded on the east by Bent-street, and containing 2 roods 33 perches.
LOT 5.—An allotment adjoining, containing 3 roods 2 perches, being lot 19 of section 2, nearer to the wharf.
LOT 6.—An allotment on the north side of 5, containing 3 roods 19 perches, bounded in like manner by Bent-street, and the creek at the S.W. corner of the wharf reserve, being No. 20 of section 2.
LOT 7.—A very choice allotment containing 3 roods 3 perches, close to the wharf reserve, separated from it only by the stream which flows from the water reserve, forming the western boundary of this allotment. It is No. 21 of section 2.
LOT 8.—A town allotment, No. 140 on the Government plan, contains 2 acres 1 rood and 32 perches, bounded on all sides by streets.
LOT 9.—A block of land, No. 138 Government plan, containing 9 acres 2 roods 6 perches, bounded by Queen-street North, Crown-street, North-street, and Mary-street.
LOT 10.—The block of land within the boundaries of the town on which Sharp's boiling down establishment stands, being No. 137 on the Government plan, containing 22 acres 3 roods and 27 perches, bounded by North-street, Prince-street, Crown and Queen-streets.
N.B.—No personal estate will be sold with this lot, but the fee simple alone.
LOT 11.—A block of land, No. 142 on the plan, containing 8 acres 2 roods 9 perches, bounded by North-street, Duke-street Prince and Kirchner streets.
LOT 12.—No. 143, on the Government plan, contains 16 acres 1 rood 8 perches, bounded in part by the river on the north-east, at the corner nearest to the reserve for a wharf at the east end of North-street, which street forms the northern boundary. It is bounded also by Kirchner, Villiers, and Duke streets.
LOT 13.—A suburban allotment, being a portion of lot No. 23 on the plan, containing 16 acres 2 roods, bounded by Richmond and Baker streets.
LOT 14.—A suburban allotment, a portion of No. 8, Government plan, containing 12 acres 1 rood, bounded on the west by Richmond-street.
LOT 15.—Also a suburban lot, part of block 15, bounded also by Richmond-street and containing 11 acres 1 rood.
LOT 16.—Adjoins No. 15, bounded also by the same street, containing 14 acres 2 roods 20 perches, being a portion of block 16 on the plan.
LOT 17.—A block separated from the town by North-street, containing 17 acres 1 rood, commencing at the north side of North-street, at Alumy Creek, and bounded on the west by Richmond-street.
LOT 18.—Is the block on the Government plan No. 37, commencing at the left bank of the Clarence River, containing 42 acres 3 perches.
LOT 19.—Contains 39 acres 2 perches, being No. 36 block, bounded by lot 35 and the Clarence River.
LOT 20.—34 acres 2 roods, block 35, bounded north by lot 36, and east by the river.
LOT 21.—A block of land on the northern boundary of the town, separated by North-street, containing 88 acres 2 roods, lot 32 Government plan, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek.
LOT 22.—Contains 96 acres, being block 33 on the plan, commencing north side of North-street, and bounded on the east by Queen-street.
LOT 23.—27 acres 1 rood 8 perches, being block 43, bounded on the south by the north line of Aaron Rodgers' grant.
LOT 24.—26 acres 2 roods 22 perches, being block 42 on the plan of the suburbs.
LOT 25.—36 acres, being lot 41 on the plan, commencing on the right bank of Alumy Creek.
LOT 26.—A farm of 57 acres, on the banks of the river, block 44 on the plan, bounded on the S.E. by the river
LOT 27.—A farm of 475 acres, near Grafton, commencing on the left bank of Alumy Creek, near lot 106 of the plan.
LOT 28.—An extensive farm, containing 1143 acres, in one grant from the Crown by purchase, at £1 per acre, as per grant, dated July, 1858, being the original portions Nos. 8 and 9, bounded east by Alumy Creek, and west by the river.
N.B.—This farm is well worthy the notice of speculators in land, with a view to a subdivision at a future time. It is well watered, and would cut up to advantage. The fertility of the soil at and around Grafton is well known.
LOT 29.—A Farm containing 43 acres 1 rood, being a portion of lot [illegible], granted to one William Gale, the purchaser from the Crown, in October 1859.
LOT 30.—41 acres 2 roods, being lot 124, also bought from the Crown by William Gale.
Observe!—All the above are distinct and separate grants from the Crown by purchase, under the existing regulations, and all to Mr. Sharp, excepting lots 29 and 30, and two allotments in South Grafton, standing in the name of Wilson, and conveyed direct to the present holder, so that all the titles are of the simplest kind possible.
LOT 31.—A Farm, containing 67 acres, bounded on the east by the river, on the south by a road one chain fifty links wide
LOT 32.—A farm containing 64 acres; bounded on the east by the river, on the west by a road one chain wide.
LOT 33.—A farm containing 62 acres 2 roods 16 perches; bounded on the east by the river, and on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 34.—A farm containing 62 acres 2 roods 16 perches; bounded on the east by the river, on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 35.—A farm containing 65 acres; bounded on the east by the river, on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 36.—A farm containing 63 acres; bounded on the east by the river, on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 37.—A farm containing 59 acres; bounded on the east by the river, and on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 38.—A farm containing 57 acres; bounded on the east by the river, and on the west and north by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 39.—A farm containing 81 acres 1 rood and 29 perches; bounded on the north and south by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 40.—A farm containing 61 acres and 20 perches; bounded on the north and south by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 41.—A farm containing 59 acres and 20 perches; bounded on the north, and partly on the south by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 42.—A farm containing 48 acres; bounded on the north by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 43.—A farm containing 48 acres; bounded on the north by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 44.—A farm, containing 48 acres, bounded on the north by a road one chain wide
LOT 45.—A farm, containing 53 acres 6 perches, bounded on the north and on the west by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 46.—A farm, containing 46 acres 1 rood 25 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the north and east by roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 47.—A farm, containing 48 acres 1 rood 38 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 48.—A farm, containing 51 acres and 14 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 49.—A farm, containing 52 acres 2 roods and 17 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 50.—A farm, containing 52 acres 3 roods and 33 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 51.—A farm, containing 52 acres 3 roods 8 perches bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 52.—A farm, containing 52 acres 1 rood and 11 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 53.—A farm, containing 52 acres 2 roods 17 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide
LOT 54.—A farm, containing 53 acres and 14 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road one chain wide.
LOT 55.—A farm, containing 37 acres and 12 perches, bounded on the west by Alumy Creek, and on the east by a road 1 chain wide; and on the south by a road 1 chain 50 links wide.
LOT 56.—A farm, containing 66 acres 2 roods, bounded on the south by roads 1 chain and 50 links wide; and on the west and south-east, by, roads 1 chain wide.
LOT 57.—A farm, containing 51 acres 2 roods, bounded on the west by a road 1 chain wide.
LOT 58.—A farm, containing 50 acres 2 roods, bounded on the west by a road 1 chain wide.

Lots 31 to 58 inclusive, are subdivisions of two large grants, purchased from the Crown, having a great frontage to the Clarence river, a little below Grafton, and extending back to Alumy Creek, which forms the western boundary. They are comprised in lots 13 and 14 of the plan of the town and environs of Grafton.
Terms at sale.

736 ACRES of LAND, on the banks of the Manning River, purchased from the Crown, so far back as 1837, and bounded by a village reserve.

By order of the Official Assignee, in the Insolvent Estate of Mr. A. C. D. Begbie.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of May, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that valuable FARM in one lot, containing 736 ACRES of LAND, on the fertile banks of the Manning River, adjoining a village reserve, as shewn on the map of the district, and described in the deed as all that piece or parcel of land, situate at the Manning River, near Mount Kangat, in the county of Macquarie, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less, bounded on the east by a line north one hundred and twenty-four chains, commencing at the south-western corner of the village reserve; on the north by a line west eighty chains, on the west by a line south ninety-three chains to the Manning River; and on the south by the Manning River, to the south-western corner of village reserve aforesaid, being the land sold as lot fifty-six on the 19th June, 1837.
This farm was one of the early selections in this fine agricultural district, at that time but little known, but now highly appreciated and well populated by industrious practical farmers, who obtain from the soil heavier crops than from any other part of the colony.
Numerous sailing vessels and a steamer or two regularly navigate the river, and convey the produce of all kinds to the Sydney Market at a low freight.
A large dairy would answer well at this place.
Terms at sale.

A two-storied brick-built House, 111, Goulburn-street East, adjoining to the property of Mr. Kettle; and a House in Market-lane, the second door south of Goulburn-street.

T. W. BOWDEN will by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd of May, at 11 o'clock,
A substantial and neatly finished two-story brick-built house, situated on the south side of Goulburn-street, near the corner of Market-lane, and bounded on the west by the property of Mr. John J. Kettle. The house is well built and neatly finished. On the basement is a good kitchen and laundry; on the ground floor is the entrance hall, with enriched corniced ceiling; a dining-room with very handsome cornice round the ceiling, and a bedroom. On the first floor is the parlour in front, opening out on to a neat iron balcony; the ceilings and centre-piece of this room are elaborate specimens of plaster work. On the same floor is the second bedroom, a third one being an attic room, nearly the length of the house. The walls are well cemented on all sides. The roof slated and very tight; water laid on in the yard. The present tenant pays 25s. per week, and will show the premises to intending purchasers
Lot 2. A brick-built house in Market-lane, two doors south of Goulburn-street, adjoining Mr. Simpson's, tenanted by Mr. Barlow. It contains three rooms; water laid on.
Terms at sale.

Two Three-storied Brick-built Houses, on the east side of Castlereagh-street, near the South-east corner of Liverpool-street.

For Positive Sale.

THURSDAY, May 30th.

T. W. BOWDEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 11 o'clock,
The substantial and commodious dwelling-houses, near the corner of Liverpool-street, on the east side of Castlereagh-street, each containing six rooms.
The foundations are of stone, the superstructure of brick, the roofs slated, and all in good repair. No expense has been spared in the erection, and particular attention has been paid to the drainage, which, at a considerable cost, has been connected with the conduit running into the upper part of Darling Harbour.
The present rentals reduced to twenty-five shillings each.
Terms at sale

Highly Important Sale of City Properties, forming the block of houses, shops, stores, and building sites, in Kent, King, and Sussex streets, with the large commodious Stores occupied by Messrs. Beauchamp and Rowling, having the entrance from King-street.
The whole will be sold in separate lots, as per plan, comprising 25 lots.

The title is freehold, clear and satisfactory.

Preliminary Notice.

T. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late J. F. King, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that extensive block of land, commencing in Kent-street, and extending to the intersection of that street with King-street, then westward along the southern side of King-street to its intersection with Sussex-street, then southward along the eastern side of Sussex-street, including the premises held by Mr. Byrne as a boat-building yard.
Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

Portus's Steam Flour Mills,
MORPETH.

For Sale by Auction, THURSDAY, June 6th.

Preliminary Notice.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by Mr. J.P. Mackenzie, Official Assignee in the Estate of Mr. James A. Portus, of Morpeth, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 6th of June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that valuable and extensive freehold property on the banks of the Hunter, at Morpeth, known as Portus's Steam Flour Mills, and all the machinery belonging to the same.
Particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

The Colonial-built Brig City of Sydney,
Now daily expected to arrive from Launceston.

For Sale two days after her arrival.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, two days after the arrival of the vessel in Sydney harbour,
The fast-sailing colonial-built brig CITY OF SYDNEY of 120 tons, well found in stores, and now on her voyage from Launceston to this port.
The City of Sydney was at one time a regular packet between Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, and well known as one of the fastest and easiest going vessels in the trade.
Upon her arrival a full inventory will be prepared, and the vessel placed in such a berth that intending purchasers will have every facility afforded them for a close inspection.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.

No. 3 Final Clearance Sale.
Important to Parties Furnishing and others.

Superior English, Indian, and Colonial Furniture
Choice Framed Engravings
Oil Paintings
Ten Pianofortes
Feather Pillows, Bolsters, Hair Mattresses, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from his various constituents to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned.
The English and colonial furniture consists of
Mahogany 3-tier night steps, office and occasional tables, mahogany portable tables, mahogany and maple Arabian bedsteads
State bedstead and feather bed, second-hand
Wardrobes
One sideboard
Cottage sideboards
Hair and leather-seated chairs
Square tables
Bagatelle boards
Marble slab for washstands
Sundries
Oil paintings, clocks, engravings, telescopes, gilt frames, &c.
Also, in mahogany, rosewood, and walnut wood,
One grand piano
Eight cottage pianofortes
Two square ditto. And
A superb suite of richly carved Indian furniture, cost £150; and
A solid large-sized loo-table, made of Calcutta wood, &c.
Also,
150 feather pillows, bolsters, hair mattresses, &c., English made; and
1000 lbs. best curled horse hair.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1485124

SALE BY AUCTION.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by William Graham, Esq., of Moneroo, to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
2000 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Henry Moore, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at half-past 10 o'clock punctually,
164 head prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
These cattle are from the famous herd of A. Brown, Esq., of the Castlereagh River, and reported by the drover as very superior.

QUEENSLAND.
DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT.

That Extensive, First-class, Valuable Pastoral Property known as the
UNDALLAH STATION,
situated on the CONDAMINE RIVER, embracing six splendid Blocks of Country—
BLYTHSLAND
PALMY CREEK
CULGARA
TARA
CONGRANNY or WOOLLANGNAL, and
MEAMBER.
Together with the following Stock, viz.—
14,017 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS, and
1,400 HEAD OF CATTLE, MORE OR LESS.

Comfortable Homestead, Woolshed, Stockyards, and every other convenience requisite for working a property of this importance and extent.
TERMS:—One-third cash, and the residue by approved bills, in equal amounts, at one and two years date from day of sale, bearing bank interest made equal to cash, and secured by mortgage on the stock and stations.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at 11 o'clock,
The above first-class PASTORAL PROPERTY.
The UNDALLAH STATION comprises a very extensive tract of richly grassed open country, having a frontage of 22 miles to the Condamine River, besides being abundantly watered by numerous never-failing creeks. Two of the runs, viz., Meamber and Congranny, are on the north bank of the river, having a frontage of 16 miles, and the other four are on the opposite side, running eastward, and embrace a very large area of splendid Grazing Country abounding in MYALL and SALT BUSH, and are noted in the district for their large carrying capabilities. As a whole property these runs are estimated to carry about 30,000 SHEEP, in addition to about 1500 head of CATTLE. Undullah Station is about 26 miles from the post town of Condamine, and scarcely 200 miles from water carriage at Ipswich. It is surrounded by other well-know properties, including Tiereyboo, Weranga, and Cox's runs, and enjoys a reputation second to none in the district.
The IMPROVEMENTS are all in capital order, and comprise—
COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, with verandah back and front, detached kitchen, slop, flour, and meat store, overseer's cottage, three men's huts, large WOOLSHED, substantial cattle yards for drafting, herding, and milking; securely enclosed paddock of 500 acres, eleven sheep stations, with huts, and two yards at each, besides several shifting stations, &c.
With the above runs will be sold the following sheep, viz.:—
About 1264 maidens ewes
352 2½ years ditto
275, 3½ ditto ditto
521, 4½ ditto ditto
975, 5 ditto ditto
2548, 6 and 7 ditto ditto

5935 ewes, more or less.
About 1830, 1½ years, wethers
950, 2½ ditto, ditto
734, 3½ ditto, ditto.

3514 wethers, more or less
About 4418 weaners, more or less
150 rams, more or less

In all 14,107 sheep, more or less; and
1400 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
*** Stores, drays, teams, horses, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation in the usual way.
☞ The high character, as a well-conducted and profitable property, for which these stations have been so long noted in the district, and the top prices always realised for the well-known AB clip of wool, speak sufficiently for the value of this property, without requiring further comment. To capitalists this sale opens one of the best opportunities for securing a first-class Darling Downs station, in thorough working order, which has been offered to them during the season, as the above valuable pastoral property is now brought forward for positive sale on the date mentioned.

QUEENSLAND.

PORT CURTIS.

For Positive Sale.
That extensive first-class pastoral property, known as
BARMUNDOO,
containing six blocks of well-watered and richly-grassed country, situated on the River Boyne, within 35 miles of the TOWN OF GLADSTONE, together with
16,700 SHEEP, more or less, and
300 head of CATTLE, more or less,
a comfortable and substantial Homestead, and numerous important improvements.

Terms—One-third cash, and the remaining two-thirds by approved bills at 12 and 24 months, made equal to cash, secured on the stock and stations in the usual way.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at 11 o'clock,
The above important and valuable pastoral property.
The BARMUNDOO RUN comprises four large blocks, containing a very large area of richly grassed country, consisting principally of dry open limestone ridges, and open forest country, abundantly watered in all seasons. It embraces the whole of the watershed of Futter's Creek and tributaries, from their rise in the Dawson Range to the junction with Oxley's Boyne River, and also considerable frontage to that river. In addition to the above four magnificent blocks of country on the eastern waters, Barmundoo Station also includes the adjoining blocks on the CALLIDE RIVER, abounding in salt bush, making together six blocks, occupying a very large tract of splendid grazing country, having the advantage of both eastern and western waters, a matter of considerable importance in the successful management of sheep. The grazing capabilities of the above runs are very large, being
ESTIMATED TO CARRY ABOUT 35,000 SHEEP, and from the open nature of the country, nearly the whole of the present stock are run in flocks of about 2000 each.
The improvements are of a substantial order, and are in capital condition. They comprise
COMFORTABLE HOMESTEAD, about 50 feet long, built on sleepers, with shingled roof, containing 8 rooms, all floored, detached kitchen, water shed, fowl-house, forge, cart shed, &c., and 5 men's huts.
STRONG STOCKYARD of 4 rails and cap, with gates. Also, milking and killing-yards, complete.
WOOL-SHED 60 feet long, built on sleepers and shingled; shearing floor and wool-room floored, skillings battened, wool-press, &c.
*** This shed is admitted to be second to none in the district. Large paddock securely enclosed with two-rail fence, &c.
On the CALLIDE there are also considerable improvements, including overseer's cottage of three rooms, shingled; store, stockyard, wool-shed, enclosed paddock, and two out-stations, all in good order.
With the above station will be sold the following sheep:—
WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED.
About 2500 weaners, mixed sexes, (about equal)
Ditto 3118 hoggetts, mixed sexes, (about equal)
Ditto 1307 2 years old, mixed sexes, (about equal)
Ditto 2000 young ewes
Ditto 1700 3 year old ewes
Ditto 2500 4 year old ewes
Ditto 1200 5 year old ewes
Ditto 1220 3 year old wethers
Ditto 1000 4 year old wethers.
Ditto 150 rams

In all 16,695 well-bred sheep, more or less.
Yielding a heavy clip of high-class wool, no expense having been spared for rams.
ABOUT 300 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
A quiet well-bred herd, including two thoroughbred bulls.
*** STORES.—A team of working bullocks and dray, six capital working horses and saddles, six milking cows, tools, furniture, dairy, kitchen utensils, &c., to be taken at a valuation in the usual way.

☞ The attention of capitalists being already favourably directed to the northern parts of Queensland, as affording the greatest scope for their operations, RICHARDSON and WRENCH think it scarcely necessary to add any lengthy comments to the above particulars of stock, &c., in bringing forward this valuable Queensland property for public competition. The known character of the country, its great capabilities for more than double the present number of stock, the high class of the sheep and value of the wool, and the easy access to water carriage (the whole of the last clip having been taken from the station, and shipped per "Albion" in eight days) are sufficient evidence of the great value of this property; and as it is now in the market for positive sale on the date mentioned, it offers to those in search of a really good pastoral property one of the most profitable investments which have occurred in this market during the present season.

ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.

CHURCH-HILL COTTAGE.

A FIRST-CLASS VILLA, with GROUNDS, on the heights of St. Leonard's, adjoining the mansion and grounds of Francis Lord, Esq.
Title, unquestionable. For full particulars of which, apply to H. Burton Bradley, Esq., solicitor, Margaret-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Sir William Burton, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known beautifully-situated family residence, CHURCH-HILL COTTAGE, with the highly-improved and tastefully laid out grounds, comprising an area of TWO ACRES TWO ROODS and TWENTY-TWO PERCHES, having extensive frontages to MILLER, M'LAREN, and BURTON STREETS.
The VILLA is brick-built, on stone foundations, with wide verandahs on three sides, and contains spacious hall, drawing and dining rooms each 26½ feet x 25½ feet, five bedrooms, laundry, bath-room, dairy, butler's pantry, kitchen, with patent cooking range, bath-room, and every family convenience.
The GROUNDS comprise flower garden and orchard, which are tastefully laid out. At one side is a handsome ornamental conservatory, and an apiary. At the lower end there is a very large water reservoir and spring well fitted with pump. The house is supplied by a well of splendid water, which is fitted with force pump.
The stables, gardener's cottage, coach-house, fowl-house, and numerous out-offices are situated in a large yard on the west side of the ground fronting Burton-street.

☞ Richardson and Wrench bring this delightfully situated suburban property into the market only in consequence of the vendor's projected departure from the colony and they can with confidence recommend it to the notice of the public.
It occupies a magnificent position on the most elevated portion of the town of St. Leonard's, near the church, and is surrounded by the grounds attached to the residences of Alexander Berry, Esq., Francis Lord, Esq., and other first-class properties.
The view from the property exceeds in extent and beauty anything that can be obtained in this favourite suburb, commanding the whole of the harbour, city, and suburbs; while the elevation secures for the position the health-inspiring sea breezes, and that character for salubrity for which it is so noted.
Plan may be inspected at the Rooms, where also cards to view may be obtained.
Terms at sale.

SURRY HILLS.
RILEY and CAMPBELL STREETS.
For Positive Sale
That substantial well finished property known as ROSE COTTAGE, situate at the CORNER of RILEY and CAMPBELL STREETS, SURRY HILLS, opposite the Warwick Tavern.
Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land situate at the corner of RILEY and CAMPBELL STREETS, having a frontage of 20 feet to the former street and 100 feet to the latter, upon which is erected ROSE COTTAGE, a handsome substantial brick built Verandah Cottage, on stone foundations, with slated roof, containing entrance hall, three large rooms, kitchen, servant's room, pantry, and shed, with large yard, having side entrance. WATER LAID ON.
☞ The above is a well finished, faithfully erected cottage, and can be well recommended to parties looking out for a comfortable dwelling in a favourable and healthy locality. It is in good order, and quite ready for the reception of a respectable family, and as it is now brought forward for positive sale on the date mentioned, it is an opportunity for securing a small first-class city investment which will rarely again occur.
Terms, liberal.

COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

The Western DIVISION of the
LUDDENHAM ESTATE.
Containing about
777 ACRES OF RICH LAND,
lying between the NEPEAN and WARRAGAMBA RIVERS, together with
1280 ACRES OF LAND,
situate on the MULGOA FOREST, scarcely distant three miles from the above parcel of 777 acres.

The improvements on the Banks of the NEPEAN comprise those extensive Premises known as the Brewery, and numerous other buildings.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.
TERMS LIBERAL.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above extensive and valuable property, full particulars of which will be published in a future advertisement.

POINT PIPER ESTATE.

NEWLY-ERECTED FAMILY DWELLING, containing wide verandahs, eight rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with about 2 acres and 14 perches of land, situate on the POINT PIPER ROAD, and bounded by a road 40 feet wide, leading to the EDGECLIFFE-ROAD, having extensive frontages to both roads, on the choicest portion of this favourite Estate, and close to the well-known properties of W. Laidley, Alexander Campbell, and R. P. Raymond, Esqs.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from George Were, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable and extensive property, full particulars of which will be furnished in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. J. R. Baker to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
A quantity of unredeemed pledges, comprising clothing, boots, shoes, jewellery, watches, guns, pistols, books, &c.
Terms, cash.

Bass' Burton Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Summer Cloud, from London.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
25 cases, each 4 dozen quarts, Bass' Burton ale.
Terms, cash.

Ind and Coop's Ale.
Pints and quarts

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11,
27 casks, each 4 dozen quarts, Ind and Coop's ale
13 ditto, each 8 dozen pints, ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Stearine Candles.

THIS DAY.
On account of whom it may concern.
Slightly damaged by sea water.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
150 boxes stearine candles.
Terms, cash.

Byas' Ale
Ditto Porter.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Light of Age, from London
Ex Ellwood Walter, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Light of Age
11 casks Byas' quart porter, each 4 dozen
35 ditto ditto ditto ale, ditto.
Ex Ellwood Walter.
25 cases Byas' quart porter, each 4 dozen
83 ditto ditto ditto ale, ditto
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Important Preliminary Notice.

THURSDAY, 23rd May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
The balance of several recent shipments of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c., ex late arrivals.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 21st May.

Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans and others.
Preliminary Notice.
Wines, Spirits
Ale, Porter.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Invoices of wines, spirits, ale, porter, &c., full particulars of which will appear.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Timber.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Potato Dealers, and others.
Hobart Town Battens, long lengths
Ditto Shingles
Ditto Box Palings, 5 and 6 feet
Ditto Hay, Potatoes, &c.
Cargo of the Alarm, Captain Mitchell, from Hobart Town.
On Campbell's Wharf.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at 3 o'clock,
The cargo of the Alarm, from Hobart Town, assorted as follows

BATTENS.
1200 battens, 6 feet
842 ditto, 7 ditto
1765 ditto, 8 ditto
1422 ditto, 9 ditto
300 ditto, 10 ditto
170 ditto, 15 ditto
22 ditto, 16 ditto.
SHINGLES.
40,000 best Hobart Town shingles.
BOX PALINGS.
7000 broad box palings, 5 feet
7000 ditto ditto, 6 feet, &c., &c.
HAY.
100 bales oaten hay.
POTATOES.
300 bags finest Brown's River potatoes.
Terms at sale.

Price's No. 1 Patent Belmont Candles.
To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 21st, 1861, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern, ex Akbar, ——, master, from London, slightly damaged by sea water,
M.S. in diamond J. M. over, 101—200,
24 boxes, each 25 lbs., Price's No. 1 patent belmont candles.
Terms, cash.

☞ Prime Port Cooper Cheese.

*** The finest sample of Cheese in the Colony.
Most Important
To Cheesemongers
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To the Trade and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 21st, 1861, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Ex I. R. M. Co.'s steamer Lord Worsley.
150 Port Cooper cheeses
☞ Buyers are respectfully informed that the whole of the cheese is in excellent condition, of this season's make, and of very superior quality. Can be inspected on the morning of the sale, at the Rooms.
Positively without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Patent Iron Bedsteads.

From the celebrated house of Messrs. Joseph Gibson and Co.

Most Important
To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Upholsterers
To Buyers of Furniture and others.
Comprising
Children's Solid Iron Cots
Ditto Swing ditto
Solid Iron Bedsteads
Taper Tube ditto ditto, &c., &c.

Positively without reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
12 packages of iron bedsteads, viz.—
Cane, blue, &c., children's solid iron cots, 4 feet x 2 feet
Blue, and white cane, green, and primrose children's solid iron cots, 4 feet x 2 feet, 4 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 6 inches
Cane, blue, maple, ultra blue, mauve, &c., solid iron tent bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Mauve, relieved, &c., twisted pillar, half-tester bedstead, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Ultra blue, relieved, taper head, twisted foot pillars, half-tester bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Emerald green parallel tube 4-post bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Green, cane, blue, &c., solid iron French bedsteads, 6 feet x 3 feet, 6 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Mauve, relieved, emerald green, relieved, &c., solid iron half-tester bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Ultra blue, relieved, &c., taper tube half-tester bedsteads, with brass centre rails, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches, &c., &c.
☞ Buyers will find the above well worthy of inspection, as they are a trial shipment of picked goods from a house which, though of high reputation in European markets, have not before shipped to this colony. All the designs are new, and samples will be put up prior to the sale. In the meantime, drawings of each variety may be seen at the auctioneer's office.
Terms at sale.

Recherche Furniture.
Highly Important.

To Gentlemen Furnishing
To Upholsterers
To Furniture Buyers and others.

Comprising,
Rosewood Cheffonieres, with plate-glass doors, &c., &c.
Walnut Whatnots, Canterburies
Washstands, with marble slabs
Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables
Walnut-shaped Oval Tables
Rosewood Loo Tables, &c.
Ditto Card Tables, &c.
Gilt Carved Chimney Glasses
Toilet and Dressing ditto
Drawing and Dressing-room Suites, &c., &c., &c.
Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day,
31 packages of very elegant furniture, viz.,
Rosewood chiffoniere, serpentine front, with carved mouldings, O. G. solid shape, end doors, and two plate-glass doors in front, handsomely carved all round, with massive carved eagle and rock centre back, with (plate) glass, with 6-inch massive trusses, with a bunch of carved game hanging from them, 1½ inch marble, the newest design.
Walnut chiffonieres, serpentine front, with carved mouldings, O. G. solid shape, end doors, and two (plate) glass doors in front, handsomely carved all round, with massive carved hare and hounds running, centre back, with hounds, back, plate glass, with 6-inch massive carved trusses with a bunch of carved game hanging from them, 1½-inch white marble top, newest design
Walnut pagoda whatnots, with three glass panels and 7 tier twist pillars, twist and fret top
Rosewood and walnut canterburies
Mahogany telescope dining tables, with two leaves lined up, O. G. massive, &c.
Walnut sofa table, twist pillar, uprights and stretchers, marqueterie thread top, two drawers
Walnut shaped oval table, with handsome carved blocks and claws, 5 feet by 4 feet
Rosewood loo tables, balloon pillars and carved claws
Elegant drawing and dining room suites, in damask, &c.
GLASSES.
Gilt and enamelled chimney glasses, sweep tops, 4-inch half round bold moulding, &c., 70 x 50
Oval gilt chimney glasses, superior wood frames, double gilt, ribbon design, &c., 54 x 44
Oval gilt chimney glasses, superior wood frames, double gilt, crane design, &c., 54 x 44
Toilet glasses, serpentine fronts, bevel sweep top frames, bevel and fillet panels, backs, carved tulip pillars, patent screws, 24 x 18
Toilet glasses, carved face pillars, bevel and fillet frames, sweep top, patent movements, 24 x 18
Toilet glasses, O. G. falls, with carved face and pillars, with sweep top frame, bevel and fillet frame, sweep top panel back, patent movements, 22 x 18
Moulded toilet glasses, carved pillars and feet, 20 x 16, 16 x 12, 18 x 14
Moulded toilet glasses, in white birch, flat face frames, 18 x 14
Box glasses, with two drawers, hollow fronts, carved pillars, 19 x 15, 18 x 14
Mahogany dressers, round faced, British plate, 7 x 5 and 8 x 6
Mahogany and walnut toilet glasses, 22 x 16, twist pillars, patent movements, &c.
Tray toilet glasses, 15 x 11, &c., &c.
Will be on view to the public two days previous to the day of sale, of which due notice will be given.
Terms, cash.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALES.

To all Classes of Buyers.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, as as follows:—
At the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 21st May, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles, stearine candles, Port Cooper cheese, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Patent iron bedsteads.

On THURSDAY, May 23rd, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Elegant alabaster vases, lamps
Richly-cut smelling and toilet bottles
Perfumery, eau-de-cologne, &c., &c.

On an EARLY DAY,
Magnificent and superb English-made rosewood, mahogany, and walnut furniture; carved chimney, toilet, and dressing glasses, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, May 28th, 1861, at 11 o'clock,
1500 packages groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c.
All new goods, just landed.

On MONDAY, May 27th, 1861, at 11 o'clock prompt,
76 packages of boots and shoes,
All new and choice goods, and a first-rate assortment.
JOHN G. COHEN, Auctioneer.

☞ Stearine Candles.

To Grocers
To Speculators
And the Trade.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 21st, 1861, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Cyclone,
Slightly damaged,
JM over MS in diamond,
100 boxes stearine candles, each 25 packets.
Terms, cash.

Electro-plated Ware.
Papier Mache Trays, &c.

To Silversmiths
To Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, May 23, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Two packages of electro-plated ware, viz.:—
Soup and sauce ladles, table and dessert forks and spoons, teaspoons in military and king patterns, cake baskets, &c., &c.
One package papier mache trays, 16, 24, 30 inch.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, May 23rd, 1861
At 11 o'clock precisely.

Most important Auction Sale of 108 packages choice new Goods, viz:—
3 cases Elegant Alabaster Vases, in white, gold, and pink, assorted
2 cases Richly Cut Smelling and Toilet Bottles
3 ditto Reading Lamps
2 ditto Globes for ditto
1 ditto Wicks and Chimneys for ditto
3 ditto Portemonnaies
1 ditto Pipes
2 ditto Brooches and Bracelets, newest designs
1 ditto French Vases, Porcelain
4 ditto Compo Figures under Shades
3 ditto Fancy Soaps
4 ditto Macassar Oil
4 ditto Lavender Water
2 ditto Genuine Eau de Cologne, in Pint and Quart Wicker Bottles
3 cases French Hair Oil
1 ditto Egg Cooking Apparatus
1 ditto French Riding Whips
15 ditto Potter's English Paperhangings
3 ditto Bird Cages
50 sets Travelling Trunks, &c., &c.
Just landed, ex Cyclone.
To Fancy Warehousemen
To Proprietors of Fancy Bazaars
To Perfumers
To Tobacconists
To Oilmen
To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Paperhangers
To Lamp Manufacturers
And the Trade generally.

Without the slightest reserve.

JONN. G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, May 23rd, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
108 packages of the above first-class goods.
The auctioneer would request particular attention to the above, as the goods have all been selected with the greatest care and discrimination, and may confidently be pronounced to equal, if not surpass, any others of similar description hitherto offered in Sydney. The vases in particular being alike elegant in design and chaste in execution.
☞ Buyers are informed that the above are on view.
Terms at sale.

Coffee.
Ex Oliver Cromwell.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
For Auction Sale, at Botts' Bond, Botts' Wharf.

THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant.

Time, half-past 10 o'clock prompt.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at Botts' Bond, Botts' Wharf, on THURSDAY MORNING next, the 23rd instant, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Ex Oliver Cromwell,
T in diamond,
Nos. 1-80—80 cases ground coffee, each 2 tins, each 25 lbs.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

MILSOM'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.

TWO COTTAGE RESIDENCES
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May,
The residue of 21 years' lease of all that allotment of land, being a portion of lot 4 of Mr. J. Campbell's subdivision, together with a STONE COTTAGE erected thereon, containing five rooms, attic, and kitchen; verandah in front, flagged, and now let at 23s. per week.
Also all that allotment of land, being portion of lot 12 of the same subdivision, together with a STONE COTTAGE erected thereon, containing verandah and four rooms, and now let at 20s. per week.
☞ These properties are held at a ground rent of £7 10s. per annum, are in good order, command excellent views, and are brought forward for positive sale.

TOWN OF BOTANY—SHEA'S CREEK.
5 ACRE BLOCK OF LAND.
TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 12TH JUNE,
All that valuable block of land containing 5 acres 1 rood 12 perches, bounded on the east by Church-street, on the north by the Shea's Creek Road, on the west by Broughton-street, and on the south by Cook-street, and situate close to Deaf Bob's and Mr. Harmley's properties.
☞ There is some fine garden land on this property and a good elevated building site. It is in the market for bona fide sale, and is worth looking after.

TOWN OF BRAIDWOOD.

In the Assigned Estate of Benjamin Fisher, baker.
LOT 1.—A Stone and Brick Cottage with Shop adjoining
LOT 2.—An 8-room Brick-built House
LOT 3.—HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENT OF LAND.

Title unquestionable.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 12th June,
The following valuable properties, situate in COWPER-STREET, BRAIDWOOD:—
LOT 1.—A substantial and well built stone and brick cottage, containing three large and well-finished rooms, with a capital stone and brick shop adjoining, having a commodious store over it, together with a large bakery, stables, cartsheds, and other outbuildings in the rear. The bakery contains two large ovens, troughs, tables, and every requisite for carrying on an extensive business.
LOT 2.—A new and well-built brick HOUSE, adjoining the above, containing entrance hall, and four large rooms on the basement, with three beautiful rooms on the first floor, and a large attic over them. This house is faithfully built, and finished in a very superior manner with cedar. It commands an excellent view of the town and district, and is well adapted for a private residence or place of business.
LOT 3.—An allotment of LAND, containing half an acre, more or less, adjoining lot 2, having a frontage of 66 feet, more or less, to Cowper-street. This is an excellent site for a first-class building.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd MAY.—
BALMAIN ESTATE.
The residue of this estate most conveniently divided into blocks of from 1 to 3 acres, will be sold at public auction, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.
Terms, most liberal.
MORT and CO.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd May. — ROSENEATH HOUSE and 2 ACRES of LAND, a first-class family residence, situate on the Edgecliffe Road.
For POSITIVE SALE, at public auction, at 11 o'clock.
MORT and CO.

BALMAIN ESTATE.

GREAT SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE RESIDUE,
Terms, very liberal.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 22nd MAY.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May,
The whole of the remaining unsold portions of the Balmain Estate, comprising in all 165 BLOCKS OF LAND, varying in extent from about THREE QUARTERS of an ACRE to FOUR ACRES EACH, as follows:—
SECTIONS 4 to 17, 82 BLOCKS.
SECTIONS 18 and 19, 9 BLOCKS, all of which have WATER FRONTAGE to WHITE BAY, immediately opposite the GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.
SECTION 21, 5 BLOCKS, of which 4 have WATER FRONTAGE to JOHNSTON'S BAY.
SECTIONS 22 and 27, 5 BLOCKS.
SECTIONS 35, 36, and 37, 11 BLOCKS, of which 10 have WATER FRONTAGE to LONG COVE.
SECTIONS 38 and 39, 11 BLOCKS, of which 10 front the DARLING ROAD.
SECTIONS 40 and 42, 11 BLOCKS, the whole of which FRONT LONG COVE, near Fig Tree Point.
SECTION 43, 11 BLOCKS, of which 7 front the DARLING ROAD.
SECTIONS 44 and 45, 12 BLOCKS, of which 8 have WATER FRONTAGE to LONG COVE.
SECTION 46, 7 BLOCKS.

☞ The above is now in the market for bona-fide sale; the proprietors having decided to dispose of the whole of the estate. The high lands about the centre of the property, and the blocks fronting Long Cove consist of the most BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES, admirably adapted for FIRST-CLASS VILLAS, with orchards, gardens, &c., the extent of the blocks affording ample space for such. The lands on the south-east side are admirably adapted for forming GRAZING PADDOCKS in connection with the abattoirs of Glebe Island.
It must be remembered that on the completion of the bridge between Pyrmont and Glebe Island, these lands will all be brought within a FEW MINUTES' WALK OF SYDNEY, and their value will then become very different to anything they have ever yet attained to.

*** With the assistance of the above summary, a glance at the lithograph of the estate will enable intending purchasers at once to ascertain what lots are now being brought forward, and thus make their choice prior to the sale.
Plan and fullest particulars at the Rooms.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In Equity.
Between WILLIAM SMALL FRIEND, plaintiff, and JAMES WILLIAM JONES, defendant by original bill, and between WILLIAM SMALL FRIEND, plaintiff, and JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, official assignee in the insolvent estate of James William Jones, defendant. By supplemental Bill.
COMFORTABLE WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE and Block of Land near Athlone-place, OFF PARRAMATTA-STREET, close to the NEW CHURCH of ST. BARNABAS.

Title—For full particulars apply to W. Deane, Esq., solicitor, No. 98, Elizabeth-street.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 12th June,
The following freehold, situate in a street leading into ATHLONE-PLACE, close to PARRAMATTA-STREET.
All that parcel of land, consisting of four allotments, Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26, situate at the rear of Dickson's property, at Blackwattle Swamp, in Parramatta-street, and having a frontage of 89 feet by a depth of 80 feet, together with the SUBSTANTIAL WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, erected thereon, containing front verandah, four rooms and kitchen, with washhouse attached, and other out offices. The cottage is bricknogged, and has brick chimneys, with shingled roof, and is a good substantial building. Upwards of 60 feet frontage is now vacant, affording space for the erection of three other houses. This portion of the land is now used as a vegetable garden

☞ This property is well known as belonging to Mr. James W. Jones, who now resides on it. It is close to THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS, and is well worthy the attention of small capitalists, or parties in search of an investment in this populous and thriving neighbourhood. It is in the market for PEREMPTORY SALE.

ROSENEATH HOUSE.

Recently erected on the EDGECLIFFE ROAD, and in every respect a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE.
Terms—A large proportion of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain secured upon the property for a term of years.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by R. P. Raymond, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May,
That splendid family residence, ROSENEATH HOUSE, situated on the Edgecliffe Road, and surrounded by the properties of Sir William Manning, Alexander Campbell, Esq., Miss Moore, and William Laidley, Esq.
The house is a handsome stone and brick building, with slated roof, capacious verandahs, and finished throughout in the very best style, with plate-glass windows, and handsome cornices, the joiner's work being also of the very best materials and workmanship.
It contains, besides the verandahs, a handsome entrance hall, large drawing and dining rooms, library, store and patent closet on the ground floor, and four spacious bedrooms and dressing-room on the first floor. Attached, at the rear, are kitchen and servants' room, &c.
The GROUNDS comprise 2 ACRES, being a portion of the Point Piper Estate, held under ninety-nine years' lease, from January, 1856, but totally free from ground rent. They have a large frontage to the Edgecliffe-road, and, should the purchaser desire to avail himself of it, there is ample space for another first-class residence.
The VIEW from the house cannot be surpassed—embracing the waters of the harbour, with its many bays and headlands, and extending to Manly Beach and the Pacific Ocean beyond.
Roseneath House was erected under the superintendence of Mr. JAMES HUME, architect of this city, whose name is a guarantee that it has been most faithfully built.
INSPECTION IS EARNESTLY INVITED.

For Positive Sale.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

That well-known First-class Station,
MOORE CREEK,
together with 6900 SHEEP and 110 HEAD of CATTLE.

Terms.—One-third cash; residue by approved bills at 12 and 24 months, with bank discount added, and secured upon the stock and station.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 18th June,
That very choice station, MOORE CREEK, in the LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.
This station is close to the town of Tamworth, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Peel River Company's stations, and also the properties of Messrs. Gill, Pringle, Dr. Don—all stations of established repute. To all those familiar with the district, Moore Creek will be at once recognised as formerly belonging to CHARLES HALL, Esq., who for so many years had the management of the sheep establishments of the Australian Agricultural Company. In the driest seasons it will carry 14,000 sheep, and 1000 head of cattle; but in such favourable seasons as we have latterly had, it is estimated that there is room for a much larger quantity of stock.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a seven-room verandah cottage, with cellar, stable, huts, large woolshed, garden planted with choice fruit trees, cultivation paddocks, good substantial stockyard, with drafting yard, milk bails, calf-pen, and every requisite for carrying on a dairy; also, hurdles for 10,000 sheep. There are also six out-stations.
With Moore Creek will be sold 6900 SHEEP and 110 CATTLE.
*** Full particulars of the sheep will be published shortly. The cattle are a choice little dairy herd.
Dray, working-bullocks, ten horses, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
MORT and CO. can with the greatest confidence recommend this choice sheep property. It is so well known however, that any lengthened comment would be superfluous. It is within six miles of the town of Tamworth, where, as well as at the Hanging Rock, Oakenville, and Peel River diggings, there is a ready market for all produce and fat stock; indeed a large portion of the expenses of the station might be paid from the dairy produce alone.
The fullest particulars can be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
It is in THE MARKET FOR POSITIVE SALE.

WEDNESDAY, 22rd MAY.—MOST IMPORTANT and EXTENSIVE SALE of FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May,
EDGECLIFFE ROAD.—ROSENEATH HOUSE and 2 ACRES LAND. A first-class Family Residence, finished throughout in the very best style.
MILSOM'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.—The Residue of 21 years' lease of 2 Stone Cottages, each containing respectively 5 and 4 rooms.
BALMAIN ESTATE.—The Residue of this Estate as subdivided into convenient blocks of from 1 to 3 acres.
MORT and CO.

THIS DAY, May 21st.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
Splendid Business Premises, corner of Bourke-street and South Head Road, known as E. J. Bailey and Co.'s Butchering Establishment.

BURWOOD.
A tastefully-finished 3-room Cottage, with one-acre garden.

ILLAWARRA.
An excellent 46½ acre Farm, 2½ miles from Bellambi Harbour.

PITT-STREET, REDFERN.
Two Cottages, of 3 rooms each, with balcony and verandah.

STRAWBERRY-HILL.
A two-roomed weatherboard Cottage, with kitchen.

GREER and CURTIS are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, THIS DAY, the 21st May, at 11 o'clock, for half-past prompt.
A HOUSE and SHOP, corner of Bourke-street and South Head Road, at present leased to E. J. Bailey and Co. as a butchering establishment, having a frontage to South Head Road of about thirty-two feet, comprising a spacious shop, suitable for any business, two large rooms on the first floor, together with kitchen and attic. The whole, built of brick on stone foundations, is faithfully put up, and is in first-rate repair.
A THREE-ROOM COTTAGE, with out-offices, situated at Burwood, opposite Mrs. Seale's public-house, Liverpool-road, tastefully finished, and in excellent repair, with one-acre garden, well planted and securely fenced; lately occupied by Mr. Grocott.
A VALUABLE FARM, of 46½ acres of GOOD BRUSH LAND, Illawarra, abundantly watered, adjoining the well known properties of Messrs. Hale, Osborne, O'Brien, and Collins, and intersected by the main road from Bellambi to Appin. Contiguous to Mr. Hale's celebrated coal pit, the land contains three seams of the well-known Bellambi coal, one of which is eight feet thick.
TWO THREE-ROOMED COTTAGES, almost new, Pitt-street, Redfern, having each a balcony and verandah (one a stable and shed), well of water, and garden, both built on land having a lease of 97 years yet to run.
A TWO-ROOMED COTTAGE, weatherboard, with kitchen, good yard, &c., situated in John-street, Strawberry-hill, to which it has a frontage of 26 feet. It is in good condition, and has only just been shingled. Well of good water.

To Butchers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Pitt and Sullivan to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR, has received instructions from Joseph Pearse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 21st May, at 12 o'clock,
193 head of prime fat bullocks, the well-known JP brand, in lots to suit purchasers.

A Sale by Auction,
At Davies' Flats, near Campbelltown.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from John Davies, Esq., who is about to remove from his present residence, to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of May,
The whole of his property, consisting of
About 30 head of choice cows, heifers, milking, springing, and in calf, and one well-bred bull, young draught and saddle horses
Dogcart and harness, cart and harness
Plough and leading harness, a first-rate roller
Ploughs and harrows, and other farming implements
Twenty thousand of bricks, seventy bushels lime
Two casks roman cement, household furniture
One dray, water casks, one large flour bin, an American cooking stove, complete; washing and mangling machine, carpenters' tools and chest, and sundry other articles. Also,
Fifteen pigs, Cochin China fowls, ducks, geese, &c.
Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.
Arrangements have been made with the railway authorities to set down intending purchasers by the 10 o'clock train from Sydney within 200 yards of the premises, and for the 6.15 train from Campbelltown to stop to receive them on the evening of the day of sale.

Important Sale at Campbelltown.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Railway Yards, Campbelltown, on MONDAY, the 27th day of May,
One hundred and twenty-seven head of first-class heifers, from two to three years old, all of the Durham breed, and of good roan colours.
The above are really a choice lot, and all of which have taken the bull, and several forward in calf.
The whole will be sold without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.
Sale at 12 o'clock.

First-class Cattle Property.
District of Wellington,
"Timbrabungin," and 1500 Head (more or less) of Cattle on the Macquarie, branded RS, CM, O, ID, and other brands; the property of Mr. J. E. DARGIN.
(By Order of the Mortgagee.)

Day of Sale, MONDAY, May 27th, at 12 o'clock,
At Bathurst.

CROAKER, BRADY, and CO. are instructed by the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, 27th May, at 12 o'clock, the above very valuable property,
"Timbrabungin" is well known as one of the best stations in the district, and the cattle are very superior, the present proprietor having been at considerable expense in improving the breed by the introduction of the best blood. The station has about seven miles of frontage to the Macquarie River, with abundance of back water, and almost unlimited back run.
The Improvements are considerable and very substantial, having been erected by the present proprietor within the last two or three years; they consist of—
A capital weatherboard house of six rooms, with detached kitchen, store, and other outhouses. Also, two new stockyards for 2000 head of cattle, with drafting and milk yards, and every possible convenience for the proper working of the stations. Also,
Two large grass paddocks, &c.
There is also a back station newly formed.
The stock horses and other horses on the run will be sold in the lump with the property.
*** The whole is now brought into the market for bona fide sale, and affords an opportunity for investment in a really good cattle property that does not often present itself.
Terms, cash

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 16th May, 1861.
ROGERS v. CALLAGHAN.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m., at the north end of Forbes-street, Royal Yacht Hotel, unless this writ be previously satisfied,
The Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of rough stone, a copper boiler, &c.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 15th May, 1861.
CULLEN v. CARNEY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, by public auction,
All the right, title, interest, and estate (other than the equity of redemption) of the abovenamed defendant, of, in, and to all that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement ten perches and three-fourths of a perch, situate in the parish of Petersham, in the county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, being allotment 4 of section 4 of a subdivision of certain land at Petersham, by one Joseph Hickey Grose, bounded on the west by allotment 3, commencing at a point in Greek-street, ninety-six feet one and three-quarter inches from the corner of Greek-street and Franklin-place, bearing north fifteen degrees eleven minutes west; eighty-eight feet two inches to land the property of the late Clergy and School Corporation; on the north by that land, bearing east fifteen degrees three minutes north, thirty-three feet to allotment 5; on the east by that allotment, bearing south fifteen degrees eleven minutes east, eighty-eight feet one inch to Greek-street; and on the south by Greek-street, bearing west fifteen degrees eleven minutes south, thirty-three feet to the commencing point; together with the house and premises thereon erected. This property is now in the possession of Stephen Ryan.

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THE BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the eight banks, as published in the *Gazette*, for the quarter ended the 31st March, 1861, compared with those of several preceding quarters, exhibit the subjoined results, the transactions being those within our own colony.

No. 1.—Notes in Circulation.

The aggregate circulation has declined during the quarter.

Aggregate Circulation.

	1858-9.	1859-60.	1860-1.
June	£897,100	£898,200	£951,000
September	889,400	880,400	948,700
December	900,100	886,000	949,800
March	898,600	896,600	927,100
Mean	£896,300	£890,300	£944,100

Although the notes in circulation last quarter were less in amount than in either of the three preceding quarters, the mean circulation of the year shows increase.

The issues of the several banks during each March quarter averaged as under:—

Circulation of each Bank in the March Quarter.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
New South Wales	£260,900	£268,200	£268,300
Commercial	156,600	174,700	173,400
Australasia	74,900	68,800	78,700
Union	96,300	72,500	68,000
Joint Stock	160,800	187,200	169,300
London	22,500	17,800	14,800
English	32,400	31,400	26,900
Oriental	94,300	75,900	127,600

The only banks showing an increased circulation during the past three months, compared with the corresponding period of 1860, are Australasia and Oriental, the Bank of New South Wales being all but stationary. The comparison in detail is as follows:—

New South Wales	*increase*	£100	
Commercial	*decrease*	1,300 =	0 74 per cent.
Australasia	*increase*	9,900 =	14·4 "
Union	*decrease*	4,500 =	6·2 "
Joint Stock	*ditto*	17,900 =	9·6 "
London	*ditto*	3,000 =	16·9 "
English	*ditto*	4,500 =	14·3 "
Oriental	*increase*	51,700 =	68·1 "

The most prominent feature here is the increased circulation of the Oriental Bank, £51,700, or 68 per cent. The largest actual *decrease* is that of the Joint Stock, nearly £18,000; the large decrease per cent. is that of the London, nearly 17 per cent.

No 2.—Deposits.

The aggregate deposits have in this instance slightly *increased*, being the first increase for several quarters.

Aggregate Deposits.

	1858—9.	1859—60.	1860—1.
June	£4,032,500	£5,138,400	£5,312,900
September	4,113,400	5,452,300	5,216,200
December	4,408,400	5,624,500	5,164,000
March	4,836,200	5,354,600	5,279,000
Mean	£4,347,600	£5,392,400	£5,243,000

During the four quarters of last year the deposits continuously declined; they have now rallied to the extent of £115,000. The mean of the last four quarters is, however, below the mean of the previous four.

Deposits in each Bank during the March Quarter.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
New South Wales	£1,177,500	£1,602,600	£1,410,800
Commercial	783,800	949,100	979,600
Australasia	549,400	535,200	539,700
Union	607,900	589,500	581,400
Joint Stock	877,300	711,500	660,700
London	68,700	71,400	82,600
English	228,000	270,600	319,400
Oriental	548,800	624,700	704,900

The deposits here show increase for both of the last two March quarters in the Commercial, the London, the English, and the Oriental; and decrease for both in Australasia, Union, and Joint Stock. As regards the first quarter of the present year, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1860, the comparison stands as under:

New South Wales	*decrease*	£191,800 =	12 per cent.
Commercial	*increase*	30,500 =	3 2 "
Australasia	*ditto*	4,500 =	0 8 "
Union	*decrease*	8,100 =	1·4 "
Joint Stock	*ditto*	50,800 =	7·1 "
London	*increase*	11,200 =	15·7 "
English	*ditto*	48,800 =	18 0 "
Oriental	*ditto*	80,200 =	12·8 "

The most striking instance of decrease in deposits is in the Bank of New South Wales, £191,800, or twelve per cent.; the most notable increase that of the Oriental, £80,000, or nearly thirteen per cent.

Deposits without and with Interest in the March Quarter.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
No Interest	£3,031,600	£2,652,400	£2,627,300
At Interest	1,804,500	2,702,200	2,651,700
Per cent.			
Not at Interest	62 7	49·5	49·7
At Interest	37·3	50 5	50·3

The proportion of deposits bearing interest has thus become a shade smaller.

The proportion in each bank during the last two March quarters respectively is subjoined.

Percentage of Deposits bearing Interest in the March Quarter.

	1860.	1861.		
N. S. Wales	£51 8s.	£46 8s.	*decrease*	£15 0s.
Commercial	37 12	39 6	*increase*	1 14
Australasia	39 14	39 16	*ditto*	0 2
Union	41 0	47 18	*ditto*	6 18
Joint Stock	46 16	41 0	*decrease*	5 10
London	47 16	40 10	*ditto*	7 6
English	69 10	74 0	*increase*	4 10
Oriental	83 0	81 18	*decrease*	1 2

Comparing bank with bank, we find that the heaviest proportion of deposits at interest is held by the Oriental, close upon £82 out of every £100 of its deposits bearing interest; the highest proportion being with the Commercial, only £39 in £100 bearing interest.

Comparing quarter with quarter, we find that four of the banks have a lighter, and four a heavier proportion of deposits at interest than they had a year since. The most considerable diminution is with the Bank of New South Wales; the most considerable addition with the Union.

No. 3.—Coin.

The coin has again fallen off.

Aggregate Coin.

	1858-9.	1859-60.	1860-1.
June	£1,593,800	£1,602,500	£1,604,500
September	1,616,700	1,396,800	1,731,400
December	1,665,700	1,378,800	1,578,400
March	1,623,100	1,409,100	1,461,300
Mean	£1,624,800	£1,446,800	£1,593,900

The coin has been diminishing during the last two quarters; but the mean of the year is above that of the year preceding.

Coin held by each Bank in the March Quarter.

	1860.	1861.		Per cent.
New South Wales	£295,000	£249,200	*decrease*	15.5
Commercial	264,500	364,000	*increase*	37.6
Australasia	153,200	97,300	*decrease*	36.5
Union	154,000	137,500	*ditto*	10.7
Joint Stock	235,300	240,100	*increase*	2.0
London	37,100	37,700	*ditto*	—
English	53,200	123,500	*ditto*	132.1
Oriental	216,800	211,200	*decrease*	2.6

One-half of the banks show an increase of coin; the other half a decrease. The heaviest centesimal decrease is in the Bank of Australasia, 36½ per cent.; by far the highest increase is in the English, 132 per cent.

No. 4.—Discounts.

The discounts again exhibit reduction.

Aggregate Discounts.

	1858-9.	1859-60.	1860-1.
June	£4,865,600	£5,865,700	£6,054,100
September	4,941,800	6,241,600	5,851,800
December	5,207,400	6,516,200	5,780,700
March	5,530,500	6,253,300	5,566,700
Mean	£5,136,300	£6,218,900	£5,813,300

The discounts have now been falling off through five quarters. The past quarter, as compared with the one next preceding, declined £214,000. The mean of the year shows a declension of £405,600.

Discounts at each Bank in the March Quarter.

	1860.	1861.		per cent.
N. S. Wales	£1,558,400	£1,499,800	*decrease*	3 8
Commercial	1,167,100	1,071,000	*ditto*	8·2
Australasia	553,800	429,000	*ditto*	22 5
Union	540,800	362,900	*ditto*	32·9
Joint Stock	1,135,000	842,000	*ditto*	25·8
London	189,800	208,200	*increase*	9·7
English	562,200	573,300	*ditto*	2·0
Oriental	546,200	580,500	*ditto*	6·3

In the Bank of Australasia the discounts have fallen off more than one-fifth; in the Joint Stock, one-fourth; in the Union, one-third.

No. 5.—Recapitulation.

	March 1860.	March 1861.		
Notes	£896,600	£927,100	*increase*	£30,500
Deposits	5,354,600	5,279,000	*decrease*	75,600
Coin	1,409,100	1,461,300	*increase*	52,200
Discounts	6,253,300	5,566,700	*decrease*	686,600

EMIGRATION AGENCIES AND LECTURESHIPS.

Mr. Henry Parkes, lately a member of the Legislative Assembly for East Sydney, and Mr. William Bede Dalley, barrister-at-law, will leave the colony for England in a few days, in the capacity of Emigration Commissioners, the Parliament having voted a sum of £5000 for the establishment of agencies and lectureships in Great Britain and Ireland. According to the resolution of the Assembly, this amount is to be devoted, as near as may be, in the following manner, viz.: £2000 for salaries for twelve months of two lecturers and general agents; £1000 for travelling expenses for such lecturers; £500 for shipping agencies in principal ports; £1500 for printing, in cheap and popular form, copies of Land Acts, and other trustworthy information relating to this colony.

The object of this experiments is to induce a spontaneous immigration of small capitalists and wages-seeking mechanics and labourers, of which classes it is believed there are large numbers who would readily make this colony their home if satisfied that by so doing they would better their position. A similar step has been taken by the Parliament of Queensland, and in all probability agencies of a like nature will be shortly set on foot by the sister colony of Victoria. In his speech, submitting the project to the Assembly, Mr. Parkes (who has since accepted the principal agency) thus pointed out the manner in which the object is to be attained:—"These gentlemen should be persons who are competent to discharge the duty of public lecturers, and also of sufficient business habits to give every kind of information personally to applicants; that these persons should visit the great centres of population, and make known to large masses of people the real advantages of this colony; such as the characteristics of different portions of the colony, and their peculiar fitness for different branches of industry—the nature of the laws and regulations in force for the settlement of population—the general character and conditions of the climate—the extent to which the means of civilisation had been introduced among us—the extent of our towns—the extent to which the means of communication existed—the extent to which the habits of the English nation had been introduced here,—that they should, in fact, give as clearly as they could, a daguerreotype of the colony as it existed. He did not intend that they should simply confine themselves to popular discourses, but that they should, as far as practicable, put themselves in communication with those persons who had great local influence—such persons as large landed proprietors and manufacturers, who might in social intercourse be the means of communicating that information. And contemporaneously with this there should be published, in the cheapest form possible, copies of the Land Bill we expected to pass, and any land regulation the Government might issue, consequent on the Land Act. Those publications should be accompanied by such annotations as would clearly explain their operation. Those would be the duties of the lecturers and general agents."

NOTES ON QUEENSLAND.

By a Resident.

In New South Wales they discuss everything, but settle very little. The length of time their land and other bills have been underway is a proof of this. Even their pet scheme of central tramways, which was to do such wonders for the inland traffic, stands a fair chance of being shoved aside, so far as the Government is concerned. The novelty of it has worn off, or it has been succeeded by a new idea, also to be discarded after a time, very probably without bearing fruit. Projects in abundance are propounded, but nothing is determined. In Queensland they have also their tramway scheme, but here they mean to stick to it, and to see the end of it, unless the company which has been formed to carry it out meet with a Parliamentary defeat—which is not likely, especially as the precaution has been taken to have a preponderance of members of the legislature on the provisional committee. Something will be gained even by determining if the Queensland scheme be carried out, how far tramways are adapted to colonial traffic. In all the colonies the great impediment to trade is the expense of conveying goods and produce to and from the interior. This impediment exists to a greater extent in Queensland than elsewhere, because here little has been done as yet to form or improve the principal tracks leading into the pastoral districts. The urgency of the case is shown by the constantly recurring questions of members of the Assembly as to the expenditure of money in the building of bridges, and the improvement of impassable portions on the various lines of road in which their respective constituents are more immediately interested. To make these lines of common roads what they ought to be, would require more than all the colonial revenue, and to get out of the dilemma the idea of tramways has been eagerly grasped at, and if they realise only a portion of the benefits that have been predicted, they will certainly be of vast benefit to the colony in its infant state. If they only provide a permanent uniform way, to say nothing of the easier draught, throughout an entire line of communication, they will secure an immense advantage. At present, no sooner is one bad patch mended than another breaks out at some other part of the road, and thus it happens that, although there is incessant cobbling, every access of bad weather, by developing these naturally weak points, puts an entire stop to all traffic for a time. The waste hence arising is immense, and is year by year rapidly increasing. The tramway, if it secure, as is expected, communication at all times, uninfluenced by the weather, will put an end to all this. The emergency of the case will induce people not to scan too narrowly the propositions of the company; but their prospectus certainly embodies a principle which might well be questioned under a less urgent state of affairs. They propose to construct the tramway in consideration of the Government granting to the company land in proximity to the line or lines formed by them at the rate of one acre for every pound sterling expended in such construction, and on the plant and premises connected therewith; that such line, when complete, shall become the property of the Government, but shall be leased to the company for twenty-one years in consideration of the company carrying the Government mails free, and at the termination of the lease giving up the line and rolling stock to the Government in working order. To these general principles the assent of the Executive has been given, and therefore, and for the reason already stated, the bill is likely to pass. It would appear from the above terms that the colony is in effect to furnish the means of constructing the line and then to lease it to the company for the long period of twenty-one years free of rent; for the carrying of the mails is a mere bagatelle. The wisdom of such a compact, so far as the colony is concerned, may be doubted; but, as I have already said, the public will not be disposed to scan it too nicely in consideration of the novelty of the undertaking, and the urgent necessity that exists for some improved mode of communication. The company professedly look to the land grants as the only source from which a dividend is to be hoped for, and there is really some fear that the more important parts of the scheme—the construction and management of the tramway—will be sacrificed or made subsidiary to that part which will constitute the company holders of vast tracts of land. In short, there is a risk that they will become an association of gigantic land-jobbers and nothing else. I should have mentioned that the line is proposed to extend between Ipswich and Toowoomba, in the first instance, with power to continue it at both ends if the shareholders should think fit. The last provision, if report speak true, has already made the Ipswichers fight shy of the whole concern. They see in the reservation an ultimate intention of carrying the line to Brisbane; and ever since they made that discovery, the enthusiasm with which they at first hailed the project has greatly cooled. People at a distance will be at a loss to understand how this can be, as they will naturally conceive that an improved means of communication between them must benefit both towns. But the subject does not strike the Ipswich mind in that light. The far-seeing citizens of that enlightened town firmly believe that it is for the interest of their borough that the river should remain for all time the only practicable means of communication between it and the capital. They argue that while that is the case drays from the interior will always disburden their fleecy contents at Ipswich to be forwarded from that town in the river boats, by which it not only reaps the advantages of a shipping port in some sense, but what perhaps is more prized, the lavish expenditure of thirsty bullock-drivers, who are thus compelled to make it their head-quarters, is thereby retained. But if the proposed tramway were extended to Brisbane, why, of course, wool and all other produce would be sent right on by it, and Ipswich would be nowhere. The ancient Ipswichian policy has accordingly always been to swear by the river and to discourage all kinds of road-making between the two towns. The bill to incorporate the company will no doubt be speedily laid before Parliament, and we shall then know more on the subject. Queensland is thus likely to take a prominent part in solving the problem as to whether tramways are adapted to extensive colonial traffic, as it has already done in disposing of other important questions which are still unsettled in the old country.

The Queensland Parliament has been sitting for a fortnight, and hitherto business has proceeded much in the usual way, excepting that there appears a tendency to lengthen out debates to a greater extent than was done last session. As yet, however, there has been no late sitting, the business paper being exhausted by about six o'clock, a little earlier or later. There was a rumour just before and after the meeting of Parliament, that an attempt would be made to oust the present Cabinet, but if it was ever seriously entertained, it has very probably been abandoned by this time, as not likely to prove successful under existing circumstances. Although, perhaps, there has been no party question, properly so called, raised since the Parliament met, some discussions have certainly pretty nearly approached that character, and in the divisions there has always been a fair working majority with Ministers. For instance, the Executive opposed a motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Constitution Act as requires the concurrence of unusual majorities of both chambers in the passing of bills to alter the Constitution conferred by the said Act, or the number and apportionment of representatives in the Legislative Assembly; and although it is rather unusual in Parliamentary practice to oppose a measure in that stage, the division, nevertheless, shewed a majority for Ministers of 14 to 11. In the disposal of other questions of a somewhat kindred nature, the division list has been much the same; and, although no blind panegyrist of the Ministers, I think the colony has no reason to regret the confidence thus reposed in them by a large majority of the Assembly. As a resident of some standing, I can, of course, form a pretty accurate estimate of the political character and career and ability of the gentlemen composing the Lower House, and I say it with all possible respect for them that I do not think they could furnish forth a Cabinet much superior to the present, whether as regards political honesty, patriotism, or any other desirable quality. It will be gathered from this that I do not consider any change in the Government either likely or desirable at present, and this, without doubt, is the opinion of all moderate colonists. One feature of the ministerial policy certainly deserves special commendation. It is the scrupulous attention that is paid to set apart a fair proportion of the revenue for expenditure in the outlying districts, and thus avoid even the appearance of centralization. It is true this has not prevented the charge from being made, but it has been but feebly advanced, and as feebly supported, and as any one who examines for himself will see that it is utterly unjust, it can have no permanent weight. It was a contrary policy on the part of New South Wales that first gave rise to the demand for separation from that colony; and it is to be hoped the example will operate as an everlasting warning to the statesmen of Queensland. With regard to the motion for reducing the majorities required to effect certain alterations in the Constitution Act, it is natural to infer that it was brought forward with the object of clearing the way for ultimately making the Legislative Council elective, although this was denied by the mover. In any case, however, the attempt was premature. No one can allege that any inconvenience has arisen as yet from the clause in the Constitution Act sought to be amended, and until that has been experienced, one strong ground for making the alteration will be wanting. Opinions here, as elsewhere, greatly differ as to the proper mode of constituting the Legislative Council; but there is no doubt the majority is in favour of its being elective, the feeling in this direction being the stronger because the Governor is authorised to make life appointments at once, on his own responsibility, without the intervention of the experimental five years, as in New South Wales—a power which, however conscientiously or beneficially exercised, is sure, in the present state of political feeling here, to be highly unpopular in the sense in which that term is usually applied.

The Census Returns.—Through the kindness of Mr. Carter, registrar of the registry district of Maitland, we are enabled to publish a portion of the results of the census taken on the 7th April, 1861, as respects this district. The town of East Maitland now contains 1839 inhabitants, its north suburb 200, and its east suburb 6; making the total population of East Maitland 2045. The town of West Maitland contains 5693 persons, of whom 2499 are in the (Church of England) parish of St. Mary's, and 3194 in that of St. Paul's. These towns are both within the Government or original parish of Maitland, as well as a considerable extent of surrounding land, containing 1210 inhabitants; making the total population of the original parish of Maitland 8948. The two townships or villages of Lochinvar and Black Creek lie within Mr. Carter's district; the village of Lochinvar contains 497 inhabitants, and that of Black Creek 381. The remaining portion of Mr. Carter's registry district (which includes both the electorates of East Maitland and West Maitland, and the greater part of the Hunter,) contains 3263 inhabitants in the county of Northumberland, and 1521 in the county of Durham. His total return, therefore, will be 14,610 inhabitants within the registry district of Maitland. The Morpeth portion of the police district of Maitland, and a part of the Hunter electorate, lie within the registry district of Morpeth, and we shall doubtless soon obtain the returns for that portion from Mr. Keating, the registrar. At the census of 1856 the town of East Maitland contained 1655 inhabitants; it now contains 2045, an increase of nearly 390, or nearly one-fourth, in the five years. In 1856 the town of West Maitland contained 4441 inhabitants; it now contains 5693, an increase of 1252, or more than one-fourth, but not one-third, in the five years. We cannot find the populations of Lochinvar or Black Creek given separately in the census returns of 1856, and therefore cannot compare them with the present results. The electorate of East Maitland, town and country, contains 3255 inhabitants; the electorate of West Maitland, the town only, 5693 inhabitants; and the electorate of the Hunter contains 5562 inhabitants within Mr. Carter's registry district.—*Mercury*.

The Crops in New England.—The *Armidale Express* of the 11th instant reports:—The maize crop, taken generally, is stated to be below the average yield. In one instance we are aware of a very different result, caused by the great advantage of manuring the land by folding sheep upon it. We think that, on this point alone, farmers might derive much benefit from sheep breeding, could they turn their attention to it. The crop we speak of was expected, when we saw it, to yield sixty bushels per acre. There is much need of the new Land Bill, and it is hoped that it will soon be law. The small holdings about Armidale that have been cropped successively for a number of years, appear to be pretty well used up, particularly as the soil in many of them was never very good. We hear of numerous cases in which heads of families intend taking up larger blocks under a liberal land law, providing there be given elbow-room in the reserves—leaving some of the younger branches to look after their original holdings. In respect to the position of the latter, careful breeding and regular manuring will no doubt make a great change, if resorted to. Many are again reduced either to dining without potatoes or on very indifferent samples. Those portions of the crop which were within reach of the floods here, some time ago, were pretty generally washed out of the ground. A farmer's wife, residing on Armidale Creek, when asked lately by a collector of statistics of agriculture what might be the extent of her husband's crop of potatoes, replied that she really could not tell, as the floods had carried off all their potatoes to the M'Leay! Those on higher ground were in many instances nearly ruined by a second growth, caused by heavy rain succeeding a lengthy period of dry weather. Some think that, with a few exceptions, the quantity of potatoes saved, and generally indifferent in quality, has hardly equalled one ton per acre.

WHY MONEY IS DEAR.

(From the Economist, March 2nd.)

The returns which have been issued by the Board of Trade thoroughly explain the state of the money market. It is true that we have not even yet all the information we could desire, but we have enough to indicate the great extent to which the capital of the country has been absorbed in our foreign trade, and to convince us that the present high rate of interest is not an arbitrary exaction or a needless burden upon industry, but the legitimate consequence of great and peculiar commercial events.

It is not uncommon, as we have before had occasion to remark, to find the attention of those who comment on the periodical returns of our trade fixed too exclusively on the returns of *exports*. For many purposes this interest in the exports is certainly natural and reasonable. As our industry must always be a subject of close interest to us, it is not without something like triumph that we scrutinise the plain figures which register its progress and its conquests. But for the purposes of the money market, the returns of our imports are just as important as those of our exports. English capital is as much absorbed in the one as in the other; the pressure upon our available resources occasioned by a sudden and considerable extension of the one, is as great as would have been occasioned by an augmentation of like nature in the other.

On the present occasion these remarks are very important. Our exports show an increase from £130,411,529 to £135,842,817, which is not a startling change. We must look deeper if we would comprehend the real cause of the scarcity of capital which we see. As usual, however, the most satisfactory returns of our imports, viz., those which give their real value as computed by the officers of the Customs, are a month behind the returns relating to our exports: we have only the means, therefore, of thoroughly examining our import trade up to the 30th November, 1860; but this is enough to suggest some important reflections.

	£
The total real value of the enumerated or principal imports during the eleven months ending 30th November, 1860, was	144,887,078
Whereas in the corresponding months ending 30th November, 1859, is was only	122,538,694
And in the corresponding months ending 30th November, 1858	115,146,095

showing that in 1860 we have exceeded the imports of the year before by £22,000,000, and the imports of two years before by £29,000,000. When we remember that two months and a half have elapsed since the 30th November, and consider that these months have unquestionably been months of great activity in our import trade, we shall be able quite to understand why capital is scarce with us now: it would be matter of surprise if it were still plentiful.

The following are the largest items in the account:—For the eleven months ending November 30 in each year.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat	£9,376,628	£8,864,614	£14,010,570
Cotton	26,340,402	28,762,360	31,367,138
Barley	1,924,856	1,961,761	4,069,861
Oats	1,866,824	1,667,398	2,494,671
Tea	4,597,787	4,509,645	5,931,340
Timber	2,228,455	3,204,729	3,949,137
Wool	7,474,384	8,538,910	9,472,816
Wine	1,799,003	2,320,479	3,882,651
Butter	1,093,016	1,842,114	3,119,812

These figures speak for themselves, and need no comment. We read in them that we have had a bad harvest—that we have imported grain largely to feed our people—that there has been an American revolution (for no less a name is sufficient)—that the first effect of this revolution has been to make every holder of American produce anxious to ship it to Europe while the old track is still open, and before the possible, though not, as we think, the inevitable consequences of disruption should have intervened. We cannot wonder that in such a state of commerce the rate of interest is higher, for it is evident that our available resources must be largely absorbed.

Nor is this the whole of the instruction which these tables afford us. It is not only necessary for our trade that we should have *capital*, we must likewise have *money*, and our imports of bullion were seriously less in 1860 than in 1859. The figures are these:—

	1860.	1859.
Importation of bullion from United States	£4,792,582	£9,672,981
Importation of bullion from Australia	6,719,857	8,627,854
	11,512,439	18,300,835

and in addition to this diminution of the supply, we have had a new demand to satisfy. We have sent £1,727,220 of gold to America, a country which in all ordinary times takes none from us, but, on the contrary, sends us much. Not only, therefore, is the loanable capital of the country largely absorbed in our extended imports, but the supply of that *kind* of capital which is most available for foreign payments, and which must effectually and rapidly tell on the rate of interest, is for the present diminished.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. M'CLELLAND, schoolmaster, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late wife ISABELLA. The procession to move from his residence, Pitt-street South, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock precisely. R. HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South, and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. WILLIAM BOULTON are invited to attend his funeral, to move from his late residence, No. 168, Liverpool-street East, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock precisely. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-st.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mrs. AUGUSTA NORRIS, deceased (widow of the late Captain S. D. Norris), are invited to attend her funeral; to move from the corner of William and Victoria streets, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. No circulars will be issued. THOMAS HILL, undertaker, King and Riley streets.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms:—Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

B. WILLIAMS, Pianoforte Maker, REMOVED to No. 19, Hoskin-place, Castlereagh-street.

DOWDING'S Livery and Bait Stables, Union Club, Bligh-street. Saddle horses and dogcarts on HIRE.

E. CURTISS, Oil, Colour, and Paperhanging Stores, 344, George-street, near Hunter-street. Estimates given for painting, paperhanging, and general repairs.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 392, George-street.

JOHN A. MATHEWS, Merchant and General Agent, 55, New Pitt-street.

R. L. HATTON and CO., General Licensed Auctioneers and Agents, Horse and Cattle Salesmen, Burrowa-street, Lambing Flat.
References in Sydney—Messrs. Watkins and Leigh, and J. T. Armitage and Co.

SIGNOR CUTOLO intends, at the commencement of the next quarter, to open CLASSES for the Study of SINGING, at his residence, 140, Castlereagh-street North, where he will be happy to receive pupils.
Terms—in advance—Four Guineas per quarter.
Application may be made, by letter or personally, on MONDAY and THURSDAY, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m., to Signor CUTOLO.

SYDNEY PRINTING HOUSE.—Elegant and expeditious printing, engraving, and lithographing executed at the lowest remunerative charges. Office, George-street; entrance between Mr. Waugh's and Washington Hotel. J. DEGOTARDI.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for young gentlemen from 5 to 10 years of age. 47, Macleay-street.

THOMAS'S Temperance Boarding House, 50, York-street, Sydney.—Persons visiting this city would be well satisfied in patronising this ESTABLISMENT, for quietude and domestic comfort unequalled in the colony.

WATER, WATER, WATER—laid on with Lead, Galvanized or Plain Iron Pipe, cheaper than any other house in Sydney, by T. J. BOWN, licensed plumber, gas fitter and brass founder, 101, Bathurst-street.

£2000 and other sums to LEND, on good securities. SPAIN and ROXBURGH, Exchange, Sydney.

MONEY to LEND at 8 per cent., from £200 to £3000. HARWOOD, surveyor, Glebe Road.

MONEY.—A. O. is now in a more favourable position to afford monetary accommodation to gentlemen holding Government or other permanent appointments, Officers in the United Service, and will make immediate loans on personal security, for short periods, in sums varying from £10 to £100. Strictest confidence in all cases. Address Box 239, Post Office, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Mr. G. B. DYER, having been appointed COLLECTOR in the place of Mr. Vicars Moyse, the latter is no longer authorised to receive moneys on our account. R. and F. TOOTH and CO., Kent Brewery, 20th May, 1861.

MY WIFE, Mrs. JONES having left her home without just cause, I hereby caution the public that I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract. EVANS JONES. Wentworth-street, 16th May.

GENERAL WASHINGTON HOTEL, George-street.—Roast turkey and ham, goose, stuffed sucking pig, lamb in mint, beef, veal and mutton, grilled chops and steaks, haricots, made dishes, &c. G. L. MUNN.

TATTERSALL'S FAMILY HOTEL, Pitt-street, Sydney.—W. J. O'BRIEN begs most respectfully to announce that his new premises, adjoining and attached to the present establishment (formerly the Mayor Inn), are open for the reception of his numerous friends and the public in general. The arrangements comprise—Family Hotel, Café, seven Commercial, Dining, and Reception Rooms, forty-seven Bedrooms (all furnished in the best style, regardless of expense); two Billiard Rooms, with Hopkins and Stevens' Tables, made expressly to order for the proprietor of Tattersall's; Bath Rooms, for the use of lodgers only; a complete Library, in which will be found, amongst numerous other works, the following:—Sporting Calendar, Stud and Herd Books of Great Britain and Ireland, from 1764 to 1860, Stud Book of New South Wales, ditto of Victoria, ditto of India, Dictionary of Dates, Pictorial Gazetteer, Low's History of Domestic Animals, Simpson's Views of the Crimea, Hogarth's complete Works (large edition), together with a well-assorted selection of standard literary works.
On the walls of the establishment, may be seen upwards of 200 paintings and engravings by the best masters, including portraits of all the famous race-horses and sporting men of England.
No pains have been spared to make Tattersall's Hotel the most perfect in detail, and complete in arrangement of any hotel in the southern hemisphere.
The sleeping and dining rooms will be found cool, comfortable, and thoroughly ventilated.
TABLE D'HOTE,
(first-class), in the large dining-room, at 1 p.m. daily. Separate dining and sitting rooms for lodgers.
Gentlemen visitors will find at Tattersall's separate apartments, suited every way to their comfort and convenience.
The immediate vicinity of Tattersall's to the principal horse bazaars, and places of resort, give it, as a residence, a decided advantage over other establishments.
It must also be borne in mind that the new premises will be wholly distinct from the bar business, being intended exclusively as a family hotel and residence.
The subordinates of the establishment will be found civil, attentive, and in every way conducive to the comfort of the visitors.
Charges per week, £2 10s., or 8s. per day.
In another part of the establishment, gentlemen's servants can be accommodated with board and lodging at reasonable terms.
WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN, proprietor, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL CAFE.
Bill of Fare.
Stewed goose
Roast lamb
Roast beef
Boiled fowls
Stewed steaks and onions
Boiled mutton
Stewed tripe
Corned beef
Corned pork.
Table d' Hote in the long room, at one o'clock sharp.
W. J. O'BRIEN

NEW AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL, Clarence and York streets, is now open for engagement, being the best adapted public building in the city for assemblies, concerts, or public meetings. For particulars apply to JOHN A. MATHEWS, secretary, 55, New Pitt-street.

PORT PHILLIP CLUB HOTEL, Collins-street West.—The proprietor of the above establishment begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that his hotel is now completed, and ready for occupation. And, in doing so, takes this opportunity of assuring his supporters that everything has been done to make this hotel the most complete in Australia.
Squatters will find that, from the increased accommodation of the new building, their comfort can be more completely secured; and the proprietor assures them that it will always be his study, as hitherto, to make them as much at home as possible.
Hot and cold baths.
Private rooms for dinner parties, &c.
E. SCOTT, proprietor, late of the Port Phillip Club Hotel, Flinders-street, Melbourne.

TO THE INHABITANTS of WOOLLOOMOOLOO and the surrounding district.—H. CUMMINS, 46, William-street, has finished arrangements for supplying his customers with good fat young poultry (carved in trussing). His cart will go round every Tuesday and Friday. All orders punctually attended to.

JOHN BAPTIST, in returning thanks to the public generally of New South Wales and the neighbouring colonies for past favours, offers for SALE, this season, the most extensive and varied stock of FRUIT TREES, Flowering and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, to be found in the Australian colonies.
The soil of his establishment being naturally poor, and exposed to the most trying winds, the advantage to purchasers getting trees from such a situation is evident. John Baptist offers this explanation, as many parties are under the impression that all fruit trees, plants, &c., offered for sale by him are grown on rich soil.
John Baptist respectfully solicits intending purchasers to call at the nursery, and view his collection previous to purchasing, as he firmly believes they will be pleased with the growth and healthy state of all plants which will be offered to them.
Prices moderate; and any purchaser requiring a large number of plants will be dealt with on liberal terms.
All orders from the country and neighbouring colonies punctually attended to; trees and plants correctly labelled, and carefully packed.
Omnibuses leave the Post-office every half-hour, and convey passengers to within a few yards from the entrance to the gardens.
Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

JUST PUBLISHED, the VINE in AUSTRALIA, by A. C. KELLY, M.D., demy 8vo., cloth, illustrated. Price, 15s.
Synopsis of Contents:
Chapter 1. Historical Introduction
2. Climate, &c.
3. Soil and Situation adapted to Vines
4. Preparation of Soil and mode of Planting
5. Pruning. (This chapter is illustrated with numerous wood engravings.)
6. Winter work
7. Fermentation
8. Ditto continued
9. Preparation for Vintage
10. Vintage
11. Cellar, Storage, and Racking Wine, &c.
12. Varieties of Vine Cultivated in Australia.
Appendix:
Chapter 1. Trenching and Terracing, from "Maro's Letters on the Vine."
2. Wine-making at Xeres.
SANDS and KENNY, 392, George-street, and SANDS, KENNY, and CO., Melbourne.

GEORGE ROBERTSON'S MONTHLY BOOK CIRCULAR. No. 3, for May, now ready, containing all the new books up to the arrival of the last mail, gratis, or posted to the country on the receipt of 2d.

JUST Received.—Once a Week, vol. 3, 8s 6d, by post 10s 6d. GEORGE ROBERTSON, 383, George-st.

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SYDNEY MUSIC HALL, 360, George-street, nearly opposite Wynyard-square.—Just received, ex Jeddo, W. V. Wallace's new grand, romantic, and successful opera,
THE AMBER WITCH,
as performed with unprecedented success at her Majesty's Theatre, by her Majesty's special command. The whole of the songs, airs, ballads, rondos, romances, duets, trios, quartets, &c. All the songs, &c., &c., may be had in the original and transposed keys, to suit all voices; also pianoforte arrangements by Favarger, Osborne, Richards, Thomas, Rimbault, &c. The favourite airs as solos and duets, in three books, by Callcott, published by Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street, London. For success of this grand opera see Illustrated News, Times, of 11th March, &c., &c. ONLY to be had of J. H. ANDERSON, as above.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—Ex Jeddo.—New Dance Music by D'Albert, Farmer, Laurent, Marriott, Coote, &c.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—Boosey's Musical Cabinet, containing standard vocal and instrumental music for the pianoforte, in books, 2s. each, viz.: 12 quadrilles, 50 waltzes, 50 polkas and galops, 25 gems from Verdi's opera, 9 popular pieces by Ascher, 12 songs by Balfe, 20 Christy's Minstrels' songs.

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BROADWOOD and SONS celebrated first-class Grand and Cottage Pianofortes, just landed, ex Damascus. These instruments have all the modern improvements by the above house. W. KING, 71, Market-street.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Jackson and Paine, Priestley, Oetzmann and Plumb, and Cadby, Harmoniums, by Alexandre, with 3 to 15 stops, knee swell, &c. Pianofortes tuned and repaired. W. KING, 71, Market-st.

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PIANOFORTES.—Broadwood and Sons new model pianos, ex late shipments, with an assortment of cottages and semi-cottages, in choice walnut and rosewood.
Erard's concert grands, with all the latest improvements; also, obliques and cottages, in great variety.
Collard and Collard's new bichord obliques, with registered key board.
Aucher, Brother's new patent prize model oblique pianos of 7 octaves, trichord and patent double action.
Murphy's superior cottage and semi-cottage pianos, in rich walnut and elegant rosewood, made expressly for hot climates.
A large collection of pianos on hire, at very moderate terms.
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Music, both vocal and instrumental, by the most eminent composers, including all the latest publications of the day.
W. H. PALING, sole agent for the sale of Erard's pianos, for New South Wales and Victoria, 83, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

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FRANCIS LARTER, having just unpacked a quantity of Fancy Goods, wishes the public to know that he intends selling lower than any house of the same business in the colony. FRANCIS LARTER, fancy bazaar, 78, South Head Road.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—FRANCIS LARTER is just unpacking a large quantity of Fancy Goods, and wishes the public only to try, and then they will be satisfied that his is the cheapest house in Sydney. I do not enumerate the prices because so many persons are puffing, that the public cannot judge unless they try. Mark the address—F. LARTER, fancy bazaar, 78, South Head Road, seventh door above the pump.

GLASS SHADES for the 1,000,000.—Cheapest house for Glass Shades, in Sydney. FRANCIS LARTER, fancy bazaar, 78, South Head Road.

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CHEAP WINTER MANTLES.—The undersigned has just received, ex mail steamer, and other late arrivals, in addition to his already large and magnificent stock, thirteen cases, containing TWO THOUSAND MANTLES, which are now being offered to the public at the following extraordinary low prices:—
250 ladies' cloth mantles, 4s. 11d., usual price 12s. 9d.
390 ditto ditto ditto, 6s. 11d., ditto 16s. 6d.
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JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.
N.B.—Ladies are respectfully invited to an inspection previous to purchasing elsewhere.

MOURNING.—
Grout's patent crapes, from 2s. to 5s. 6d. per yard
Black French twills, merinos, coburgs, and alpacas
Crape collars, sleeves, and sets
Black straw and felt hats and bonnets
Crape trimmings
Black merino and cashmere hose
Mantles.
YOUNG and YEO, 275, Pitt-street.

VOLUNTEERS' Button Brushes, 1s. each, at WOOLF'S, next Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street.

BRAN.—Fresh flaky Adelaide BRAN for SALE. JACKSON and CO., Bridge-street

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TO GLASS, China, and Earthenware Buyers.—MASON, BROTHERS, importers for wholesale and export only, assorted crates of earthenware and other goods, in original packages always on hand. Stores, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

GRAINS, for SALE, at 8d. per bushel. Kent Brewery

CEDAR, moderate; American glazed Sashes, 9s.; American Cane Chairs, 3s. STEWART'S cedar yard.

WANTED TO KNOW, that DOLBY has received the right sort of Ladies' GOLOSHES at last.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class Horse, Spring Cart, and Harness, Riding Saddle and Bridle, &c.; price £25. Apply Star of Peace Hotel, corner of Kent and King streets.

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